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L U N A C Y.

C O P Y

OF THE

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

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THE FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
1903.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

FROM the information supplied by the statutory returns made to our office, we learn that there were in England and Wales on the 1st January 1903, 113,964 notified lunatics, being 3,251 in excess of the number on the same day in 1902.

Appendix A.
Table I.,
p. 72.
Chart 1.

This increase for 1902 contrasts with one of 2,769 for 1901, 1,333 for 1900, and 1,525 for 1899. The average annual increase in the ten years ending 31st December 1902 was 2,414, and in the five years ending the same day, 2,398. Thus the increase in 1902 exceeded the annual average increase in the preceding ten years by 837, and that in the preceding five years by 853.

Distribution of Insane Patients.—We give on the following page a summary of the returns, showing the distribution of the 113,964 lunatics, as on the 1st January last. Comparing this with a similar summary in our last Report, it will be seen that the increase in the numbers of the insane detained in County and Borough Asylums is very nearly 500 in excess of the total increase of the numbers notified, which implies a corresponding diminution in the numbers resident elsewhere on those of the 1st January 1902. The actual increase in the County and Borough Asylums was 3,749, in Registered Hospitals 27, in Broadmoor Asylum 73, in the Metropolitan District Asylums 62, and the number of patients in “single” care has increased by 22. On the other hand the returns show a diminution of 291 in those detained in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, of 177 in the Provincial Licensed Houses, of 24 in Naval and Military Hospitals, of 140 in ordinary workhouses, and of 50 in the number of out-door paupers.

SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1903.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1903.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums	799	1,170	1,969	36,335	43,597	79,932(a)	92	16	108	37,226	44,783	82,009
In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).	1,876	1,850	3,726	352	203	555	1	—	1	2,229	2,053	4,282
In Licensed Houses:— Metropolitan (including one Idiot Establishment).	668	920	1,588	188	206	394	—	—	—	856	1,126	1,982
Provincial (including one Idiot Establishment).	505	819	1,324	137	153	290	—	—	—	642	972	1,614
In Naval and Military Hospitals	230	—	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	230
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor)	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	188	738	550	188	738
In Workhouses:— Ordinary Workhouses	—	—	—	5,080	6,184	11,264	—	—	—	5,080	6,184	11,264
Metropolitan District Asylums	—	—	—	2,858	2,982	5,840	—	—	—	2,858	2,982	5,840
Private Single Patients	160	326	486	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	326	486
Out-door Paupers	—	—	—	2,152	3,367	5,519	—	—	—	2,152	3,367	5,519
TOTAL	4,238	5,085	9,323	47,102	56,692	103,794	643	204	847	51,983	61,981	113,964

(a) One hundred and twenty-three of the patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 26.
See Appendix B., Table VII.

It should however be stated that of the pauper lunatics on the books of the County and Borough Asylums 123 were maintained in workhouses under the provisions of Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Classification of Insane Patients.—The returns are made under the three heads of (1) *Private* patients, of whom there were on the date mentioned 9,323, inclusive of 323 maintained by the State in the Naval and Military Hospitals, and in Grove Hall, Bow. In this class are 242 patients found lunatic by inquisition who are not dealt with in these statistics. (2) *Pauper* patients, numbering 103,794, the cost of whose maintenance is defrayed wholly or in part out of the rates; and (3) *Criminal*, 847, of whom 738 are in the Broadmoor Asylum.

The *private* patients (4,238 males, 5,085 females) have increased by 188, *i.e.*, precisely the same increase as obtained for 1901. They have increased in the County and Borough Asylums by 145, in Registered Hospitals by 24, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 22, and in "single" care by 22; and have diminished in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses by one, and in the Naval and Military Hospitals by 24.

The *pauper* patients (47,102 males, 56,692 females) have increased in the County and Borough Asylums by 3,628, in the Registered Hospitals by 3, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 62; but against this must be set a decrease of 290 in Metropolitan Licensed Houses, 198 in Provincial Licensed Houses, 140 in the ordinary workhouses, and of 50 amongst out-door paupers, leaving a net increase of 3,015. The decrease in the number of these patients in Licensed Houses is mainly due to the opening of the County of London Horton Asylum and the transfer to it of patients from those houses.

The *criminal* lunatics (643 males, 204 females) have increased by 48, of whom 40 are males. The recent extensions at Broadmoor Asylum have served to accommodate these as well as some previously detained in County and Borough Asylums, which now contain 108 patients of this class, or 24 less than on the 1st January 1902. The total increase in the number at Broadmoor has been 73.

The facts upon which the foregoing summary is based are to be found in Appendices A. and B. In the following remarks we deal mainly with the information supplied by the tables in Appendix A., which contain statistics on matters connected with the insane, whilst those in Appendix B. are devoted to returns upon such subjects treated in fuller detail as well as upon other matters of interest in connexion with institutions.

Ratio of the Insane to the Population.—In estimating the proportion which the numbers of the reported insane bear to the population of England and Wales, we are now enabled to correct the population figures of 1902 and eight preceding years

Table II.
p. 76.

by the experience gained by the census returns of the year 1901. The aggregate on the 1st January last gives a ratio per 10,000 of the total population of 34·14 insane, or 1 in every 293 persons. This ratio has steadily increased from the year 1859, when reliable statistics of insanity commence, at which date the ratio stood at 18·67 per 10,000, or 1 to 536. The rise has not been quite regular, and in the years 1900 and 1901 the ratio apparently remained stationary, but in the past year it rose from 33·55 to 34·14 per 10,000, or, in round numbers, from 1 insane person in 298 in 1902 to 1 in 293 in 1903. This increase has been practically confined to the "pauper" class. For in 1859 the ratio of private lunatics to the population was 2·38; in 1903 it is 2·79, giving an increase of only 0·41 per 10,000 as between the beginning and the end of this period of 44 years. However, in 1879 and 1880 the proportion rose to 2·97 and 2·80 respectively. In marked contrast has been the steady and continuous rise in the proportion of "pauper" lunatics, which on 1st January 1859 stood at 15·95 per 10,000, and on 1st January 1903 was 31·10, the highest figure yet attained. This contrast is illustrated in Chart No. 2, which has been drawn up by taking the figures of 1859 as the basis, and making the unit on the vertical scale for each division correspond with the difference between the maxima and minima of the figures for private patients. In this way the curves accurately represent the comparison between the two classes of the variations in the ratio.

Chart 2.

Table IIA.,
p. 78.

Table IIA. shows the ratio of pauper lunatics to population (Census 1901) in all administrative areas.

Table I I
p. d.4.

Ratio of Admissions.—During the year 1902 there were admitted into single care and into institutions for the insane, exclusive of idiot establishments, 22,851 patients, of whom 2,493 were of the private class, 20,125 pauper and 233 criminal. Patients merely transferred from one institution to another or re-admitted on fresh reception order in accordance with Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, are not included in these admissions. Of the above total, 18,992, or 83·1 per cent., were *first* admissions. These figures represent a proportion of 6·93 per 10,000 of the population, which contrasts with that of 4·71 in the year 1869. The comparatively small number of admissions into single care, and the slight annual increase in the whole number of those so treated, justifies the inference that there is a growing tendency to send private patients into institutions, apart from the question of an actual increase in the number of the insane. It is among the pauper class that this increase is most to be remarked, and here it is noteworthy that the growth of the asylum population has not been accompanied by any similar increase in the number of insane in workhouses or in receipt of out-door relief, but rather with a gradual diminution of these latter. On the other hand the ratio of

Chart 3.

private patients admitted into care has not altered materially, although in 1902 and in 1901 it has been higher than in any previous year in the decade, viz., 0·76 and 0·75 per 10,000 of population as compared with 0·65 in 1893.

Distribution of the Pauper Insane in Counties and Boroughs.—On the 1st January 1903 there were 103,794 “pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind” known to be under care in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales, and of this number 81,171, or 78 per cent., were maintained in Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Houses, and 17,104, or nearly 16·5 per cent., were in workhouses. The proportion throughout the kingdom generally maintained in Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Houses has risen from 56·18 in 1859 to 78·2 in 1903, there being a difference of 0·78 on the figure of the previous year (1902). The proportion in workhouses has fallen *pari passu* from 25·36 in 1859 to 16·48 in 1903, the latter figure being 0·57 less than in 1902. In the 63 administrative counties there were 71,586, of whom about 78 per cent. were in Asylums and 16 per cent. in workhouses. In the 69 county boroughs there were 30,378, of whom 75 per cent. were in Asylums and nearly 18 per cent. in workhouses. In the 19 boroughs scheduled in the Lunacy Act, 1890, there were 1,741, of whom 76 per cent. were in Asylums and 18 per cent. in workhouses. It is instructive to contrast the conditions in this respect obtaining in a few of the counties and boroughs which yield the largest numbers, premising that, as regards London, the term “workhouse” includes the Metropolitan District Asylums, where 5,840 were resident.

		Total Pauper Lunatics.	In Asylums.	In Workhouses and Metropolitan District Asylums.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Counties.	{ London - - -	22,950	16,488 or 71·8	6,098 or 26·6
	{ Lancaster - - -	3,941	3,120 or 79·1	706 or 17·9
	{ Yorks (West Riding)-	2,601	2,175 or 83·6	274 or 10·5
	{ Kent - - -	2,496	2,151 or 86·2	268 or 10·7
County Boroughs.	{ Liverpool - - -	2,981	2,556 or 85·7	392 or 13·1
	{ Manchester - - -	1,817	1,322 or 72·7	480 or 26·4
	{ Birmingham - - -	1,802	1,546 or 85·7	242 or 13·4
	{ Bristol - - -	1,425	817 or 57·3	459 or 32·2

In 47 of the administrative counties the number of pauper lunatics maintained on 1st January 1903 shows a net increase of 1,983 over those on the same day in 1902; whilst in 15 there has been a decrease of 302. In 53 of the county boroughs there has been an increase of 1,147, and in 14 a decrease of 68. In 9 of the scheduled boroughs there has been an increase of 64, and in 8 a decrease of 29.

Table XII.,
p. 131.

The increase in the five years 1899–1903, and the average annual increase in each of those divisions, are set out in Table XII., to which reference may be made.

Table IV.,
p. 96.

Statistics of the Insane in Institutions and Single Care.

—During the past nine years, from 1st January 1893, to 1st January 1902, the total number of those under detention Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses and in single care has risen from 65,432 to 86,103, or if idiot establishments be included, from 67,236 to 87,962. In other words for every 100 insane patients so cared for on 1st January 1893 there were 130 on the 1st January 1902. It is, as already intimated, in the County and Borough Asylums that the increase has taken place, for in them, on 1st January 1902, there were maintained 136 patients for every 100 resident ten years ago. And it is only in this class of institution, which in the interval has been much enlarged, that the numbers detained have risen steadily year by year; in others there have been fluctuations, some showing a notable decline, some being almost stationary.

Table IV.,
p. 96.
Chart 4.

We may exclude from consideration the Idiot Establishments which show but little variation, and, from the nature of the class they maintain, hardly any recoveries, and deal with the rest in respect to the rates of admissions, discharges and deaths in the first and last years of the decade. In respect to *admissions* the numbers have risen from 17,823 to 22,851, the Asylums receiving 15,279 and 19,974 of these respectively, or a proportion to the total of 85·7 per cent. in 1892 and 87·4 per cent in 1902.

Table V.,
p. 108.

The total number of patients *discharged* as “recovered” was 6,853 in 1893, and 8,257 in 1902. Of these 5,698 or 83·2 per cent., and 7,052 or 85·5 per cent., were discharged from Asylums. The *recovery rate* in the whole group, in proportion to the admissions, excluding transfers and re-admissions, in 1902, was 36·13 per cent., being a lower rate than in any previous year of the decade, the average of which (38·17) was lower than the average of any of the three preceding periods of ten years. As regards institutions, it appears that the rate was lower than the average at the County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals and at Broadmoor, but higher in Licensed Houses and Naval and Military Hospitals. Excluding the State Hospitals and Asylums, the highest rate of the year was that of the Registered Hospitals (45·16), and the lowest amongst single patients (25·81).

Those *discharged* “not recovered,” including those patients who were transferred and those whose reception orders had expired under Section 38, numbered 4,646 in 1893, and 7,077 in 1902, the Asylums yielding 2,870 and 5,203, or 61·7 and 73·5 per cent. of the totals. A large proportion of the patients transferred in 1902 were so dealt with owing to the opening of new Asylums in that year.

The *deaths*, which in 1893 amounted to 6,609, were in 1902, 9,266. In the Asylums in these years they numbered 5,963 and 8,619 respectively, *i.e.*, proportions to the total of 90·0 and 93 per cent. The death-rate in 1902 was 10·55 per cent. on the average number of patients daily resident, or 8·13 on the total number under treatment. Taking the former of these two rates, we find that it exceeds by 0·72 the average rate of the decade, and is also higher than the average rate of any of the three preceding 10-year periods. The rate was highest (14·49) in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, exceeding the 10 years' average by 2·9. It was lowest in the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum (3·32 per cent.) and amongst "single patients" (4·42 per cent.), with whom the rate was 1·93 below the mean of the decade. It was high in the Naval and Military Hospitals, and exceeded the mean in the County and Borough Asylums.

Table VI.,
p. 110.Table VII.,
p. 112.Table VI.,
p. 110.

It may be noted that the daily average number resident in the year was 67,059 in 1893, and 87,866 in 1902, the figures for Asylums being 59,177 and 80,371, or 88·3 and 91·1 per cent. respectively.

The comparison of the recovery and death-rates just given may be usefully controlled by the averages of quinquennial periods. Starting with the period, 1873–1877, when the rate of recoveries to the daily average number resident was 11·54 per cent., there has been a decline to 9·25 per cent. in the last quinquennium (1898–1902); and the death-rate has similarly fallen from 10·26 per cent. to 9·87 per cent. Unlike the recovery-rate, however, the decline in the death-rate has not been uniform, that rate being lowest in the penultimate [of these periods, viz., 1893–1897. It should, however, be borne in mind that every year sees some additions to the chronic and incurable class, a fact which must necessarily tend to lower a recovery-rate when based on the numbers in residence. For this reason we also give the proportion of recoveries to admissions, which, although fluctuating, is less fallacious, and more accurately represents the extent to which recovery takes place in mental disease. It will be found that on this basis the recovery-rate in the first of these quinquennia (1873–1877) was 38·78 per cent., rising to 40·11 in the third, and falling to 37·58 per cent. in sixth and last (1898–1902). We think this fall in the recovery-rate may also be in great measure attributed to the admission in recent years of more chronic and less hopeful cases, of which we have from other sources abundant evidence. At any period and in any year of the series this recovery-rate has been higher amongst the female patients than amongst the males, whilst, *per contra*, the death-rate of the latter is invariably higher than that of the former.

Table VIII.,
p. 114.

Age, Sex, and Condition.—The proportion of females amongst the insane notified in this country has always been

Table II.,
p. 76.

higher than that of males, both absolutely and relatively to the proportions of the sexes in the general population. Thus, on the 1st January 1903, the notified lunatics of the male sex were in the proportion of 1 to 310 of the general population, the female,—1 to 278. The figures show that the proportion between the sexes amongst the insane was almost precisely the same in 1903 as on the same date in 1859, viz.:—males 45·6 per cent., females 54·4 per cent., whereas in the estimated population the ratios were for 1859,—males 48·8, females 51·2, and in 1903—males 48·3, females 51·7. At first sight this would seem to indicate a very marked preponderance of the occurrence of mental disorder in females, but if instead of dealing with the whole numbers under care, the calculation be limited to those admitted in any year it will be found that the distribution between the sexes closely conforms to the proportions in the community at large. Thus the yearly average of admissions into institutions for the insane in the five years 1897 to 1901 gives a total of 9,444 males and 9,938 females, a proportion of 48·7 per cent. and 51·3 per cent. respectively, which nearly corresponds to the proportion in the general population. The lower death-rate occurring amongst the female insane explains the discrepancy, showing that the excess of females in the insane population is mainly a matter of survival. For taking the average for 10 years, 1893–1902, the death-rate on the average numbers resident (exclusive of those in Idiot Establishments) was, for males, 11·64, for females 8·34. The same inference may be drawn from the larger proportion of the female sex above the age of 65 met with in institutions.

Table XVI.,
p. 150.

Table VI.,
p. 110.

Table XVI.,
p. 150.

As regards the age at which insane persons are admitted, nearly one-half (45 per cent.) of those annually admitted into institutions, were between the ages of 25 to 44. There is undoubtedly a tendency to send persons of advanced years (*i.e.*, 65 and upwards) into Asylums. The average for the five years, 1897–1901, for such persons was 948 males, 1,073 females, or a ratio to the population at that age-period of 15·6 and 14·0 per 10,000. These figures may be contrasted with those of previous quinquennia of which we have particulars, viz.:—1884–88, males 10·8, females 9·3; 1888 to 1892, males 11·6, females 10·2; 1892 to 1896, males 14·1, females 11·7. This manifest increase in the numbers of the aged admitted is probably directly related to the decline in the number of the insane detained in workhouses or cared for in their homes. It may be doubted whether such removal of those whose mental faculties are sharing in the decay of advancing years is in many instances really necessary to their comfort and protection.

Table II.,
p. 144.

The age-distribution of those in residence in institutions, other than Idiot Establishments, on 31st December 1901, was, out of a total of 38,888 male patients, 7,343 between 25 and 34 years of age, 9,499 between 35 and 44, between

45 and 54, 8,426; and out of 46,751 female patients 7,410 between 25 and 34, 10,520 between 35 and 44, 10,780 between 45 and 54. At 65 years of age and upwards there were 4,098 males and 6,612 females, or in the proportion of 10·5 per cent. and 14·1 per cent. respectively, figures which may be contrasted with those above given.

As regards the condition as to marriage, it may suffice here to note, that of the *whole* number admitted annually (on the average of the five years, 1897 to 1901), the “single” represented 4·7, the “married” 8·6, and the “widowed” 15·4 per 10,000 of the population in each of these conditions respectively; but at the *marriageable ages* the “single” far exceed the “married,” and considerably exceed the “widowed.”

Proportion of First Attacks of Insanity.—Excluding cases of congenital insanity, the yearly average number during the five years, 1897 to 1901, of patients admitted into institutions in which the attack of insanity was stated to be the first from which the patient had suffered, amounted to 71·9 per cent. of the total admissions, being 74·5 per cent. amongst males, and 69·5 per cent. amongst females.

Causes of Insanity.—The etiological factors in the production of mental disorder are often complex and difficult to classify. Those tabulated in Appendix A. are amongst the most recognisable, and the figures have a certain value in the comparison of the relative frequency with which such causes operate. It will be observed on reference to the Tables (XXII. and XXIII.) that on the average number admitted each year during the five years 1897-1901, a “previous attack” of insanity was stated in 16·2 per cent. of the male patients and in 23·1 per cent. of the females; whilst “heredity” was ascertained in 18·8 per cent. of the males and 24·6 per cent. of the females. Alcoholic excess was the assigned cause in 23·1 per cent. of the males and 9·6 per cent. of females. The two sexes approximate as regards the factors of “mental anxiety and worry” which cause was assigned in 5·7 per cent. of the male sex and 5·9 per cent. of the female; whilst the emotional and moral disturbances of trouble and sorrow told more on women (8·5 per cent.) than men (3·8); those due to adverse circumstances, pecuniary and other, operated more frequently in men (6·2 per cent.) than women (3·8). “Religious excitement” was the assigned cause in 1·2 and 1·6 per cent. respectively. Of conditions incidental to the female organisation alone, parturition and the puerperal state accounted for 5·6 per cent.; and pregnancy for 1·0 per cent. As may be expected, the so-called “moral” causes prevailed to a larger extent amongst patients of the “private” than amongst those of the “pauper” class, especially in the group of “mental anxiety.” Amongst the “physical causes” alcoholic intemperance was a more frequent cause amongst the males of the pauper class, whilst there was a less marked

difference in this respect between pauper and private female patients.

Table XXIV.,
p. 162.

Forms of Insanity.—During the past three years (1899–1901) the annual average of patients admitted into institutions for the insane for mania (all forms) was 8,339, and for melancholia (all forms) 5,672, the two together making 70 per cent. of the total admissions. In each of these types the incidence was higher among females, especially melancholia. The dementia group accounts for 12·9 per cent., viz., primary 3·1, secondary, 3·8, senile 5·0, and organic 1·0. General paralysis of the insane occurred in 11·1 per cent. of the male and 2·2 per cent. of the female patients.

Table XXI.,
p. 156.

During the five years, 1897–1901, the annual average number of patients admitted with general paralysis was 1,306, the incidence being highest at the age period 35 to 44 years, when the proportion to admissions was almost double that of the proportion at all ages. The married general paralytics were 10·9 per cent. of the whole number of patients admitted, the “single” and “widowed” being 3·4 and 3·9 per cent. respectively.

Table XIX.,
p. 154.

Epilepsy and Insanity.—There are about 12 per cent. of the inmates of Asylums suffering from epilepsy—at least that is the average which we meet with in our inspections. The returns of admissions from all classes of institutions show that on an average almost 7·6 per cent. of the cases admitted have this affection, 2·5 per cent. being the rate amongst the “private” class, and 8·2 per cent. in the “pauper” class. As is the case with general paralysis, but to a much less marked extent, the proportion of males admitted with epilepsy exceeds that of females.

Table XX.,
p. 155.

Suicidal Propensity.—Of the total number of persons admitted into institutions for the insane nearly one-fourth are known to be suicidally disposed. The percentage proportion based on the yearly average of admissions for the five years 1897–1901 was 23·1, a figure which shows a slight diminution in these cases—the average rate being 26·3 for 1888–92, and 24·7 for 1892–96. This large proportion of suicidal patients contrasts with the comparatively small number of deaths from suicide of patients under care, and the contrast is a striking commentary upon the necessity of supervision and the admirable manner in which it is universally carried out.

Table XIV.,
p. 146.

Causes of Death.—The causes of death in the County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses compiled from returns made to us by the medical officers, will be found in Table XIV. (Appendix A.), and need not be specially referred to in this part of our Report.

LUNACY AND THE LAW.

PUBLIC attention has been recently directed in a prominent manner to the relations which exist between disordered mental conditions and the legal enactments which are in force to regulate their treatment elsewhere than in the homes of those who are suffering from them. LUNACY AND THE LAW.

Exception has been taken to the formalities with which the Legislature has seen fit to fence round the forcible removal of such persons from their homes and relatives, the privation of their personal liberty, and their committal to the care and custody of strangers in conditions in which they are frequently quite unreasonable in their conversation and conduct, exceedingly difficult of control, and unable to exercise volition or guard themselves against systematic or impulsive ill-usage.

It has been suggested that the provisions of the law should be so enlarged and varied as to admit of much wider differentiation of treatment in accordance with modern medical ideas, and that mere notification to ourselves should supersede the more complicated, troublesome, and vexatious process of certification and the intervention of the judicial authority, in at least a considerable proportion of cases, especially those of recent origin.

As these suggestions have excited considerable public interest, it may be desirable that we, as the authority which has been entrusted with the supervision of insane persons and the inspection of the places in which the law has sanctioned their confinement for care and treatment, should make some statement of our views as to the extent to which effect may, in our opinion, be safely and properly given by legislative changes to these suggestions, having regard to the interests both of insane persons and of the public.

In the agitation for fuller freedom of action and greater legal elasticity, there is danger lest the causes which led to the present restrictions be forgotten or overlooked. Prior to their imposition the condition of the insane was a disgrace to the enlightenment and civilization which were displayed with reference to other matters, as the reports of commissions of enquiry and similar records abundantly show. Not only was personal liberty liable to be unwarrantably infringed, but those who were not improperly and unnecessarily deprived of it were frequently treated with cruelty, or with neglect, which amounted to it.

The enactments which the public conscience demanded to meet and correct this state of things have, to a large extent, remedied the evils which had been brought to light, and it is not too much to say that the treatment of the insane in this country at the present day is not only generally humane,

but will bear not unfavourable comparison with that which prevails elsewhere, or in other departments of human suffering.

Notwithstanding the spread of education and of general refinement, human nature remains very much what it was, liable, as judicial and other records show, to an ignorant want of perception, or a careless disregard of personal suffering; a selfish greed; an impulsive or deliberate resentment of trouble given or annoyance caused.

In these circumstances we do not think that it would be wise to remove or greatly relax the safeguards which have been provided for the preservation of personal liberty, and the watchful supervision by an impartial outside authority of those persons whom mental disorders compel to be treated otherwise than in their own homes, and under the eye of their own relations.

The extent to which, in our judgment, this might properly and safely be done is shown in the clause which was inserted by your Lordship, after reference to us, in the Lunacy Bill introduced into the House of Lords in 1900, and which was as follows :—

26.—(1.) If a medical practitioner certifies that a person is suffering from mental disease, but that the disease is not confirmed, and that it is expedient, with a view to his recovery, that he be placed under the care of a person whose name and address are stated in the certificate for a period therein stated, not exceeding six months, then during that period the provisions of section three hundred and fifteen of the principal Act shall not apply.

(2.) The certificate must not be signed by the person under whose care the patient is placed.

(3.) Where a medical practitioner signs any such certificate he shall, within one clear day after signing it, send a copy of it to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may visit the patient to whom the certificate refers.

(4.) The person who receives a patient under any such certificate shall, within one clear day after receiving the patient, give notice to the Commissioners of his reception, and if the patient dies, or the residence of the person receiving him is changed, within the period mentioned in the certificate, shall within two clear days give notice of the death or change of residence to the Commissioners.

(5.) He shall also, within two clear days after the expiration of the period mentioned in the certificate, or if he ceases to have the care of the patient, at an earlier date, then within two clear days after that earlier date, send a report to the Commissioners stating whether the patient recovered, and, if not, in what manner he was dealt with when the person making the report ceased to have the care of him under the certificate.

(6.) If default is made in sending any notice or report required by this section, the person in default shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds. LUNACY AND
THE LAW.

(7.) No person shall under this section receive more than one patient at the same time.

(8.) After the expiration of the period mentioned in the certificate, another certificate under this section in respect of the same patient shall not be given within two years from the date of the expiration.

We think that Clause 7 might be modified by permitting more than one patient to be received with our consent, that Clause 8 might be varied by the substitution of six months for two years, and that permission might also be given for the reception of voluntary boarders into single care, just as they are at present received, upon their own application, into hospitals and licensed houses. This would enable persons who are capable of exercising volition and are desirous of subjecting themselves to treatment, being suitable for residence under such conditions, to avail themselves, without difficulty or more than nominal formalities, of medical or other care in its simpler and less restrictive form, and in private houses as well as in institutions.

We have, however, no doubt that both in the course which was embodied in the Bill, and in that which we have above indicated, there should be immediate notification to us, with power to visit whenever it should appear to us to be desirable, and to vary or determine the residence under the conditions of these new enactments, whenever we considered it necessary.

In either case the working of the enactments would need to be carefully watched, for although in Scotland the Lunacy Law already permits the treatment for six months without certification of persons suffering from acute or non-confirmed insanity, its success or otherwise can only be matter of conjecture, as there is no provision for notification to the Lunacy Commission, and there can therefore be no official knowledge of the number of persons undergoing such treatment, or of its character or results.

LICENSED HOUSES.—SUBSTITUTION OF NEW HOUSE FOR ONE PREVIOUSLY LICENSED.

The question has occasionally arisen, whether section 207 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, authorises the substitution for a House previously licensed of a new House which is under the jurisdiction of a different licensing authority, *e.g.*, where the two Houses are in different counties, or where one is, and the other is not, within our immediate jurisdiction. The importance of this question is increasing in the Metropolitan LICENSED
HOUSES.
Substitution of
new House for
one previously
licensed.

LICENSED
HOUSES.

district, in which we are the licensing authority, in consequence of the spread of building, which at once causes deterioration in the conditions of existing Houses, and renders it ever more difficult to find a new House or site with suitable surroundings within the district. Its importance is also felt with regard to Houses licensed by borough justices, as was illustrated in an instance which recently came under our notice, when, upon the elevation of Rotherham to the position of a quarter sessions borough, and the consequent change of the licensing authority, the area of jurisdiction of the new licensing authority of "The Grange" (a House previously licensed by the justices of the West Riding) became contracted to the limits of the borough, so that, as was pointed out by the licensee, no move into a more favourable locality would be possible if the choice were restricted to that area.

We thought it advisable to take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon this point, and laid a case before them for that purpose.

Question put to the Law Officers of the Crown.

"Whether under section 207 (3) or (4) the Commissioners can grant a license for a new House within their jurisdiction when the old House is within the jurisdiction of justices, and the justices of any county or quarter sessions borough can grant a license for a new House within their county or borough when the old House is within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners or of the justices of some other county or borough."

Opinion.

"The answer to this question, in our opinion, is in the negative."

Being impressed with the inconvenience above pointed out of the law as thus interpreted, we drafted and submitted to your Lordship, for insertion in any Bill that might be introduced for amendment of the Lunacy Acts, a clause removing all restrictions on the locality of a substituted Licensed House.

EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS AT POLICE COURTS.

EXAMINATION
OF PATIENTS
AT POLICE
COURTS.

We regret that it is still necessary for us to renew our protest against the practice of subjecting persons who have committed no crimes, but are suffering from disease, to examination at Police Courts, instead of at their own homes or the workhouse, in order that they may be certified and given the benefit of medical treatment.

As we have frequently pointed out, this course is highly prejudicial to the recovery of patients, and constantly

originates the delusion that crimes have been committed, and that seclusion in an asylum is the punishment of imprisonment consequent thereon.

EXAMINATION
OF PATIENTS
AT POLICE
COURTS.

Examinations of this kind are quite unnecessary, as is shown by their avoidance in the majority of cases in which certification takes place, and their inadvisability leaves us no alternative but to continue to press for their entire disuse.

They have, we regret to say, been made during the past year in the following places :—

Altrincham.	King's Heath.
Ashford (Kent).	Kington.
Audlem.	Leeds.
Banbury.	Littledean.
Belper.	Lowestoft.
Birmingham.	Manchester.
Bournemouth.	Mumbles.
Brentford.	Mallbraeth.
Bridport.	Nantwich.
Bristol.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
W. Bromwich.	Norwich.
Cheltenham.	Northampton.
Chester.	Nottingham.
Crediton.	Pentre.
Crewe.	Rotherham.
Devonport.	Rugby.
Dolgelly.	Ryde.
Doncaster.	Sedgely.
Evesham.	Sheffield.
Flint.	Smethwick.
Fordingbridge.	Stourbridge.
Garforth.	Sunderland.
Gateshead.	Swindon.
Grimsby.	Tarporley.
Halifax.	Ton-y-pandy.
Hastings.	Tredegar.
Hove.	Usk.
Hull.	Wednesbury.
Hythe.	Wolverhampton.
Ilkeston (Notts.).	

FIRE AT COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.

Subsequently to the period embraced by this Report, but before it had gone to press, a disastrous fire occurred in temporary buildings at the Colney Hatch Asylum, which resulted in the loss of the lives of 51 female patients.

COLNEY
HATCH FIRE.

These buildings were erected in 1895 by the Asylums Committee of the London County Council with our very reluctant consent, and with the official approval of the Secretary of State, given in pursuance of our advice.

COLNEY
HATCH FIRE.

Our consent was given upon strong representations made to us from several quarters, and amply confirmed by our own observation and knowledge, as to the inadequate accommodation for the insane poor in the County of London, and the consequent overcrowding of its Asylums, and the necessary refusal of admission to persons who were in urgent need of medical and asylum treatment.

We had repeatedly urged the provision of adequate accommodation of a permanent character, and had drawn public attention to the deficiency in almost every Annual Report from the passing of the Local Government Act in 1888.

But the emergency had become acute, and immediate action was necessary to provide temporary accommodation and means of treatment while measures for the provision of permanent structures were in progress.

The construction and use of the temporary buildings were arranged so as to be as free from danger as adequacy of exits, the provision of fire appliances, instantaneous communication with the main Asylum and its fire and general staff, and the constant presence both by day and night of attendants on duty in each ward, could make them.

These buildings continued in use without special incident for the five years which were fixed as the term of their existence. At the expiration of that term, although the Asylums Committee had built the large Asylum at Bexley, and had almost completed a similar one at Horton, the pressure had in no degree diminished.

As the temporary buildings remained in as good condition as on their first erection, and the reasons for their continued use were no less imperative than at that time, we felt compelled to advise the Secretary of State to extend the term for a further period of five years.

At half-past 5 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of January 1903, the building was discovered to be on fire by a night nurse on duty, who immediately gave the alarm, and assisted in the removal of the patients. Unfortunately, although ample assistance was at once forthcoming, and the most brave and praiseworthy endeavours were made to save life, the fire spread so rapidly and the smoke became so dense, that 51 persons perished in the fire, all of them, it is believed, from suffocation.

Immediately after the occurrence of this deplorable fire we made a careful investigation with respect to the temporary buildings which had been erected at other Asylums with our consent, and possessed ourselves of full particulars upon all the points which concerned their liability to danger from fire, and we have taken such steps as were within our power to limit this danger as far as possible, and to ensure the escape of the inmates in that event.

The Asylums Committee of the London County Council had already taken prompt action in the same direction with reference to the buildings in their charge.

We shall in future refuse our sanction to the erection of buildings of this inflammable character which have been shown to be dangerous in an unforeseen degree, and shall use every endeavour to have the occupation of those which are already in existence determined at the earliest possible period.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

We are again able to report in favourable terms upon the general condition and management of the County and Borough Asylums.

The number of these institutions, which on the 1st of January 1902 was 80, has increased during the year to 82, by the addition of the new Scalebor and Horton Asylums.

The new Asylums at Winwick, Lancashire; Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, and at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, have also been completed and occupied, but as these only extend or re-place existing Asylums, they do not increase the total number.

On the 1st January 1903 there were 82,009 patients (*i.e.*, 37,226 males and 44,783 females) on the books of the County and Borough Asylums, and thus classified :—

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
General condition and management.
Number.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	799	1,170	1,969
Pauper - - - - -	36,335	43,597	79,932
Criminal - - - - -	92	16	108
TOTAL - - - - -	37,226	44,783	82,009

Upon the year there was an increase of no less than 3,749 in the number of patients resident.

The admissions were :—

Admissions.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Total Admissions in 1902 - -	11,812	12,811	24,623
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders to replace lapsed Orders - -	2,130	2,519	4,649
Number of fresh Admissions -	9,682	10,292	19,974

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

The fresh admissions exceeded in number those of the previous year by 2,015 and were 3,704 more than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions, 17·1 per cent. had been previously discharged from institutions for the insane, which represents a decrease of 0·3 per cent. on the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Discharges.

The discharges during the year were :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged "Recovered" - -	3,193	3,859	7,052
Discharged "Not Recovered," including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed Orders -	2,346	2,857	5,203
TOTAL - - -	5,539	6,716	12,255

Recovery
Rate.

The proportion per cent. of those discharged recovered to those admitted, after the deductions mentioned above, was 35·3 or 33·0 for males and 37·5 for females.

Deaths.

The patients who died during the year were 8,619, of whom 4,474 were males and 4,145 females; and the post-mortem examinations were 6,905, giving a percentage of 80·1 per cent. of the deaths, a decrease of nearly 1 per cent. on the previous year.

Post-mortem
examinations.

In three Asylums, viz., those for Cumberland and Westmorland, Dorset and the borough of Derby, autopsy followed every death; and at 36 other Asylums an examination was made in over 85 per cent. of the cases. But in the Hereford, Devon, and Bracebridge Asylums the proportion of these investigations was as low as 50 per cent. or under.

Deaths.

The proportion per cent. of those who died to the daily average number resident was 10·7, or 12·3 for males and 9·5 for females.

The *causes* of death comprised (a) tuberculosis, including phthisis, in 16·9 per cent. of the total deaths; (b) general paralysis of the insane, 16·4; (c) organic cardiac disease (including 6 deaths from rupture of the heart), 10·6; (d) senile decay, 9·4; (e) epilepsy, 4·6; (f) dysentery and diarrhœa, 4·3; (g) exhaustion from mania and melancholia, 3·2; and (h) cancer, 1·8 per cent. The death-rates per 1,000 inmates from these causes were (a) 18·2; (b) 17·6; (c) 11·4; (d) 10·1; (e) 5·0; (f) 4·6; (g) 3·4; and (h) 1·9.

Of the deaths, 15 were by suicide, but in 3 of the cases the act which resulted in death was committed prior to admission, and in 5 instances the suicides occurred whilst the patients were absent on trial or leave.

Full statistics concerning the County and Borough Asylums are given in Appendices A and B.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Statistical
information.

In Appendix L. is a list of the Asylums with the names of their medical superintendents and of the clerks of the Visiting Committees.

The reports made at our statutory visitation of these institutions during the year will be found printed at length in Appendix C. A perusal of these reports will show that amongst numerous other matters we have continued to devote special attention to the dietary of the patients and to the precautions for their safety in the event of an outbreak of fire.

Reports upon
Statutory
Visitations.

Zymotic Diseases in County and Borough Asylums.

According to facts gleaned at our periodical visits to the several county and borough asylums, and to information, which has, in some instances, been subsequently acquired, we can report that, apart from dysentery and diarrhoea, no cases of zymotic disease occurred during the year in 35 out of 82 institutions. This freedom from infectious disorders is still further emphasised by the fact that with comparatively few exceptions the cases arising were either solitary or so limited in number as not to constitute an epidemic. This limitation has been mainly due to the prompt recourse to isolation and other prophylactic measures for which credit is due to the management of these institutions.

Influenza has not been so prevalent as in former years. We note its occurrence in 16 asylums, the outbreaks being fairly considerable in 9 of these. In the Glamorgan Asylum 193 patients were attacked; in the Salop and Montgomery Asylum 87 patients and 5 members of the staff suffered, the cases occurring from February to June, with a mortality amongst the inmates of 33, being nearly 38 per cent. of those attacked. In the Surrey Asylum there were 43 cases amongst the patients and 44 in the staff. In the Leicester Borough Asylum 82 female patients (11 cases fatal from pneumonia) and 6 nurses were attacked. There were also outbreaks in the Manor Asylum of the County of London, Northampton, Isle of Wight, Winson Green (Birmingham), and City of London Asylums.

Influenza.

In four asylums there have been cases of *small-pox*. (1) Kent (Chartham):—Two female patients were attacked simultaneously on March 2nd, followed by three others from the same ward as one of these. How the disease was introduced was not ascertained. The five patients were isolated in a dormitory, and later in tents on the grounds, there being, as yet, no isolation hospital at this Asylum. Fortunately the disease did not spread. All the inmates of the Asylum were promptly re-vaccinated. (2) London

Small-pox.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

County (Banstead):—Here 12 female patients were attacked in the spring; they were all in the same ward, and no further cases developed, isolation of those attacked, and vaccination of all the inmates and staff being promptly carried out. Two of the cases were fatal. (3) London County (Bexley):—Three cases, one of which was fatal, occurred in the early part of the year, the infection probably having been introduced by a visitor. Here, again, the measures taken effectually prevented any spread of the disease. (4) In London County (Colney Hatch) a female patient was attacked, and in lack of an isolation hospital, was removed to a room near the entrance lodge. (5) At the East Sussex Asylum, a nurse was attacked by the disease, but no patient. Considering the prevalence of small-pox in the Metropolis and elsewhere during 1902, this record shows a gratifying freedom of Asylums from outbreaks. At most of the Asylums in districts where the disease was rife, the exclusion of visitors during the epidemic was a necessary and wise precautionary measure.

Scarlet fever.

Cases of *scarlet fever* have occurred in 18 Asylums, nearly one half of those attacked being nurses or attendants, who in four Asylums were the only victims. (1) The most noteworthy outbreak was at the Hereford Asylum. It commenced in November 1901, having been preceded for two months by an epidemic, chiefly among the younger inmates, of sore throats, associated in some instances with a transient rose-coloured rash. Most of those attacked by scarlet fever had been sufferers from this epidemic sore throat, which continued to occur until February, but the scarlet fever which had commenced on the female side, invaded the male side at the end of January and continued until May. In all 6 female and 5 male patients were attacked, 15 of the female and 2 of the male staff. The spread of the disease was undoubtedly mainly due to the absence of suitable isolation accommodation and the disorganization occasioned by the attempt to provide such accommodation in the building. Nor could complete isolation be obtained, for the night nurses' block, which was used for the purpose, is situated off the corridor between the wards and the kitchen. A further cause for the continuance of the outbreak was the absence of any proper disinfecting chamber, or special laundry. There were no deaths, but many sufferers had severe complications, the worst case being that of the nurse in charge of the first patient attacked. The source of the outbreak was not determined. (2) In the Northampton Asylum a child who had been out on trial apparently introduced scarlatinal infection, and in the outbreak 9 children and 2 nurses were attacked. (3) The disease was introduced into the Cheddleton (Staffs.) Asylum by a nurse on her return from home. As a result 4 female patients and 4 nurses were attacked; and the outbreak was checked by suitable isolation of the cases. (4) There

was a death from scarlet fever in April at the Glamorgan COUNTY AND ASYLUM, when 4 cases in all occurred, the first being a boy BOROUGH ASYLUMS. who fell ill 16 days after admission, a period which practically excludes his infection before he came to the Asylum.

Diphtheria attacked 2 patients and 2 nurses in the Diphtheria. West Sussex Asylum, and its importation was traced to a patient admitted with the disease. The case of a male attendant at the Carmarthen Asylum is the only other instance of this disease during the year in any Asylum.

Cases of *erysipelas*, mostly sporadic, have occurred in Erysipelas. 20 asylums, those yielding most cases being Wakefield, Wadsley, Hereford, and Rubery Hill. The occurrence of three cases amongst female patients at Cheddleton (Staffs.) Asylum was attributed to the infection of a shelter in the airing ground, which had been used as a dressing room by a visiting cricket team.

Cases of *typhoid fever* have arisen in 22 Asylums, and Typhoid fever. in 10 of these, members of the nursing staff or attendants were attacked as well as the insane patients. In two Asylums the only cases were of an attendant in each. The disease has only prevailed to any large extent in one Asylum, and that the recently opened one at Winwick, near Warrington. (1.) In reference to this outbreak we cannot do better than quote from the entry made by the Visiting Commissioners on February 12th of the present year:—"Enteric fever has prevailed since August, and has attacked 31 patients and a nurse, the supposed cause being in the first instance contamination of the water supply, though, doubtless, the continuance of the disease has been favoured by the grave defects which have been discovered in the Asylum drainage. The Committee, whom we have met to-day, have decided upon an entire reconstruction of the drainage with improvements as suggested by the sanitary expert who has been called in to advise." The outbreak caused the deaths of seven patients. Other, but less formidable outbreaks, of this disease have occurred in—(2.) Suffolk Asylum, where two female patients died from it in May, one having been directly infected from the first attacked, an imbecile and rubbish-eater. A laundry worker was also infected, and writing on May 31, the medical superintendent reported that "several cases have occurred by contact or in the same ward." No defects in the drainage, or in the water supply were discovered, and it was surmised that the cause of the outbreak might have been in the disturbance of the soil for the excavation of a subway. A fatal case occurred in July, and early in the present year the occurrence of two more cases seems to show that the source of the disease has not yet been eradicated. (3.) At the Cheddleton (Staffs) Asylum an attendant was taken ill on February 17 with double pneumonia, the precursor of a prolonged attack of typhoid fever, which was apparently the source of attacks in four female and one male patients

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which occurred in the autumn, when in the process of relaying drains the subsoil was disturbed in a yard which had been used to receive the soiled linen and utensils in connexion with the first case. Dr. Menzies was of opinion that in all probability some enteric spores became lodged in the soil, escaping the disinfection that was carried out on the surface of the yard after the attendant's illness. (4.) At Upton (Cheshire) Asylum there were five cases amongst the patients and two in the staff, there being two deaths. The Medical Officer of Health reported that the well-water of the Asylum was of very good quality, but found impurity in the water at Wood Cottages, and some defect in the water-tap in the airing-court which rendered it liable to pollution. (5.) At the Lancaster Asylum, a female patient died from typhoid fever on January 16, and the Assistant Medical Officer who made the post-mortem examination was attacked by the disease. Another death occurred on March 30, and four more patients were attacked. The cause was not discovered. (6.) Defects in drains with leakage were probably the reason for the occurrence of three cases (one fatal) in the Berks Asylum in November. (7.) In the Wakefield (Yorks) Asylum there were nine cases (one fatal). Other Asylums, in none of which did more than three cases occur throughout the year, and where no explanation of the attacks was possible, are Parkside (Cheshire), Devon, Bexley (London County), Middlesex, Norfolk, Worcester, Rubery Hill (Birmingham), and City of London. In each of the remaining seven Asylums, only one case occurred.

Dysentery and
Diarrhoea.

From the returns made to us of the entries in the Register of Dysentery and Diarrhoea we are enabled to make the following summary, which indicates the extent to which these affections prevailed in Asylums during 1902. In making this compilation we have been careful to exclude, as far as possible, cases where the diarrhoea has been symptomatic and secondary, *e.g.*, as a complication of phthisis, cardiac or renal disease, or attributable to dietetic conditions. Even with this provision the figures can still only be regarded as approximately showing the prevalence or otherwise of a specific enteritis, bearing relation to the more defined affection of dysentery or colitis. It has been further necessary to distinguish between the actual number of patients affected, and the number of attacks from which they suffered, for both in dysentery and diarrhoea the liability to recurrent attacks is a feature.

As regards the prevalence of these disorders we learn that in nine Asylums no cases occurred which were apparently deemed of sufficient importance to be entered in the Register, these Asylums being, Beds, Herts and Hunts, Dorset, Hereford, Surrey, Warwick, Scalebor Park, Derby Boro', Middlesbrough, and Plymouth.

In 16 Asylums, there have been no cases of dysentery, but some of diarrhoea, viz.:—Bucks, Cambs, Carmarthen, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmoreland, Leicester Co., Monmouth,

Norfolk, York, E.R., Bristol, Ipswich, Leicester Boro', COUNTY AND
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In 4 Asylums, only cases of dysentery have been returned, viz. :—Berks, Durham, Lancs (Prestwich), and Oxford.

There remain 53 Asylums in which during the year at various times cases both of dysentery and of diarrhœa had to be treated.

Of the 57 Asylums in which attacks of dysentery occurred there were 10 or fewer such attacks in 29, from 11 to 30 in 19, and in 6 more than 60.

Of the 69 Asylums in which attacks of diarrhœa occurred there were 10 or fewer such attacks in 33, from 11 to 30 in 21, and in 5 more than 60.

Grouping the Asylums according to their size, it is manifest that the severer types of these affections prevail more in the larger institutions. Thus in 26 Asylums where the daily average resident number of inmates in 1902 exceeded 1,000 in number, the ratio in the whole group of Asylums of dysenteric cases per 1,000 was 14·5, and of diarrhœal cases, 18; of dysenteric deaths, 4·3; diarrhœal deaths, 0·9. In 41 Asylums with more than 500, but less than 1,000, inmates, the dysenteric cases occurred in the proportion of 9·8 per 1,000; diarrhœa, 16·5; dysenteric deaths, 3·3; diarrhœal deaths, 1·6. In 15 Asylums with less than 500 inmates the ratio of dysentery per 1,000 was 3·2; of diarrhœa, 17·2; dysenteric deaths, 1·1; and diarrhœal deaths, 2·2.

The following table gives the figures respecting the occurrence of these affections in the 12 Asylums in which they most prevailed. The difference between the numbers of those attacked and the actual number of attacks is due to a certain proportion of the latter being recurrences. It will be seen that there is no very close parallelism between the numbers of cases of dysentery and those of diarrhœa, and that a very small number of members of the staffs suffered.

ASYLUM.	DYSENTERY.				DIARRHŒA.			
	Cases among.				Cases among.			
	No. of Attacks.	Staff.	Patients.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Staff.	Patients.	Deaths.
Glamorgan -	2	—	2	2	76	—	76	6
Hants -	82	1	71	21	15	—	15	—
Chartham -	64	1*	62	11	—	—	—	—
Banstead -	39	—	39	11	115	2	100	3
Bexley -	93	—	88	25	127	—	125	4
Claybury -	90	—	83	13	56	—	56	—
Colney Hatch -	77	—	63	23	59	—	51	3
Hanwell -	42	1	39	10	105	—	105	4
Worcester -	74	—	66	15	56	—	52	3
Wakefield -	48	—	46	10	30	—	29	1
Winson Green -	15	—	15	5	132	3	92	4
West Ham -	26	—	25	8	53	—	51	7
	652	3	603	154	824	5	752	35

* A drain labourer.

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In a certain, but no very large, proportion of cases, attacks of slight or severe diarrhoea preceded, and sometimes followed upon those of dysentery; and a certain number of the patients are recorded to have suffered in a similar manner in previous years—and indeed in most of the above-named Asylums these affections have long been known to prevail. A remarkable exception to this latter statement is to be found in the Hants Co. Asylum, where, prior to 1902, there had been no death from dysentery for upwards of 10 years. We may, therefore, refer more in detail to the experiences of this Asylum in this regard, contrasting it with that of two other Asylums, Chartham (Kent), and Winson Green (Birmingham). The monthly incidence of dysenteric and diarrhoeal attacks at these Asylums during the year was:—

—				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Dysentery.	Hants	-	-	3	21	20	12	8	4	1	1	2	1	5	4	82
	Chartham	-	-	9	13	8	6	5	4	—	1	7	5	4	2	64
	Winson Green	-	-	5	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Diarrhoea.	Hants	-	-	3	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
	Chartham	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Winson Green	-	-	21	10	11	16	13	—	13	23	11	4	4	6	132

(1.) At the *Hants Co. Asylum* dysentery occurred in epidemic form, and its appearance followed closely upon disturbance of the soil due to the relaying of drains at the close of the year 1901. In December of that year four inmates were attacked with diarrhoea, and three more cases followed early in January. The first case of dysentery was in a female patient of ward L, an inmate since 1894. The attack proved fatal on February 7, on which date another female patient from ward H also died from the disease which appeared in her on January 26. On the 28th a male patient, admitted in April 1901 suffering from general paralysis, in ward B, was attacked; he died on February 15. The disease prevailed with remarkable virulence during the next three months, and almost disappeared in the summer months, but slightly recrudesced in the autumn. On December 8 we were informed that no case was then under treatment. Throughout the epidemic, 71 patients suffered, 20 of the cases being fatal, all the deaths occurring in the first six months of the year. A nurse too was fatally attacked in February; she had been on night duty in the infirmary. Nine of the patients had two attacks and one three. Twenty-two of the *male* patients were attacked; 11 of them were inmates of one ward, 7 of another, the remaining four being equally distributed in two other wards. There were 7 deaths, giving a case-mortality of nearly 32 per cent. Forty-nine of the *female* patients suffered, 12 being inmates of one ward, 9 of each of two other wards, the remaining 19 cases being

distributed between six different wards. There were 14 deaths amongst the female patients, giving a case-mortality of 28·5 per cent. The cases were isolated on their occurrence, and strict measures taken for disinfection of clothing, &c., and the destruction of excreta. The disease was not thought to have been introduced from without, the first 10 patients attacked having been from 20 to 4 years in the Asylum, with the exception of the male patient above referred to. Its spread, in spite of precautions, was doubtless in some measure due to the overcrowded state of the Asylum, especially on the male side. It will be observed that in addition to this outbreak, and possibly due to the same cause, there occurred during the first 4 months of the year a few cases of diarrhœa, all of which were slight attacks among female patients, most of whom were inmates of the same wards as the dysenteric cases.

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(2) When the *Chartham (Kent) Asylum* was visited by members of our Board on April 14th, there were 22 inmates being treated for colitis (dysentery), 39 male patients and one female patient having been attacked by the disease during the preceding five months. From the entries made by Commissioners at previous visits, it would seem that an outbreak of this disease occurred in 1899-1900 amongst female inmates of a ward, which was in proximity to a defective drain, causing an escape of sewer gas. Between October 1900 and November 1901 there were 33 cases, all amongst males, and probably therefore not related to the previous outbreak. Whether imported or not, the affection, which prior to 1899 was not common in this Asylum, seems to have established a footing, as seen by the fact that in 1902 attacks occurred in every month but July. It should, however, be stated that no fewer than 14 of the 62 patients attacked had suffered from previous attacks in the preceding year; in addition to these, two had recurrences in 1902. Forty of the cases were males; of whom 11 died; the dysentery being associated with phthisis in one of the fatal cases, and with cardiac degeneration in another. Not one of the 22 cases in females was fatal. It will be seen that more than two-thirds of the cases arose in the first six months of the year, when, too, all the fatalities occurred. No member of the staff has been attacked, but a man, not resident in the Asylum, who was employed on the drains, had two attacks. It is noteworthy that on the male side 18 of the dysenteric attacks occurred amongst the inmates of one ward (C₂), the remaining 24 attacks being distributed amongst 9 other different wards. On the female side, 7 attacks occurred in one ward (H₂), 5 in another (A₂), and the remaining 10 attacks were distributed amongst 5 other different wards.

(3). We have selected the *Winson Green Asylum* owing to the prevalence in it of diarrhœa, mostly of a mild type. It will have been seen that in the first five months of the year,

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there were 15 cases of dysentery. Three of these were in male patients, and 12 in females, the five fatal attacks being amongst the latter sex. One of the dysenteric attacks was followed at intervals by four attacks of diarrhœa, the last proving fatal; whilst in another dysenteric case, two attacks of diarrhœa ensued. The diarrhœal attacks occurred in every month of the year, except June, there being as many as 132 in all, of which 22 were of a severe type, four terminating fatally. These attacks occurred amongst 92 patients, 66 being males, 32 females. Three nurses also suffered from slight diarrhœa. The recurrent character of so many cases, and the supervention of mild attacks in two instances of dysentery, suggest a probable connexion between the clinically differentiated disorders. The distribution of the cases was fairly general throughout the Asylum, but even when allowance is made for recurrent attacks in the same individual more than half the cases on the female side occurred in two wards (Nos. 6 and 8), whilst on the male side, the ward most affected was No. 6. The cases of dysentery were, on the other hand, scattered amongst inmates of several wards.

We cannot leave this subject without acknowledging the readiness with which our desire to establish a record of the prevalence of diarrhœal disorders has been complied with by the Asylum superintendents, whose returns have afforded us much valuable information, more indeed than can be dealt with in a merely summary fashion. We feel confident that this plan of registration will also be of great advantage to the Asylum authorities, as enabling them to take such measures in respect to general hygiene and prophylaxis as may lead to a material reduction in the number of cases of these affections.

We append a list of the total deaths from these complaints in a few of the Asylums where they most prevailed, on the plan of the table given in recent Annual Reports. They include in some instances cases returned under the head of "colitis," "enteritis," etc. which were not entered in the Registers of Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Dysentery (Colitis) and Diarrhœa.	General Mortality per cent.	Proportion of Dysenteric and Diarrhœal Deaths to Total Deaths per cent.
Heath, Bexley - -	2,079	250	30	12·1	12·0
Colney Hatch - -	2,490	238	29	9·5	12·2
Claybury - - -	2,398	223	22	9·3	9·8
Hants - - -	1,006	114	21	10·4	18·4
Worcester - - -	1,189	116	18	9·7	15·5
West Ham - - -	749	136	16	18·1	11·7
Banstead - - -	2,453	252	14	10·2	5·5
Hanwell - - -	2,544	222	14	8·7	6·3
Wakefield - - -	1,741	183	13	10·5	7·1

So far as may be judged from the death returns of previous years, it would appear that in Asylums where these disorders have been more or less prevalent of late years there were notably fewer cases in 1902 than on the average of the preceding four years in the following:—Derby Co., Devon, Essex, Lancaster, Whittingham, Claybury, Salop, North Riding, Wadsley, and Hull; whilst either no marked abatement or even a decided increase of such attacks has occurred in the Heath Asylum (Bexley), Colney Hatch, Banstead, Hanwell, Worcester, Wakefield, Menston, and Portsmouth. The subject has engaged the attention of the authorities of the Derby County Asylum, in connexion with which reports of considerable practical importance have been recently issued by Dr. Barwise, medical officer of health, and Dr. Legge, the medical superintendent of the Asylum.

The proclivity of the insane—whether confined in Asylums or not—to tuberculous disease, especially pulmonary phthisis, has long been recognised. The conditions of Asylum life undoubtedly favour its incidence, and with improvements in sanitation and diet there has certainly been some diminution in the proportion of those attacked. It is, however, still very high, notably in some Institutions, whilst in others it is remarkably low. Modern doctrines would attribute the high rate to personal infection, and it is certain that a considerable number of patients develop the disease after admission. It is, however, not so easy to explain on this hypothesis the low rates in certain Asylums which show a proportion of deaths from tubercular disease below that of the general community, without presenting any appreciable difference in accommodation and regime from less favoured Asylums. We are confident that all Asylum authorities are alive to the possible part played by infection, and that, so far as practicable, by segregation of the sick, free ventilation, regulations as to personal cleanliness, and such like preventive measures, they endeavour to limit the number of cases, just as in dealing with dysentery. We are further glad to note that in an increasing number of Asylums the principles of the “open-air” treatment are being carried out.

In the County and Borough Asylums of England and Wales, in 1902 the proportion of deaths from tubercular diseases to deaths from all causes was nearly 17·0 per cent.; in the general population in 1900 it was 10·4 per cent. (*63rd Annual Report of Registrar-General*); whilst for the same periods in Asylums these deaths were equal to 18,203 per million, or nearly 10 times the mortality amongst the population generally, which (in 1900) was reckoned at 1,899 per million.

The deaths referred to phthisis amounted during the year to 1,348, and those to other forms of tuberculosis to 115, the total number of inmates resident being 80,371, and the deaths from all causes 8,619. The tubercular death-rate was higher than in 1901, being 18·2 per 1,000 as against

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Tuberculosis.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. 15·8 in that year; the proportion to total deaths being 17·0 per cent. as compared with 15·8 per cent.

(a.) In 26 Asylums where the average number of resident inmates exceeded 1,000, the mortality (per 1,000 living) from this cause ranged from 6·6 to 60·0. The total tubercular death-rate was 18·2 per 1,000, the deaths from this cause being in the proportion of 17·4 per cent. of total deaths.

1902.

MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY ASYLUMS
having more than 1,000 INMATES.

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from Tuber- culosis.	Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all causes.
1. Lancs., Whittingham -	2,085	125	60·0	42·3
2. Kent, Barming Heath -	1,367	56	41·0	28·7
3. Durham - - -	1,453	40	27·5	20·7
4. Lancs., Rainhill - -	2,061	52	25·2	23·8
5. Beds., Herts and Hunts -	1,005	22	21·9	21·8
6. Lancs., Lancaster - -	1,968	41	20·8	25·3
7. Yorks., Wadsley - - -	1,659	31	18·7	15·5
8. Kent, Chartham - - -	1,015	19	18·7	15·4
9. London, Banstead - -	2,453	44	17·9	17·4
10. Lancs., Prestwich - -	2,672	44	16·4	17·6
11. Worcester - - - -	1,189	19	16·0	16·3
12. London, Claybury - -	2,398	38	15·8	17·0
13. „ Colney Hatch - -	2,490	39	15·6	16·3
14. Yorks., Wakefield - -	1,741	27	15·5	14·7
15. Hants - - - - -	1,096	17	15·5	14·9
16. Middlesex - - - - -	1,425	19	13·3	13·6
17. Glamorgan - - - - -	1,864	23	12·3	12·7
18. Yorks., Menston - - -	1,581	19	12·0	11·1
19. Devon - - - - -	1,189	14	11·7	12·8
20. Monmouth - - - - -	1,105	13	11·7	11·6
21. London, Hanwell - - -	2,544	29	11·4	13·0
22. Essex - - - - -	1,760	20	11·3	9·8
23. London, Cane Hill - -	2,139	23	10·7	14·5
24. „ Heath, Bexley - -	2,079	18	8·6	7·2
25. Surrey - - - - -	1,036	8	7·7	8·1
26. Gloucester - - - - -	1,052	7	6·6	5·9
TOTAL -	44,426	807	18·2	17·4

(b) In 41 Asylums with more than 500 and less than 1,000 inmates, the tubercular mortality ranged from 4·4 to 41·6, the mean rate being 18·4, and the proportion to deaths from all causes, 16·3 per cent.

1902.

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ASYLUMS.MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH
ASYLUMS with 500 to 1,000 INMATES.

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from Tuber- culosis.	Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all causes.
27. Staffs. : Stafford - -	889	37	41·6	27·6
28. „ Burntwood - -	875	29	33·1	22·1
29. „ Cheddleton - -	603	20	33·1	22·2
30. West Ham - -	749	23	30·7	16·9
31. Northants. - -	892	26	29·1	21·6
32. Norfolk - -	833	24	28·6	29·2
33. Carmarthen - -	640	18	28·1	28·5
34. Lines. : Bracebridge - -	749	21	28·0	17·6
35. Northumberland - -	708	19	26·8	20·4
36. Cheshire : Parkside - -	759	20	26·3	26·0
37. Lanes. : Winwick - -	970	24	24·7	16·5
38. Birmingham (Rubery Hill)	793	19	23·9	35·8
39. Portsmouth - -	672	16	23·8	16·8
40. Bristol - -	907	21	23·1	21·2
41. Newcastle - -	773	17	22·0	18·0
42. Wilts - -	938	17	18·1	24·2
43. London : Manor - -	685	12	17·5	17·6
44. Cheshire : Upton - -	976	17	17·4	14·7
45. Salop and Montgomery - -	804	14	17·4	9·7
46. Suffolk - -	582	10	17·1	12·6
47. Birmingham: Winson Green	805	12	14·9	10·0
48. Cornwall - -	804	12	14·8	19·3
49. London : Horton - -	953	14	14·6	12·9
50. Denbigh - -	752	11	14·6	17·4
51. Sussex, W. - -	699	10	14·3	18·8
52. Hull - -	547	7	12·8	8·0
53. Derby County - -	739	9	12·1	16·0
54. Bucks - -	503	6	11·9	12·5
55. Berks - -	693	8	11·5	9·7
56. London, City of - -	518	6	11·5	10·9
57. Warwick - -	972	11	11·3	13·2
58. Cambs. - -	547	6	10·9	10·3
59. Nottingham City - -	750	8	10·6	11·1
60. Leicester Borough - -	791	8	10·1	10·6
61. Sussex, E. - -	993	10	10·0	10·0
62. Herts - -	576	5	8·6	15·1
63. Yorks, N.R. - -	713	6	8·4	10·9
64. Somerset : Wells - -	861	7	8·1	8·2
65. Dorset - -	737	4	5·4	6·6
66. Oxford - -	563	3	5·3	6·1
67. Cumberland and West- moreland.	677	3	4·4	4·9
TOTAL - -	31,006	570	18·4	16·3

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(c) In 15 asylums with fewer than 500 inmates the tubercular mortality ranged from 0·0 to 44·5, the mean rate being 17·4, and the proportion of deaths from all causes being 16·3.

1902.

MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH
ASYLUMS with less than 500 INMATES.

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from Tuber- culosis.	Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all causes.
68. Ipswich - - -	314	14	44·5	31·8
69. Leicester Co. - - -	483	15	31·0	28·8
70. Notts - - -	413	11	26·6	15·0
71. Sunderland - - -	344	9	26·1	23·0
72. Yorks, E.R. - - -	455	8	17·5	16·0
73. Exeter - - -	357	6	16·8	16·6
74. Middlesbrough - - -	253	4	15·8	16·6
75. Norwich - - -	311	4	12·8	10·2
76. Derby Borough - - -	324	4	12·3	14·8
77. Wight, Isle of - - -	322	3	9·3	12·0
78. Somerset (Cotford) - - -	482	4	8·3	9·3
79. Plymouth - - -	278	2	7·2	10·5
80. Hereford - - -	453	2	4·4	5·2
81. Lincs. (Kesteven) - - -	146	—	—	—
82. Yorks, Scalebor - - -	6	—	—	—
Total - - -	4,939	86	17·4	16·3

It will be seen that in series (a) there were 8 Asylums with a tubercular mortality above the mean, and 18 below it; in (b) 15 above, 26 below; and in (c) 5 above, 10 below.

Of the 28 Asylums in which the rate was *above* the mean, the average number of patients resident was in excess of the estimated available accommodation (v. App. B. Table XI. c, p. 244) in 7, namely—(a) Nos. 4, 7; (b) Nos. 27, 33, 34, 36; (c) No. 69.

On the other hand, in the 54 Asylums with a *lower* tubercular death-rate than the average, a like disparity between the numbers resident and the actual accommodation existed in 21, namely—(a) Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23; (b) Nos. 48, 50, 54, 61, 62, 65, 66; (c) Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79.

Average Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1902, exclusive of building repairs, additions and alterations, was as follows :—

			s.	d.
In County Asylums	-	-	9	11 ³ / ₈
In Borough Asylums	-	-	10	6 ¹ / ₂
In both taken together	-	-	10	0 ³ / ₄

This is a reduction of 4*d.* per head per week on the average weekly cost of the previous year.

The following table supplies details of the average weekly cost for the two years.

DETAILS OF AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1900-01.	1901-02.	1900-01.	1901-02.
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet)	3	3 ³ / ₈	3	3 ¹ / ₈
Clothing	0	8 ¹ / ₈	0	7 ³ / ₄
Salaries and wages	2	10 ⁷ / ₈	3	1 ¹ / ₄
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.)	1	7	1	9 ⁵ / ₈
Surgery and dispensary	0	0 ⁷ / ₈	0	1
Wines, spirits, porter	0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	0 ³ / ₈
Furniture and bedding	0	5	0	4 ³ / ₈
Garden and farm	0	9 ³ / ₄	1	1
Miscellaneous	0	8 ¹ / ₄	0	7 ¹ / ₂
	10	5 ³ / ₄	11	2 ¹ / ₂
Less moneys received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum)	0	3	0	3 ¹ / ₈
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head	10	2 ³ / ₄	10	10 ⁵ / ₈

Details as to particular Asylums.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts.—The Secretary of State has approved Amended General Rules for the government of this Asylum.

In March an outbreak of fire occurred in the roof of the East Water Tower. The cause was surmised to be some lighted soot falling on a leaden valley, igniting the woodwork beneath. The fire was extinguished by the Asylum Fire Brigade and artizans. The amount of damage was estimated at 300*l.*

Brecon and Radnor.—At the end of the year this Asylum was so near completion that it was expected to be ready for occupation in the course of a few months.

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The estate has been extended by the purchase of 129 acres of adjoining land for the very moderate sum of 3,200*l.*

The Committee of Visitors have also acquired for the sum of 500*l.* certain important rights connected with the Pwll-y-Wrack brook, from which the Asylum water supply is derived.

Plans have been approved of proposed attendants' cottages, which the Committee of Visitors consider necessary owing to the scarcity of accommodation in the neighbourhood of the Asylum. The estimated cost of each pair of cottages is 600*l.* As yet sanction has only been given for the erection of one pair.

Cambridge-
shire and
Isle of Ely
Asylum

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.—The estate of this Asylum, which was somewhat limited in proportion to the number of patients that can be received, has been extended by the purchase of 23 acres 1 rood 15 poles of land at a cost of about 790*l.*

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.

Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.—The members of our Board who last visited the Asylum drew attention to the serious overcrowding, especially in the Female Hospital, and they referred to various other matters that needed attention.

Cheshire
Asylums
(Upton).

Cheshire (Upton, Chester).—Various improvements, including the erection of a sanitary annexe to one of the male wards and the addition of some bedrooms to two of the cottages, are to be effected for the sum of 2,071*l.*

33 acres, 3 roods, 36 poles of land adjoining the Asylum Estate have been purchased, the price agreed upon being 1,698*l.* 12*s.*

Cheshire
(Parkside).

Cheshire (Parkside).—The Committee of Visitors have, with the approval of the Secretary of State, purchased 17 acres of land for the sum of 4,325*l.* 15*s.* The land adjoins the present Asylum Estate, which comprises about 104 acres.

The Asylum is situate near to the town of Macclesfield, and to this proximity is due, no doubt, the high price of 313*l.* per acre. This addition to the estate was most desirable in view of the fact that plans are being carried out for the extension of the Asylum for 400 more patients.

We are sorry to have again to report that, notwithstanding our recommendations on the subject, when this Asylum was last visited, the 83 Roman Catholic patients were still unprovided with any service of their own.

Cumberland
and West-
morland.

Cumberland and Westmorland.—The Committee of Visitors for some time past have had under their consideration the question of the large increase in the number of patients, and have decided that it is now absolutely necessary, without delay, to provide such additions as will meet the demand for accommodation. Plans of the proposed extensions are now in course of preparation, and will, it is hoped, be submitted, before long, for the approval of the Secretary of State.

Suicide by
hanging.

S. T., who had been an inmate of the Asylum since 1899, managed to hang herself in March 1902 by a bandage which

had been applied to her neck for a boil. At no time during her residence in the Asylum had the patient shown any suicidal disposition. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

At the time of the occurrence the patient was with 54 other patients in a day-room attached to one of the female wards in charge of 2 nurses. One of these nurses temporarily left the day-room for another part of the ward, and during her absence the second nurse neglected her duty by also absenting herself from the day-room of which she had been left in sole charge. Availing herself of the opportunity the patient hanged herself from a bracket in an adjoining bathroom, the door of which had been negligently left unlocked by the second nurse. The nurse was dismissed for her double neglect of duty.

Another case of suicide occurred during the year at this Asylum. I. C., who had been discharged from the Army owing to an attack of insanity with strong suicidal disposition, was admitted on the 30th of April 1902, and was placed under special observation as suicidal. On the morning of the 12th of May, he was taken with another patient to the w.c. by an attendant. Whilst the attendant was standing at the door of the closet to which the deceased had gone, and was watching the second patient return to the day-room, he heard a crash, and looking round saw the deceased disappearing head foremost through the window of the closet. The whole affair occurred so suddenly that there was no time for the attendant to catch the patient. The window through which the deceased precipitated himself had panes of glass $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Suicide by precipitation through a window.

At the inquest the coroner's jury found that there had been no neglect on the part of the Asylum officials, and recommended that the panes of glass in the w.c.'s either should be made smaller or be protected by cross bars.

The Asylum authorities have since placed bars to render these windows secure against a similar occurrence.

R. T., who had been a patient since 1895, strangled himself in the same Asylum on the 18th of July 1902, in the following circumstances: The patient, who was a restless man with the habit of putting himself into all kinds of grotesque attitudes, was found in a lavatory hanging from one of the towel rollers, both feet being through the bottom of the roller, the top part of which was turned twice round the neck. Death by accidental strangulation.

The patient had never shown suicidal tendencies, and his peculiar habits, as above described, pointed to the probability that he had been swinging in the towel roller, and, overbalancing himself, had been accidentally strangled. The coroner's jury adopted this view and returned a verdict of accidental death by strangulation.

Devon.—In connexion with a recent arbitration between the Devon County Council and the Devonport County Borough Council with reference to this Asylum, an award has been Devon Asylum.

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ASYLUMS.

made by the arbitrator which provides for the dissolution of the partnership hitherto existing between the two Councils in reference to Asylum accommodation. The Council of Devonport are consequently under the necessity of making some separate provision for their lunatics, and are, we understand, considering the question of the acquisition of a site for the erection of an Asylum of their own.

New workshops, stores, and stables are to be built at an estimated cost of 2,900*l.*, and 1,065*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* is to be spent in alterations and additions to the electric wiring and plant, which have from time to time disclosed a number of defects.

Death
accelerated by
blistering
caused by an
application of
undiluted
Carbolic Acid
lotion,

R. W. was admitted into the Asylum on the 22nd of May 1902, suffering from melancholia. He was in a feeble condition of bodily health, with pediculosis. He was treated for the latter with an application of liquid carbolic acid, but owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding between the assistant medical officer and the charge attendant, the lotion was applied in an undiluted form, and produced extensive blistering and destruction of the skin. The patient grew weaker and died a week afterwards, his death being accelerated by the blistering.

In this case the coroner decided not to hold an inquest, but we considered this decision to be so unsatisfactory that we laid the matter before your Lordship, who expressed the opinion that there ought to have been an inquest, and so informed the coroner.

The Asylum Committee held a full enquiry into the matter and reprimanded the assistant medical officer for his carelessness in sending the carbolic acid lotion into the ward without clear instructions as to the manner in which it was to be used.

Durham
Asylum.

Durham.—In pursuance of the suggestion made by the Commissioners who visited this Asylum early in the year, the Visiting Committee have decided to provide alternative exits, for use in case of fire, from certain dormitories by erecting outside iron staircases.

At the main building neither the head attendant nor a duly appointed deputy is continuously present at the bathing of the patients. We regard it as highly important, with a view to the detection of injuries and bruises, and so checking the possibility of rough usage, that some special officer should be always present.

Essex Asylum.

Essex.—In our last report we pointed out the need of the provision of additional accommodation for the insane poor of the County of Essex, and that we had urged the Committee to take immediate steps in the matter.

During the past year we have on several occasions felt it our duty to press the consideration of this question upon the Committee, and we have recently been informed that negotiations for the purchase of a site for a second Asylum are now in progress.

Glamorgan.—This Asylum continues to be very seriously over-crowded, and it is probable that even with the opening of the New Cardiff Asylum, which cannot be for at least 4 years, sufficient relief will not be obtained. In these circumstances we are glad to learn that the question of the best means of providing further accommodation is engaging the attention of the Glamorganshire County Council and Swansea Corporation.

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Glamorgan
Asylum.

The South Wales Electric Power and Light Company having offered to supply energy on terms very favourable to the Asylum, the Visiting Committee have relinquished the proposal of generating electricity on the spot, and have entered into an agreement with the company to supply both the Parc Gwylt and Angelton Asylums.

In consequence the plans which were approved by the Secretary of State have not been carried out, but his sanction has been obtained instead to the erection of a Transformer House at each Asylum, so that the tension of the electric current supplied by the Company may be lowered before its introduction into the wards.

Hants (2nd Asylum).—In our last annual report it was stated that the Visiting Committee appointed by the County Council for the purpose of providing additional accommodation for Hampshire had obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to a contract for the purchase of an estate situated near Basingstoke, known as Park Prewett Farm, as a site for a second Asylum for the county.

Hants (2nd
Asylum).

Since then the Town Council of the recently constituted County Borough of Bournemouth have made arrangements for the reception, under contract for five years, of the patients belonging to their borough in the West Sussex Asylum, and the whole of these have been removed from the Fareham Asylum.

The Town Council of Southampton have also made arrangements for the reception, under contract, in the Asylum of the County Borough of Portsmouth, of future patients from the portion of the South Stoneham Union, which is situated in the County Borough of Southampton.

In these circumstances the Visiting Committee of the proposed second Asylum have reported to the County Council that the accommodation in the Fareham Asylum thus rendered available will be sufficient for some time to come to meet the requirements of Hampshire and that it is therefore unnecessary to take immediate steps towards the erection of a new Asylum.

The acquisition, however, of Park Prewett Farm has been proceeded with and the purchase completed.

We cannot but regard the position of the Boroughs of Bournemouth and Southampton in respect to Asylum accommodation (with no permanent provision of their own) as unsatisfactory, and we have caused a letter to be addressed to both Councils on the subject.

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ASYLUMS.

We have also expressed to the Visiting Committee of the proposed second Asylum for Hampshire the hope that the erection of the Asylum will not be delayed until the pressure on the existing accommodation becomes acute, a course of action which would not improbably land the Committee in serious difficulties.

Hereford
Asylum.

Hereford.—The Secretary of State has approved the purchase by the Visiting Committee of 3 roods 5 poles of land for the purpose of enlarging the churchyard at Burghill, where the patients dying in the Asylum are interred; the price to be paid for the land is 140*l*.

The duration of service of the attendants and nurses is not as satisfactory as could be wished, and we are strongly of opinion that means should be adopted to improve it by the giving of liberal pensions, the provision of more cottages for the married men, and in other ways.

Herts Asylum.

Herts.—Plans of a scheme for dealing with the sewage of this recently erected Asylum have been approved. The scheme is based upon the principle of the bacteriological treatment of the sewage, combined with the passing of the effluent from the tanks through land, specially prepared, before it is delivered into the local watercourse.

The amount of the contract for the work is 1,972*l*. 8*s*.

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

Kent.—Chartham.—A contract has been entered into for the erection of 18 cottages, in three blocks of six each. The cottages are intended for married attendants and workmen employed at the Asylum. The sum to be paid under the contract is 5,214*l*., or 289*l*. a cottage.

We consider accommodation of this character to be very advantageous to an Asylum as affording an inducement to lengthened service among the male attendants. In the case of Chartham Asylum there is little of such accommodation to be had in the neighbourhood apart from that provided by the Asylum Authorities.

We are pleased to be able to report that an officer now superintends the bathing of the patients in each division.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

Lancashire.—Prestwich.—The Lancashire Asylums Board have purchased for the sum of 3,508*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*., a piece of freehold land, containing 17,965 square yards, adjoining the Asylum. The object of the Board in acquiring the land is to prevent other people building upon it, and also to stop the proposed extension of a certain road which, if carried out, would allow of the public passing unduly near some of the wards.

(Rainhill.)

Lancashire.—Rainhill.—Three cottages for the use of sub-officers are to be built at an estimated cost of 1,400*l*.

(Winwick.)

Lancashire.—Winwick.—This Asylum, planned to accommodate 2,050 patients, was opened early in January. It was visited by two members of our Board on 17th February,

when 470 patients had been admitted. At that time a good deal still remained to be done, but it was evident even then that some of the contractor's work was not satisfactory.

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Subsequently the serious outbreak of enteric fever, already referred to, led to a complete examination of the drains, with the result that they were found to have been so badly laid that the whole system will have to be reconstructed.

Proposed 6th Asylum for Lancashire.—The opening of the Winwick Asylum will be insufficient to meet the constantly increasing demand for Asylum accommodation in Lancashire, and the Asylums Board are endeavouring to obtain a site upon which to erect a sixth Asylum.

Proposed 6th
Asylum.

Leicestershire and Rutland.—Although two years ago we were in a position to report that plans of the proposed new Asylum for Leicestershire and Rutland were in course of preparation, we regret to say that at the end of the year they had not been submitted by the Committee of Visitors for the approval of the Secretary of State, and in October last we felt it our duty to address a letter of remonstrance to the Committee upon the vacillation that was being displayed in the matter.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

It is proposed to erect the new Asylum, which will take the place of the existing one, on the site which has been acquired in the parish of Narborough.

In the meantime the present Asylum is seriously overcrowded, and in addition a number of patients are boarded out at enhanced rates of maintenance.

Lincolnshire.—Bracebridge.—We are glad to be able to report that the Committee of Visitors have acquired about 60 acres additional land adjacent to the Asylum Estate for the sum of 6,041*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* This extension was highly necessary in view of the facts that hitherto the freehold estate comprised only 63 acres, one third of which was used for sewage purposes, and that the Asylum is being enlarged so as to make the accommodation sufficient for 920 patients.

Lincolnshire
Asylums.
(Bracebridge.)

Lincolnshire.—Kesteven.—The new Asylum for the Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire was opened in June when the patients temporarily housed in the old workhouse at Grantham were transferred.

(Kesteven.)

Dr. Ewan is the medical superintendent.

The Asylum is designed to accommodate in the first instance 420, and ultimately, by the addition of two more blocks, 600, patients; the administrative departments being planned for the latter number.

The Asylum was visited in October for the first time by two members of our Board, who expressed their approval of the design and the way in which the work had been carried out.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

London
Asylums.
(Bexley.)
Death from
general
paralysis, with
fractured ribs.

London County.—Bexley.—W. H., who had been an inmate of the Bexley Asylum since August 1901, died there on the 3rd of November 1902, from general paralysis and other diseases, with fractures of ribs.

The patient had since March 1902 been subject to seizures, and had been restless and resistive, blindly struggling with and attacking the attendants, and owing to his physical weakness and restlessness had numerous unpreventable falls, both in the ward and padded room.

In April of 1902 he was discovered to have sustained some injury to the lower ribs on the left side, and in the following October, after attacking and struggling with an attendant, when both fell, he sustained fractures of two, and possibly four ribs, on the left side, and of one on the right side. The sustaining by the patient of the injuries in April and October was duly reported to the Asylum sub-committee, who, after full consideration of all the circumstances, thought no action was necessary.

The post-mortem examination revealed the existence of five fractured ribs on each side, some of these fractures being old, and others more recent.

These facts were communicated to the coroner, who nevertheless considered that an inquest was unnecessary.

(Colney
Hatch.)

London County.—Colney Hatch.—At page 15 will be found a reference to the lamentable fire which occurred at the temporary buildings of this Asylum on the morning of 27th January 1903.

In November plans were approved of additional exits, for use in case of fire, to be provided from certain buildings occupied by members of the female staff. The cost of the work was estimated at 120l.

Death from
epileptic
suffocation.

M. D., an epileptic patient, for many years resident in this Asylum, died there in March 1902 of suffocation caused by her turning on her face in bed when in a fit. The patient, in consequence of her fits, had been placed to sleep in a single room off an observation dormitory, and was visited hourly. She was seen alive at 5.5 a.m. on the morning of her death, and was again visited at 5.50 a.m., but the night nurse did not make a sufficiently careful examination to satisfy herself of the position of the patient or that she was alive. At 6 a.m. the ward was taken over by the day-charge nurse, and she and the night nurse signed the report book to the effect that all the patients were in a satisfactory condition, but neither of them satisfied herself of the patient's then condition. At 6.20 the second day nurse found the patient lying on her face and dead, the body presenting all the appearances of death from suffocation.

The circumstances were reported to the Asylum Committee, who severely reprimanded the two nurses for not performing their duty in a satisfactory manner, and directed that they should forfeit their good-conduct money for the quarter.

London County.—Horton.—This, the seventh permanent Asylum for the County of London, was opened for the reception of patients on the 3rd March. The Asylum was visited in the middle of July by two members of our Board, when good progress was found to have been made in the organisation.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
(Horton.)

The Asylum is designed for 2,000 patients, but notwithstanding this large additional provision, the position of the London County Asylums Board, as regards Asylum accommodation, is unsatisfactory in the extreme. That this is so, will readily be appreciated when it is pointed out, first, that at the end of the year there were fully 2,000 patients chargeable to unions in the County of London for whom no permanent accommodation was available, and secondly, that, on the average, the number of additional beds required each year to meet the increase in the number of lunatics belonging to the County of London reaches no less a figure than 507.

Of the 2,000 patients above referred to about 1,400 are at present housed in temporary buildings, the remainder being boarded out in other Asylums and Licensed Houses, which at the best is an unsatisfactory method. We are strongly of opinion that nothing short of a very extensive scheme for the provision of additional permanent accommodation, which must necessarily entail a very large expenditure, will meet the situation, and for such a scheme we shall feel compelled to continue to press.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, and with the consent of the Local Government Board, an exchange, by way of purchase and sale, has been effected of a small piece of land forming part of the Horton estate for a piece of land belonging to the Epsom Urban District Council. The object of the exchange was to widen a road and to increase the area of the sewage farm of the District Council, which is used, and will be used, for the disposal of the sewage of the Asylums of the County of London erected on the Horton estate.

London County.—The Manor Asylum.—A new permanent Block for 60 male patients is to be erected at this Asylum.

(The Manor
Asylum.)

Norfolk.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned under Section 258 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, the appropriation of a piece of land, part of the Asylum estate, as a burial ground for patients dying in the Asylum, and has approved plans of a small cemetery chapel to be erected thereon at the cost of about 384*l*.

Norfolk
Asylum.

A small piece of land adjoining the Asylum buildings, 1 acre 3 roods and 14 perches in extent, has been acquired by the Committee of Visitors for the sum of 100*l*.

Northumberland.—The General Rules have been revised and approved. A small hospital, constructed of wood and iron, has been erected for the isolation of any patient or

Northumber-
land Asylum.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Fracture of
skull by fall
when
endeavouring
to escape.

member of the staff who may be attacked with an infectious disease or suspected of suffering therefrom. The building was estimated to cost 1,867*l*.

R. H., a male patient, neither suicidal nor dangerous, but suffering from delusional insanity, and always on the look out for means of escape, was, in consequence of a successful effort to escape, placed to sleep in an observation dormitory which was under the continuous charge of 2 night attendants. On the morning of the 27th of June 1902, whilst one of the attendants was attending to an epileptic patient in a fit, and the other attendant was engaged in the middle of the room, the patient broke a pane of glass and got through one of the dormitory windows. One of the attendants hearing the noise of the broken glass rushed up in time to catch hold of the waist of the patient's night-gown but not to get hold of the patient himself, who, forcing himself from the attendant's grasp fell a distance of 18 feet and sustained fatal injuries.

With a view to prevent a similar occurrence we suggested that the windows of the dormitory should be made secure by additional sash bars.

Nottingham-
shire Asylum.

Notts.—The New Asylum for the county of Nottingham, which has been erected at Radcliffe-on-Trent, was opened for the reception of patients in August. It has entirely taken the place of the old Asylum, situated in the town of Nottingham, which had become unsuited for its purpose.

Salop and
Montgomery.
Asylum.

Salop and Montgomery.—We regret to report that Dr. Arthur Strange, who had ably filled the position of medical superintendent of this Asylum for the long period of 30 years, died in May. He has been succeeded by Dr. Rambaut, late senior assistant medical officer of the Richmond District Asylum, Dublin.

So far as we are aware no steps have, as yet, been taken with a view to the provision of additional accommodation, the need for which has been pointed out in our previous reports.

Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(Cotford.)

Somerset and Bath.—*Cotford.*—The lack of sufficient accommodation for the insane poor belonging to the county of Somerset and the County Borough of Bath having for some time past been felt, it has been decided to extend the Cotford Asylum by the erection of wards for 300 additional patients. Plans of these proposed extensions will shortly be submitted to the Secretary of State. The estimated cost of the work is 32,650*l*., which is very reasonable, amounting as it does to only 108*l*. 17*s*. a bed. The administrative buildings provided when the Asylum was originally erected are quite adequate for the requirements of the enlargement now proposed.

(Wells.)

Somerset and Bath.—*Wells.*—Plans have been approved of a small Isolation Hospital to accommodate three persons of each sex. It is to be constructed of wood and iron on brick foundations, with plastered ceilings and walls, and is estimated to cost 1,000*l*.

E. O. was admitted on transfer from the Exeter City Asylum into this Asylum on the 1st July 1902. While in the latter Asylum he worked in the greenhouse, was of a cheerful disposition, and showed no suicidal tendency. He was allowed out on parole beyond the grounds, and usually took long walks on Sunday afternoon. On Sunday, the 28th of December, he went out for a walk, apparently in his usual frame of mind. On the following morning his body was found on the railway line with the head severed from the body.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Suicide by
decapitation
on the
railway.

Staffordshire.—Burntwood.—Plans have been submitted and approved:—

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

(1.) For the provision of mess-rooms, recreation rooms, and sitting rooms for the male and female officers and attendants, at an estimated cost of 2,500*l.*; and

(2.) For the erection of four pairs of houses for married attendants, at an estimated cost of 3,085*l.*

The provision of the first-mentioned accommodation has for sometime past been badly wanted, and the need for further accommodation for married attendants had become acute, owing to the lack of suitable houses within a reasonable distance of the Asylum.

J.S., aged 79, was admitted from his home to the Burntwood Asylum on the 26th of May 1902, suffering from acute bronchitis and heart disease. He was immediately put to bed in the infirmary. As he grew weaker and more restless he was by day placed in charge of a special attendant, who was instructed to put him in a padded room at night, so that there would be less danger of his hurting himself by falling about. On the morning of the 29th he complained to the night attendant of a pain in his left side. He was at once medically examined, and a fracture of ribs detected. The patient grew weaker and died on the 30th of May. At the post-mortem examination three ribs on the left side were found to be fractured.

Death from
bronchitis and
exhaustion,
with fractured
ribs.

The death was notified to the coroner, who did not, in the circumstances, think it requisite to hold an inquest. A full inquiry was, however, made by the Asylum Committee, who, though they could not definitely fix upon the cause of the fractures, considered that they were probably due to an accidental fall during the patient's restlessness.

There was no evidence of any struggle having taken place.

Staffordshire.—Cheddleton.—It has also been decided to erect at this Asylum two more blocks of semi-detached houses for the accommodation of married attendants. The cottages are to be similar in design to those sanctioned in 1901, and the estimate of the cost is the same, namely, 1,500*l.*

(Cheddleton.)

We are pleased to be able to report that the general bathing of the patients is now supervised in each division by a superior officer.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Suicide by
a male patient
by throwing
himself under
a tram truck.

W. H. W., admitted into the Asylum on the 29th of May, 1902, committed suicide there on the 19th of June in the following circumstances.

The patient on admission suffered from mania with delusions, but was not depressed, and was not regarded as suicidal.

He improved rapidly, and on the 8th of June was transferred to the convalescent ward, and on the 14th went to work on the tram line, forming one of a gang of 25 patients, with 2 attendants and 4 paid labourers. It is a rule at the Asylum that no patient who is considered in the slightest degree dangerous, either to himself or others, is allowed to work with a gang.

On the 19th of June, whilst at work on the tram line, the patient suddenly threw down his spade and staggered towards the line, falling in front of a truck which was coming down an incline at 4 to 5 miles an hour. The truck was about 2 yards away when the patient fell, and the wheel passed over his chest, fracturing his ribs and spine, and killing him instantly.

It does not appear as if anyone could have prevented the act, which was regarded by the coroner's jury as suicidal.

(Stafford.)

Staffordshire.—Stafford.—The record of service of the attendants and nurses in this Asylum is very satisfactory, no less than 69·5 per cent. of the men having served over five years.

Surrey
Asylums
(Netherne.)

Surrey.—Netherne.—The Secretary of State has approved plans of the proposed new Asylum at Netherne, near Coulsdon, for the county of Surrey.

The Asylum is designed for the present reception of 960 patients, and for the subsequent accommodation of 240 more; making a total of 1,200, for which larger number the administrative portions of the buildings now proposed to be erected will be adequate.

The estimated cost is 310,000*l.*, or 300*l.* a bed, a sum which it is thought will be reduced to 288*l.* a bed upon the completion of the Asylum, and so does not seem to be excessive.

East Sussex
Asylum.
(Hellingly.)

East Sussex.—Hellingly.—Dr. F. R. P. Taylor, late medical superintendent of the Metropolitan District Asylum at Darenth, has been appointed medical superintendent of the New East Sussex Asylum at Hellingly, now nearing completion.

The Visiting Committee have entered into a contract for an installation of electric lighting, and for power for an electric tramway to be carried out, at the price of 13,713*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

The Committee have also made an agreement with the Hailsham Water Company for a supply of water to the Asylum for 20 years, from the 30th of September 1903, at 6*d.* per 1,000 gallons.

Warwickshire.—Plans have been approved for the conversion of the old Isolation Hospital, which was much too large for the purpose originally intended, into a department for 60 private patients.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Warwickshire
Asylum.

We entirely approve of this accommodation being provided, and of the mode in which it will be obtained in this instance. The work, which will be carried out under the provisions of section 255 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, will comprise certain extensive additions and alterations, and is estimated to cost 15,000*l.*, inclusive of heating, ventilation, drainage, and furnishing.

A small Isolation Hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases has been erected, to take the place of the much larger building. It is of the size now required by us, namely, sufficient to accommodate three patients of each sex, with the necessary staff. It is constructed mainly of wood and iron, the walls and ceilings being plastered, and was estimated to cost 1,205*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

At this Asylum A. M., admitted with actively suicidal tendencies, and consequently placed under special supervision, was in June 1902 taken for exercise on the cricket field with 217 other patients and 16 attendants; the deceased being with 17 of those patients, five of whom required special attention, in the charge of one of these attendants. Just as the patients were returning to their wards, the vigilance of the attendant was interrupted by the conduct of another patient. Whilst attending to this patient the attendant turned his back on the deceased, who availed himself of the opportunity to escape. When the patients were counted into their wards, the deceased was missed, and a search for him was made. He was seen by one of the search party some 800 yards away, but was lost sight of, owing to an intervening fence. Two hours afterwards his body was found in a mutilated condition on the railway. It would seem that in this case an error had been committed by a charge attendant in giving the attendant who had the special supervision of the deceased when on the cricket field so many dangerous patients to look after. Precautions have since been taken at the Asylum to prevent a recurrence of so unfortunate a mistake.

Suicide after
escape, by
precipitation
under a train.

Isle of Wight.—On the 3rd of July two members of our Board proceeded specially to the Isle of Wight Asylum to enquire into charges made against some of the nurses of that Institution by a Miss U., respecting the treatment of herself and other patients while she was a patient there.

Isle of Wight
Asylum.

Miss U. was received into the Asylum as a private patient on the 15th of February 1901, suffering from acute mania, with refusal of food, and (according to the certificates which accompanied the petition for her Reception Order), having hallucinations of sight, seeing devils moving about and madmen in her room. She was discharged recovered on the

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on the 9th of July following by the authority of the Visiting Committee, some of whom saw her on the day of her discharge.

It was not, however, till May last that Miss U. made any complaint. This she did by letters addressed to our Chairman.

At the enquiry the complainant (who displayed some reluctance at being sworn), the medical superintendent of the Asylum, the charge nurse of the Private Block, and the four nurses whose conduct was impeached, were examined upon oath. Each of these nurses, after being cautioned, expressed a desire to be sworn. The enquiry was held without any previous notice to the Asylum authorities, and steps were taken that the nurses should be kept apart from each other.

Many of the patients at the Asylum were examined, and one, a discharged patient, Mrs. E., whose name was given us by Miss U. as a person who might corroborate a charge against one of the nurses, was subsequently communicated with.

In the result, the members of our Board who conducted this exhaustive inquiry, arrived at the conclusion that the charges made by Miss U. were not substantiated.

Wiltshire
Asylum.

Wilts.—It has been decided to erect a new block for 50 patients at this Asylum. The building is estimated to cost 6,317*l.* or 126*l.* 7*s.* a bed. This sum, which, of course, does not include any central administrative offices, appears reasonable.

Assault by one
patient on
another.

In May a male patient (M. K.) attacked another patient (C. M. P.) with a razor, inflicting a serious wound in the throat, from which, happily, he recovered.

Prior to admission M. K. suffered from various delusions of a persecutory nature, but these were thought to have disappeared, and for some time he had conducted himself in an exemplary manner, being a most willing worker, and on the best terms with the patients and attendants. The delusions, however, unknown to anyone, returned, and there is no doubt that at the time he committed the assault he was under the delusion that C. M. P. was systematically annoying him.

Upon inquiry it was found that M. K. had obtained the razor from a drawer, which had been carelessly left unlocked in an attendant's room.

The attendant, who was severely reprimanded, has since left the Asylum. It was to his credit that he prevented suspicion falling upon any of his fellow attendants by at once claiming the razor, and acknowledging that he had, contrary to rule, left M. K. alone for a few minutes when he had taken him to assist in cleaning his room.

Worcestershire
Asylums.
(Powick.)

Worcestershire.—*Powick.*—Two more pairs of attendants' cottages are to be erected at this Asylum at a cost of 120*l.*

Yorkshire, East Riding.—Beverley.—Plans of certain extensive alterations and additions at this Asylum, estimated to cost 24,110*l.*, have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

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ASYLUMS.
Yorkshire
Asylums.
(East Riding.)
(Beverley.)

The additions consist chiefly of a new pavilion for 120 male patients, a new dining and recreation hall, and various subsidiary buildings. The alterations are principally concerned with the adaptation of a ward on each side of the Asylum for 25 private patients.

There are also to be provided additional accommodation for the medical staff, mess-rooms for attendants, dormitories for domestic servants, and a much needed extension of the laundry.

A house for the accommodation of the clerk and steward is also to be built at an estimated cost of 998*l.*

Yorkshire, North Riding.—Three blocks of semi-detached cottages for married attendants are to be built at an estimated cost of 1,495*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

(North
Riding.)

We have again to report, with regret, that no regular weekly service is provided here for the patients professing the Roman Catholic Faith, who are still some 60 in number.

C. J. M. was received on 18th August 1894 into this Asylum on transfer from Bethlem Hospital, suffering at the time from melancholia and said to be suicidal. He improved mentally, and for several years had ceased to be treated as suicidally disposed. When well he was allowed out on parole, and had been in the habit of going out shooting with the medical officers and attendants. He was, however, subject to fits of depression, and at these times was carefully looked after, and was not allowed out alone.

Death from
gunshot
wound.

On the afternoon of the 4th of June 1902, the deceased asked one of the Asylum doctors to lend him a gun in order to shoot some crows.

The doctor gave his gun and five cartridges to the deceased, who was afterwards seen to go into the grounds accompanied by a retriever dog.

As he did not return as usual to tea, the fact was reported, and a search made.

On the following day his body was found reclining on a bank under a hedge, with the gun, which had evidently been discharged, in his right hand.

The contents of the charge had blown away the left side of the head. In the right barrel of the gun was a discharged cartridge, and in the pocket of the deceased were 3 unused cartridges.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the patient had died from a gunshot wound, but there was not sufficient evidence as to whether he was shot accidentally or otherwise, and they added a rider that patients in Asylums should not be entrusted with guns alone.

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We expressed a strong opinion to the Asylum authorities that in no circumstances should a patient in an Asylum be entrusted with fire-arms, or allowed to join in shooting parties, and that the medical staff had shown an unfortunate want of good judgment in permitting the deceased, however apparently improved, to have the use of a gun, either in company with others or when alone.

(West Riding.)
(Menston.)

Yorkshire, West Riding.—Menston.—We regret to say that this Asylum also continues unprovided with any regular weekly service for the Roman Catholic patients, who number 138, and that the Committee of Visitors still decline to provide a chapel for religious services of any kind.

(Scalebor.)

Yorkshire, West Riding.—Scalebor.—This Asylum, which has been erected by the County Council for the West Riding of Yorkshire for the reception of private patients, was formally opened on the 9th October, when two members of our Board attended. It affords admirable accommodation for 210 patients, and should prove a great boon to the populous district in which it is situated, especially if the charges for maintenance be kept sufficiently moderate.

Plans have been sanctioned of certain proposed alterations and additions to the farm buildings, which were in existence when the estate was purchased. The cost of this work is expected to amount to 1,000*l*. A mortuary is also to be erected at an estimated cost of 587*l*.

(Storthes
Hall.)

Yorkshire, West Riding.—Storthes Hall.—We are informed that the acute hospital, villas and laundry residence, now in course of erection on the Storthes Hall estate, which will form a part of the proposed new Asylum for the West Riding of Yorkshire, are making progress, and will be ready for occupation in the spring of 1904. These buildings, when finished, will accommodate 320 patients.

Plans of the main building are now being prepared. We hope that when these have received the sanction of the Secretary of State no time will be lost in pushing forward the work, for at the end of the year all the Asylums in the Riding, excepting Scalebor, were full, and the average yearly increase for the past ten years in the number of patients belonging to the Riding has amounted to 133. During the past year plans have been approved for the following works, at the estimated cost stated, viz.:—

1. Reservoirs for the storage of water to be obtained from springs on the Asylum estate, collecting and distributing pipes, 13,000*l*.

2. Residence for the medical superintendent, 3,000*l*.

3. Entrance lodge, 600*l*.

(Wakefield.)
Suicide by
jumping
through a
window.

Yorkshire, West Riding.—Wakefield.—At the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, A. W., a female patient, succeeded in committing suicide in August 1902, by throwing herself out of an upper window. The patient had, prior to her reception

in the previous April into the Asylum, attempted suicide by jumping through a window at the Workhouse Infirmary at Leeds. On her admission into the Asylum a special caution card was issued to the nurses in charge respecting the patient's close supervision. From the evidence at the coroner's inquest it appears that on the morning of the accident the nurse who had charge of the observation dormitory in which the patient slept had, contrary to the rules of the Asylum, which prescribed 6.30 a.m. as the hour for the patients to rise, allowed one of her patients to leave the dormitory to bring in some clothes at 5.50 a.m. Whilst the nurse was holding open the dormitory door to allow this patient to return, the deceased ran by the nurse into an adjoining gallery, entered the lavatory, and jumped through the pane of a window, before the nurse could catch her, and fell 20 feet, sustaining injuries which ended fatally on the following day.

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The Asylum authorities, after considering all the circumstances, did not think that any blame attached to the nurse.

Birmingham.—Hollymoor.—We understand that satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of the third Asylum for the City of Birmingham at Hollymoor. Pending the completion of the Asylum the Committee of Visitors have, with our approval, made arrangements for the occupation of a house at Bridges Green, known as "Glenthorne," with the lands adjoining (containing about 11 acres), for a period of three years. The house will provide temporary accommodation for about 50 female patients, and is taken at an annual rental of 150*l*.

Birmingham
Asylums
(Hollymoor.)

Birmingham.—Winson Green.—Additional accommodation for nurses is to be provided at this Asylum at an estimated cost of 2,170*l*.

(Winson
Green.)

Bristol.—We regret to say that no service is provided for the 47 patients in this Institution who profess the Roman Catholic Faith.

Bristol
Asylum.

Canterbury.—Dr. N. Lavers, late senior assistant medical officer at Camberwell House, has been appointed medical superintendent of the New Asylum for the City of Canterbury, which at the end of the year was expected to be opened in the course of a few months.

Canterbury
Asylum.

Cardiff.—The Secretary of State has approved plans of the proposed new Asylum for the County Borough of Cardiff to be erected on the Velindra Estate about four miles from that town.

Cardiff
Asylum.

The plans provide accommodation for 750 patients—336 males and 414 females—but with administrative departments adequate for a total of 1,250 patients, the additional accommodation to be erected hereafter when required.

The estimated cost of the works comprised in the plans is the sum of 234,888*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. This represents a cost of 313*l*. a bed, to be considerably reduced when the additional wards are built.

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ASYLUMS.
Croydon
Asylum.

Croydon.—Dr. Passmore, late assistant medical officer at Banstead Asylum, has been appointed medical superintendent of the New Asylum for the County Borough of Croydon, rapidly approaching completion.

An amended scheme has been approved for heating the water to be supplied to the lavatories, baths, kitchen, and laundry by the utilisation of the exhaust steam from the engines in connexion with the electric lighting of the Asylum.

Derby
Borough
Asylum.

Derby.—The Secretary of State has approved the erection of a villa residence for 30 female patients of the private class. There are already several private patients in the ordinary wards of the Asylum, and their removal from these to the villa will tend materially to their comfort and set free accommodation for pauper patients, which begins to be required. The estimated cost of the building is about 5,000*l*.

Ipswich
Asylum.

Ipswich.—We regret that no superior officer, as yet, continuously superintends the bathing of the patients.

Leicester
Asylum.

Leicester.—The Secretary of State has approved amended general rules for the government of the Leicester Asylum.

City of
London
Asylum.

City of London.—The Committee of Visitors have purchased for the sum of 1,520*l*. a house, two semi-detached cottages, and 3½ acres of land adjacent to the Asylum, which for several years past they have been desirous of acquiring, not only for use as part of the Asylum but to prevent buildings being erected on the land which would overlook the Asylum grounds.

Norwich
Asylum.

Norwich.—Of the entire staff only 9 per cent. have served less than a year, while 60 per cent. can count over five years' service. This we regard as highly satisfactory.

Sunderland
Asylum.
Suicide on
the railway
after escape.

Sunderland.—J. McD., a male patient in the Sunderland Asylum suffering from melancholia with suicidal inclinations, was in August 1902 engaged with a working party in the garden in charge of two attendants, who had instructions that he was to be specially looked after. The patient, who always seemed to be better while at work, was recognised as possibly suicidal, but not sufficiently so to be placed on a caution card with specific instructions as to the nature of the supervision required. Whilst at work the deceased eluded the vigilance of the attendants, and, effecting his escape, made for the railway, where he threw himself under a train.

The attendants were severely reprimanded by the Asylum authorities for allowing the patient to be out of their sight, and forfeited their good conduct money.

West Ham
Asylum.

West Ham.—The General Rules in force in this Asylum have been revised as regards certain particulars.

York Asylum.

York.—The Secretary of State has approved plans for a Lunatic Asylum for the City of York, to be built on the

estate which was acquired for the purpose in the year 1899. COUNTY AND
The estate is situate close to the city and comprises BOROUGH
140 acres of land. ASYLUMS.

The wards are arranged to provide for the immediate accommodation and treatment of 362 patients, but the administrative buildings are designed to allow of an addition of 124 to this number when it shall become necessary.

The estimated cost of the work is, for the first instalment 100,347*l.*, or an average of 277*l.* a bed, which it is considered will be reduced on the completion of the Asylum to 226*l.* a bed. This appears to be a moderate sum.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

There is no indication of any increase in the number of REGISTERED
these very useful Institutions, the primary object of which HOSPITALS.
is to provide accommodation and treatment at moderate rates of payment for educated persons of small means.

For this purpose, at present very imperfectly fulfilled additional hospitals with adequate endowments would form a very suitable object of philanthropic effort, and relieve a vast amount of mental and physical suffering.

Our visitation of County Asylums, where persons of the class referred to are of necessity mixed with those whose previous associations, surroundings, and habits, have been of a less refined character, has left in our minds no doubt of the fact above stated, and continually suggests a renewed appeal to the benevolence of the public.

The Registered Hospitals when visited, as each of them was on two occasions during the year, were found to be generally in a highly satisfactory condition, discharging efficiently their functions as curative Institutions, and all of them fulfilling in a measure, and some of them completely, that primary object of their existence which has been already described.

In Appendix E. will be found copies of the entries made at our visits, and in Appendices L. and B. (Tables X. and III.) respectively, a complete list of the Hospitals, with the names of their Medical Superintendents ; a statement of their accounts prepared in accordance with our requirements ; and the details of movements among the patients.

These last have been generally as follows :—

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - -	427	517	944
Discharges - - - -	316	438	754
Of which were on recovery -	154	219	373
Deaths - - - -	104	79	183

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

The proportions of recoveries to admissions, 45·2 per cent. ; and of deaths to the average numbers resident, 7·2 per cent. have again been favourable.

On the 1st January 1903, the number of patients residing in these Hospitals was 2,542, and there were in addition 84 voluntary boarders, as compared with 2,535 and 88 at the commencement of the previous year.

All the patients were of the private class, with the exception of 54 paupers nearly all chargeable to the City of York, provision for whose accommodation in an Asylum of its own has been far too long delayed.

The following details respecting particular Hospitals may be of interest and should be recorded :—

St. Andrew's
Hospital,
Northampton.

St. Andrew's Hospital.—E. N., a female patient in this Hospital suffering from melancholia, was sent in June for change to the branch house at Llanfairfechan, having had a successful visit there in the previous year when in the same state of mind.

Suicide on the
railway.

A few days after she arrived, owing to the want of care of a nurse, she was able to escape from the house and commit suicide, by placing her head beneath a passing train.

A coroner's inquest was followed by an investigation by the Committee, by whose order the nurse was discharged from the service of the Hospital.

Suicide in
railway tunnel.

R. F. W., a male patient in the same Hospital, also suffering from melancholia, was in the month of July being removed by two of the Hospital attendants by rail to another Institution. While in a tunnel he succeeded in throwing himself from the carriage and received injuries which caused his death the same day.

The coroner's jury added no recommendation to their verdict, but we thought it desirable to suggest that in future special precautions should be taken in the conveyance of patients from the Hospital, a suggestion which the Medical Superintendent promptly carried into effect by preparing short printed instructions to be given to all attendants having the charge of patients on journeys.

Barnwood
House,
Gloucester.

Barnwood House.—New stables at this Hospital have been completed, and the alterations to provide additional bedrooms, which were contingent upon their completion, are being proceeded with.

Suicide by
drowning.

C. E. S., a female patient in this Hospital, who was suffering from suicidal melancholia, was placed in charge of the nurses of her room on a special ticket in January. On June the 5th, still being considered suicidal, she was taken into the grounds for exercise by the charge-nurse, who remained with her until the time arrived for leaving the grounds, when, having also other patients to superintend, she asked another nurse to see C. E. S. into the house, a request which was incompletely fulfilled, for she saw her only to the door. On reaching the

day-room the charge-nurse looked for her patient, and not finding her, made a complete search, but without success. Next morning it was found that the patient had climbed a steep fence and drowned herself in a reservoir several miles away.

The coroner's jury attached no blame to anyone, but the Committee, being satisfied by their own investigation that there had been some want of care, severely censured the nurses, and the Superintendent promptly adopted our suggestion of an improvement in the mode of supervision.

Bethel Hospital.—Some further structural improvements of a minor but useful character have been effected in this Hospital, which continues to discharge its functions as a charitable institution with liberality and efficiency.

Bethel
Hospital,
Norwich.

Bethlem Hospital.—This Hospital continues to discharge its charitable functions liberally and to the great benefit of the public. Further improvements of a substantial character have been made in its condition, among which we may mention the plastering of unfaced walls, and the installation of the electric light.

Bethlem
Hospital,
London.

Cheadle Hospital.—In consequence of the resignation of the Board of Management of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Committee of this Hospital, which is nominally a branch of that Institution, the Committee, being appointed from its Board, had ceased to exist at the last visit of the year by members of our Board. As this is now the only Registered Hospital which is not wholly independent of other Institutions, it was suggested that there should be a complete separation from the Manchester Infirmary after the appointment, under the scheme, of the first Committee of Management.

Cheadle
Hospital,
Manchester.

The new detached Hospital buildings, which are to provide accommodation for 35 additional patients of each sex, were found to be making satisfactory progress, and further provisions for escape in case of fire at one of the villas, which were suggested at the previous visit, had been carried out. Similar provisions were to be made elsewhere.

Holloway Sanatorium.—Many useful improvements were either completed or in progress at the two visits of the year to this Hospital, which was found in excellent order. These comprised new sewage works, a ladies' dining-hall, nurses' dormitories, the acquisition of additional cottages for the staff, and much redecoration; and a dining-room for the gentlemen was in contemplation.

Holloway
Sanatorium,
Virginia Water.

The Commissioners visiting made some suggestions with a view to increased facilities for escape in case of fire from two of the patients' cottages.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
The Lawn,
Lincoln.

The Lawn.—Additions to this Hospital to provide accommodation for domestic servants have been completed and occupied, and we have suggested enlargement and improvement of the sick-room, which, with the provision of new w.c.'s and an additional staircase for escape in case of fire, have been officially approved.

St. Luke's
Hospital,
London.

St. Luke's Hospital.—This Hospital continues to give a good deal of charitable assistance to poor persons of superior education.

At the last visit improvement in the furniture was noted, but in some of the rooms much more remained to be done to render them cheerful and suitable for their purpose.

Nether Court, the branch at Ramsgate, was found in excellent order, and regret was expressed that its benefits could not be made more widely available for the inmates of the Hospital.

Wonford
House,
Exeter.

Wonford House.—This Hospital continues to be maintained in good order, but it still lacks a suitable recreation room for associated entertainments, to the absence of which attention has been drawn upon so many previous occasions.

Screens to afford additional security in case of fire have been erected on the landings at Plantation House, the branch at Dawlish, in accordance with our recommendation.

The Retreat,
York.

The Retreat.—Much redecoration and other improvements have maintained the comfort and brightness of this Hospital, which continues to do much charitable work.

A comprehensive scheme for the training of the nurses has already achieved considerable success.

Suggestions of ours for increased facilities for escape in case of fire have been carried out at Gainsborough House, the branch at Scarborough, but we are glad to report that the Hospital has acquired on lease, in place of this house, Throxenby Hall, a mansion in the vicinity of Scarborough, which we have inspected and consider to be very suitable for its purpose, subject to alterations which we have indicated.

York Hospital.

York Hospital.—Our visits to this Hospital have enabled us to express generally a very favourable opinion of its condition and management and approval of the charitable work which it undertakes.

Death with
fractured ribs.

On the 20th August two members of our Board attended at the Hospital and made a special and full enquiry upon oath into the circumstances attendant upon the death of A. R. B., a male patient, who was admitted on the 28th of June and died on the 22nd of July from pleuro-pneumonia, the result of the fracture of five ribs on each side of the chest. A coroner's inquest had already been held, but the jury were unable to satisfy themselves where and how the injuries were sustained.

After hearing all the evidence which we could procure we were unable to arrive at a much more definite conclusion ourselves. The patient had been extremely excited and violent before his admission, had attempted to "board" trains and apparently been knocked down in these attempts, had been in conflict with, and in the hands of, the police, who had forcibly to restrain him, and had spent a night in the padded room at the workhouse. REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

When received into the Hospital he had numerous bruises, but was too much excited to be carefully examined, and no adequate attempt to examine him was made until upwards of a week after his admission, when he was found to have at least one rib fractured. Meanwhile, he had been in conflict with another patient, who was reported to have thrust his knees into his chest, and to have had struggles with several of the attendants.

In the result we informed the Committee, in a special report of our enquiry, that in our opinion the injuries had probably been sustained in the Hospital, that more repeated and persistent efforts should have been made to examine the patient at an earlier period; that want of care had been shown in treating so violent a patient in an open ward, at first with an inadequate staff; that more immediate and precise reports should have been made of struggles in which the patient was concerned; and that it would have been well if the Committee had themselves instituted an independent enquiry into the circumstances, after reports made to them that the patient was suffering from injuries while in their charge. We suggested a revision of the Regulations of the Hospital.

INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

The number of patients in the Idiot Institutions, which are the same as at the date of our last report, was on the 1st of January 1903, 1,874, being 1,213 males and 661 females. At the same date in the previous year they were 1,859, 1,193, and 666 respectively. There has, therefore, been an increase in the total of 15 as the result of an increase of 20 in the males and a decrease of 5 in the females. INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

We are able to report favourably on the general condition in which we have found these Idiot Institutions, as the entries made by us at our visits, which are given in full in Appendix E., will show, but we have in nowise altered our views with reference to their unsatisfactory legal position in relation, for example, to the use of buildings which might be or become overcrowded, the employment of mechanical restraint, and the punishment of ill-treatment or neglect.

The following points of interest in particular institutions are worthy of special notice:—

Royal Albert Asylum.—Plans of new workshops at this Asylum were, by the courtesy of the Committee, submitted Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

INSTITUTIONS
FOR IDIOTS.

to us, and, while generally approving of the scheme and plans, we suggested improvements in the means of escape in case of fire, which we hope will be adopted.

The Ashton Wing, the cost of which was defrayed by Lord Ashton, and provides for the accommodation of 100 boys, has been completed and occupied, and is very suitable for its purpose.

A dynamo-house has also been built for general electric lighting purposes, while other improvements of a minor but not unimportant nature have been effected.

Earlswood
Asylum,
Redhill.

Earlswood Asylum.—Further progress in the direction of general improvement has been made at this Institution during the past year, and we can now report the completion of fresh heating, lighting, and ventilating, arrangements, the provision of a suitable epileptic dormitory, and the conversion of two cottages into a convenient isolation hospital, and that external iron staircases to facilitate escape in case of fire have been decided upon in accordance with our recommendation.

Eastern
Counties
Asylum,
Colchester.

Eastern Counties Asylum.—This Asylum continues to be maintained in good order and to show substantial progress.

We have urged the provision of additional means of escape in case of fire, the isolation of tuberculosis cases in separate rooms, and the dry-rubbing of floors; and are glad to learn that additions to Crossley House, the branch at Clacton, are in contemplation.

Midland
Counties
Asylum,
Knowle.

Midland Counties Asylum.—Many improvements have recently been effected in this Asylum.

New w.c. and lavatory blocks have been built, and an isolation hospital, additional accommodation for 44 patients, and new workshops, were in progress at the time of the last visit.

Western
Counties
Idiot Asylum,
Starcross.

Western Counties Asylum.—This Asylum was found in a very satisfactory state at the last visit, and some useful improvements had been made. These comprised especially a new Recreation Hall, and outside iron staircases for escape in case of fire.

STATE AND
CRIMINAL
INSTITUTIONS.

STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

State
Criminal
Asylum,
Broadmoor.

Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.—This Asylum continues to be maintained in a very satisfactory condition, and to be under careful and successful management.

When visited on the 10th and 11th of July it was found to be generally in excellent order. The new block for 80 additional patients of the more violent and dangerous class had been completed and partially occupied, and was considered to afford very suitable accommodation.

Additions had been also made to the farm buildings, and the cooking appliances in the kitchen had been extended and improved.

STATE AND
CRIMINAL
INSTITUTIONS.

The total accommodation in the Asylum was for 751 patients, 566 men and 185 women; and while there were vacancies for 72 of the former, every bed on the female side was occupied.

Seventy-one patients were sleeping in dormitories under continuous supervision, but it had not been found possible to extend this protection to all those who were epileptic or suicidal, 12 of whom were compelled to be accommodated at night in single rooms.

In spite of the dangerous character of many of the inmates, some of whom were criminals before they became insane, it had again been found possible to dispense altogether with mechanical restraint—a fact which is very creditable to the management.

The detailed reports of our visits to this and the other State Institutions will be found in Appendices F. G. and H.

Royal Naval Hospital.—When last visited on the 12th of April 1902, this Hospital was found to be generally in very good order, and to be discharging its functions usefully. There were vacancies for 70 patients, the numbers resident being 47 officers and 110 men. This limitation of numbers was satisfactory, as enabling the A house, in the officers' block, to be made the subject of thorough revision and improvement, which was in progress during our visit.

Royal Naval
Hospital,
Yarmouth.

We had hoped to have seen the process of improvement applied to the airing courts; but although brightened somewhat by additional planting, they were still surrounded by unnecessarily high walls, which give them a gloomy and prison-like appearance.

It is again worthy of record, as a special and very creditable feature of this Hospital, that there had still been no bedsores, although 40 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, and several of the patients suffering from this disease whom we saw had been confined to bed for upwards of two years.

Netley Hospital.—The members of our Board who last visited this Hospital were able to speak in favourable terms of its general condition and management. They thought, however, that many of the rooms needed redecoration and brightening, and the airing ground levelling and otherwise bringing into order.

Royal Military
Hospital,
Netley.

There were 87 patients only in residence, but since the previous visit, a year before, as many as 458 had been admitted, and nearly 48 per cent. of them discharged recovered, while the deaths had amounted to little more than 1 per cent.

These favourable results show that this Hospital is discharging its medical functions in a very satisfactory manner.

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

There are 68 houses licensed for the reception of lunatics, no change in the number having occurred since the date of our last Report:—Of these 68 houses, which do not include 2 registered under the Idiots Act, 1886, 23 are under our immediate jurisdiction, being situate within the Metropolitan District, and 45 are licensed by Justices at Quarter and Special Sessions in the Provinces.

The total number of patients detained in these Houses on January 1st last was 3,462.

Their classification and distribution were as follows:—

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in Metropolitan Licensed Houses:—			
Private - - - -	586	872	1,458
Pauper - - - -	188	206	394
Patients in Provincial Licensed Houses:—			
Private - - - -	505	815	1,320
Pauper - - - -	137	153	290
Total - - -	1,416	2,046	3,462

These figures, when compared with the returns for the 1st January 1902, show a decrease of 285 in Metropolitan, and of 178 in Provincial, Licensed Houses.

In addition to the patients detained in these Houses, there were on the 1st January of this year 87 persons resident therein as voluntary boarders, 24 being in the Metropolitan, and 63 in the Provincial, Licensed Houses.

Of the total number of private patients registered, 27·3 per cent. are detained in these Houses, and of the total number of registered voluntary boarders, 51·0 per cent. are resident therein.

In Appendices A. and B. further statistical information will be found respecting the patients and voluntary boarders in these Institutions. The names of the proprietors and licensees are given in Appendix L.

These Institutions have been visited regularly during the past year, and have been maintained generally in good order.

Copies of the entries made at one of our visits during the year to each Licensed House will be found in Appendix I.

Such matters as appear to us to call for special mention will be found in the following paragraphs of this Report.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Bethnall House.—On the 12th of March 1902, A.M., a patient in this House, developed small-pox and was at once removed to one of the Hospital Ships.

Bethnall
House.

It was not possible to trace the source of infection in this case, the visitation of pauper patients having been discontinued in the previous January, but all the patients, with a few exceptions, were re-vaccinated, and no other case occurred.

The bath-room adjoining the female infirmary at this House has been improved.

Brooke House.—The villas at this House have been sold, and the ladies who used to occupy them have been transferred to the main building.

Brooke House.

Camberwell House.—The licence of this House has been varied by us to allow of the reception of 20 additional private patients, the total number of patients to be received being reduced from 489 to 470.

Camberwell
House.

The new block on the female side has been completed and is occupied by patients, for whom it affords suitable accommodation.

A house abutting on the premises of this Institution has been acquired and appropriated to the use of the laundry maids, the cottage, which was formerly occupied by them, being now used as a dormitory for nurses; we consider the arrangement satisfactory.

At our suggestion some gas ovens have been provided for the better heating of the plates used at the patients' meals.

Featherstone Hall.—The leasehold and goodwill of this House have been sold by Miss H. E. E. Dixon to Mr. W. H. Bailey, M.B., M.R.C.S., and the licence has been transferred by us to the purchaser.

Featherstone
Hall.

We take this opportunity of placing on record our high appreciation of the unremitting care and attention extended by Miss Dixon to the patients under her charge, and our regret that she should have felt obliged to sever her connexion with this Institution.

Flower House.—The billiard-room at this House has been converted into an additional sitting-room, the billiard-table having been removed to a suitable room previously appropriated to the staff.

Flower House.

A smoke screen and door have been erected at the head of the stairs at our suggestion as additional protection in case of fire.

Halliford House.—The name of Mr. Harold Dickinson has been included in the licence of this House.

Halliford
House.

Upon our recommendation, intercommunicating doors have been made between several of the rooms to facilitate escape in case of fire.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Hayes Park.—The name of Mr. J. W. Higginson, M.R.C.S., has been included in the licence.

Hayes Park.
Hoxton House.

Hoxton House.—Some of the machinery in the laundry at this House has been protected, and the ventilation has been improved by a skylight.

Moorcroft
House.

Moorcroft House.—The electric light has been introduced into the House with satisfactory results.

Newlands
House.

Newlands House.—The name of Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland has been included in the licence of the House.

Northumber-
land House.

Northumberland House.—The licence of this House has been varied by us, one of the villas being now occupied by females instead of males. The House is now licensed for the reception of 37 gentlemen and 58 ladies instead of 42 of the former and 53 of the latter.

On the 8th July 1902, H. M. S., a patient, died in this Institution in circumstances which appeared to the coroner to require investigation, and upon the evidence laid before them the jury returned a verdict that "H. M. S. was found "dying at Northumberland House Asylum, and did die from "pneumonia consequent upon fractured ribs, but how the "deceased met with the injury the evidence fails to show."

Not satisfied with the result of this investigation, we requested a member of our Board to hold a special inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of this patient, and on the 12th August that inquiry took place. From the Report of this enquiry it appeared that the patient was received in Northumberland House on the 25th June on an urgency order when suffering from acute mania; that before admission the patient was examined by two medical practitioners and found to be sound in body; that on the day after admission the patient became very violent and had a struggle with an attendant in the grounds; that on the 27th June he jumped out of bed and tried to strangle himself, and that on the 4th July, four days before his death, he exhibited tenderness round the lower ribs.

The Commissioner who held the enquiry further reported that while unable to form a decided opinion from the evidence laid before him as to the time when the patient's ribs were broken, he thought that the injury was probably sustained in the struggle with the attendant in the grounds on the 26th June; that he considered that the assistant medical officer had been unsympathetic to the patient's friends and had been blameworthy in neglecting to examine the patient until the 27th June, although the bruised condition of the latter had been reported on the previous morning; and that the medical superintendent himself ought to have thoroughly examined the patient directly the tenderness round the lower ribs was reported to him, and, moreover, should have called the attention of our Board and the Visiting Commissioners to the patient's bruised condition.

It is right to add that in the Commissioner's opinion no violence or undue force had been used by any attendant. In consequence of this report we felt it to be our duty to call upon the assistant medical officer to resign. We have also obtained from the medical superintendent his assurance that in future all patients shall be examined on admission, and that all marks, deformities, bruises or other injuries observed on that or any other occasion shall be at once reported to him.

Otto House.—A smoke screen and doors have been provided at this House, at our suggestion, as additional protection in case of fire. Otto House.

Peckham House.—The new recreation hall has been finished, and is suitable for its purpose. Peckham House.

The Priory.—The new kitchen and administrative offices at this House are now completed, and form a valuable addition to the Institution. The Priory.

Vine Cottage.—The licence of this House has been transferred from the name of Mrs. Bertha Oliver to the names of Dr. George Snell, M.D., and Mrs. Louisa Augusta Snell, and the new licensees have entered into possession of the premises. Vine Cottage.

Woodend House.—Doors of inter-communication for facilitating escape in case of fire have been provided at this House at our suggestion. Woodend House.

Wyke House.—This House has been generally brightened, some of the rooms having been re-papered and some new carpets having been laid. Wyke House.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Ashwood House.—J. P., a patient in this Institution, committed suicide on 1st September 1902. J. P. was admitted on the 13th August, and was then described as being actively suicidal, and suffering from melancholia, with delusions of unworthiness. A caution card was issued to all the day and night nurses, and the patient was strictly and carefully safeguarded by every possible precaution. After admission the patient became worse, and attempted suicide on three occasions. On 1st September, J. P. succeeded in slipping out of the room at the moment when a nurse and a troublesome patient were entering. J. P.'s absence was immediately discovered, and she was seen running across the meadows in direction of a pool. Two nurses at once started in pursuit, but before they could reach J. P., the latter had flung herself head first into the pool. Both nurses jumped in and attempted to drag the patient out, which, with great difficulty, they succeeded in doing, with the assistance of the medical superintendent. Ashwood House.
Suicide.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

For about an hour efforts were made to restore animation, but without success. An inquest was held, when the jury returned the verdict that on the 1st day of September J. P., being then of the age of 64 years, died from suffocation by mud, caused by her jumping into a pool of water, and that J. P. so killed herself, she being then of unsound mind. The pool has been filled in.

Bailbrook
House.

Bailbrook House.—At Lambridge House, a branch of this Institution, doors of inter-communication between some of the bedrooms have been made, at our suggestion, to facilitate escape in case of fire.

Brislington
House.

Brislington House.—We regret to record the death of Dr. Bonville B. Fox, which occurred on the 2nd April 1902. The House is now licensed to Mrs. Annie Fox, and Mr. W. B. Morton, M.B.

Boreatton
Park.

Boreatton Park.—A considerable amount of re-decoration has been effected at this House with satisfactory results.

Court Hall.

Court Hall.—The name of Mr. William Mules has ceased to be included in the licence of this House.

Dinsdale
Park.

Dinsdale Park.—This House has been re-papered, and the floors stained and dry-rubbed.

Fairford
House.

Fairford House.—Dr. King Turner has further improved this House. A good billiard table has been provided; a wood floor has been substituted for the stone flags in the passages; and w.c.'s of a modern type have been provided. We may also mention the partial demolition of the dividing wall in the ladies' airing ground, which greatly improves the appearance of the garden.

Fiddington
House.

Fiddington House.—The dining-room and several of the bedrooms have been thoroughly renovated.

Fisherton
House

Fisherton House.—The nurses' mess- and sitting-rooms are now in occupation, and afford good accommodation. We can report also that progress has been made with the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors.

A patient, E. S., died in this Institution on the 16th January 1902 from choking. E. S., when finishing his dinner, was seen by an attendant to fall back out of his seat. The charge attendant was called and removed a piece of meat from the back of the patient's throat, but the latter, who was suffering from general paralysis, died before the doctor arrived. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that E. S. died from choking. This death emphasises the importance of making arrangements that general paralytics should have their meals apart from the other patients, and at a different time, in order that they may receive the undivided attention of the attendants specially delegated to look after them.

Glendossill and Hurst Houses.—At the former of these Houses some re-papering has been done with satisfactory results.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The Grove, Catton.—The licence of this House has been varied so as to include 21 ladies instead of one gentleman and 20 ladies.

Glendossill
and Hurst
Houses.
The Grove,
Catton.

Haydock Lodge.—No. II. Female Division of this House has been considerably brightened, both externally and internally; and incandescent gas burners have been introduced throughout the Institution.

Haydock
Lodge.

Heigham Hall.—We regret to record the death of Mrs. Watson, one of the licensees of this Institution, who died in October last.

Heigham Hall.

An outbreak of dysentery at the House, entailing the death of two patients, made it desirable thoroughly to overhaul the drains, and at our suggestion the work was carried out, the defects being remedied and extensive alterations being made. No case of dysentery has occurred since this improvement was effected.

Hilfield Lodge.—This House has been licensed in substitution for Harpenden Hall, and the name of Mrs. E. J. Mackenzie has been substituted for that of Miss Eleanor Henderson in the licence.

Hilfield
Lodge.

Hilfield Lodge is situate near Aldenham, and our inspection of it enables us to report that the alterations and additions required by us to be carried out have been effected and are satisfactory. The House throughout has been comfortably furnished and in good taste, and the accommodation provided for the patients is excellent.

Kingsdown House.—We much regret to record the death of Mrs. MacBryan, in whom, we feel sure, the patients have lost a kind and sympathetic friend.

Kingsdown
House.

The laying down of the water mains is making good progress.

Other improvements have been effected, an extra day-room having been set apart for the acute cases on the female side, and the grounds having being extended so as to include a good bowling-green.

The licence of this House has been varied, and now includes 6 gentlemen and 37 ladies instead of 10 gentlemen and 33 ladies.

Middleton Hall.—The licence of this House has been varied so as to include the name of Mr. P. C. Smith, an additional licensee, who will reside on the premises.

Middleton
Hall.

Northwoods.—A considerable amount of re-papering and re-painting has been done in this Institution, and certain points of suspension to which attention was called have been protected.

Northwoods.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES,
Overdale.

Overdale.—The licence of this House has been transferred to Mr. Gilbert Edward Mould and Miss Gertrude Rowlinson, and we can report that an improvement has already been effected in the furniture and in the condition of this House generally.

Periteau
House.

Periteau House.—A female lavatory and a staircase from the ladies' drawing-room have been provided at this House.

Redlands.

Redlands.—Some useful improvements have been effected at this House, including the provision of an alternative staircase from the upper floor of the gentlemen's wing, the panelling of the dining-room, the conversion of the old barn into a recreation room, and the internal decoration and papering of rooms.

Shaftesbury
House.

Shaftesbury House.—A considerable amount of re-papering and re-painting has been effected at this Institution.

Springfield
House.

Springfield House.—A door of communication between a single room and another room has been made.

Tattlebury
House.

Tattlebury House.—This house is now licensed to Mr. James W. Evans.

Tue Brook
Villa.

Tue Brook Villa.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of A. M., a patient in this Institution, who died on the 1st March 1902. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that A. M. died from syncope, accelerated by taking cream of tartar, which he had bought at a chemist's shop when out for a walk with an attendant, with a view—according to his own statement—to curing his cold.

In our opinion the attendant was guilty of negligence in allowing A. M. to enter a chemist's shop alone.

Our views on these points have been communicated to the medical superintendent, and will, we are informed, be adopted.

West Malling
Place.

West Malling Place.—The ladies' wing at this House has been altered so as to provide a separate entrance on this side of the House.

The alteration will include lavatory accommodation.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

A considerable number of insane persons who are under reception orders continue as single patients to undergo treatment in unlicensed houses. The registered changes among these patients during the past year are shown in the following table:—

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

—				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number on 1st January 1902 -				162	302	464
Add those registered during the year - - - - -				48	133	181
				210	435	645
Deduct those } discharged and removed }	M.	F.	Total.			
	38	100	138			
	12	9	21			
				50	109	159
Remaining on 1st January 1903 -				160	326	486

These figures show an increase for the year of 22 patients as compared with an increase of 13 patients for the previous year.

Of the total number of single patients remaining on the 1st January 1903, 110, in the proportion of 52 males to 58 females were lunatics so found by inquisition, who are not visited by members of our Board.

The remaining single patients, viz., 376 (108 being males and 268 females) are visited by us in every case once, and in many cases, where it appears to be necessary or desirable, twice during the year.

The care and treatment of these patients continue to be generally satisfactory, and in many cases highly beneficial.

In another section of our Report we have laid before your Lordship our views with regard to the desirability of extending to unlicensed houses the existing provisions of the law respecting the reception of voluntary boarders in institutions.

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

The number and distribution on the 1st January 1903 of pauper lunatics in workhouses, workhouse infirmaries, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums, appear in the following table :—

—	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
In Metropolitan District Asylums.	2,858	2,982	5,840
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	5,080	6,184	11,264
TOTAL - -	7,938	9,166	17,104

These figures, when compared with the returns for 1st January 1902, show an increase of 62 lunatics in the Metropolitan District Asylums and a decrease of 140 lunatics in the ordinary workhouses, or a total decrease of 78 lunatics in the two classes of these establishments.

During the year 1902 visits have been paid by us to 310 of these institutions, in which we found 14,305 persons of unsound mind, of whom 5,835 were confined in the Metropolitan District Asylums. Copies of our reports on these Asylums are given in Appendix K, and include that on Rochester House at Ealing, which has been temporarily acquired by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, with the consent of the Local Government Board, in order to relieve the pressure on the accommodation for children at Darenth Asylum. This new establishment, which has been visited by members of our Board, accommodates about 150 children. It is in charge of a head schoolmistress and matron, and is visited by a medical expert and a medical attendant.

Our reports on this and the other Metropolitan District Asylums show that the treatment of and accommodation for the patients continue to be satisfactory.

We can also give a generally favourable report on the ordinary workhouses visited by us during the year, in which we found the patients for the most part kindly and judiciously treated and free from complaint.

In too many instances, however, we thought that the arrangements for escape in case of fire were not as satisfactory as they should be, and we have pointed out in our reports the mode in which we think this very serious defect should be remedied.

The following occurrences in these establishments during the year appear to us to call for special notice.

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES

Some inconvenience was caused by the condition imposed in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in the Metropolis by the Visiting Committee of the London County Council to the effect that no certified lunatic should be received in a London Asylum unless accompanied by a certificate from the medical officer that there was not, and had not been, within the previous 16 days any case of small-pox in any part of the workhouse from which the lunatic was sent. This regulation however was strictly in accordance with law, and did not appear to be vexatiously administered.

Small-pox in
workhouses.

Blackburn Workhouse.—H. B., a lunatic in this workhouse, committed suicide on 30th March 1902, by hanging himself by his neck-scarf, which he had fastened to a nail in the wall of a brush closet.

Blackburn
Workhouse.

An inquest was held, and from the evidence it appeared that the patient had been in the workhouse since 1898, and that he was at times melancholy, but a good worker and very useful in housework.

On 30th March he was cheerful, and when last seen at 10.45 was taking his duster and brushes to the closet. At 11.20 his body was discovered by the superintendent. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

This is one of the many examples which have come under our notice of suicide committed, apparently, on sudden impulse, and emphasises the importance of protecting or removing all points of suspension in secluded places to which patients may have access.

Lambeth Infirmary.—D. B., a general paralytic in the Lambeth Infirmary, was received in Claybury Asylum on the 19th August 1901. On admission several of the patient's ribs were found to be fractured, and on learning the facts we at once made inquiry of the medical officer of the Lambeth Infirmary, who informed us that he personally examined the patient on his discharge, and that there was no evidence then of broken ribs.

Lambeth
Infirmary.

An inquiry was held by the guardians, but they were unable to ascertain how or when the injury was sustained. On the 29th October the patient died, the cause of death being returned as the exhaustion of general paralysis, but the verdict of the jury at the inquest held by the coroner was to the effect that the patient died from general paralysis accelerated by fractured ribs, but how the injuries were sustained it was impossible to determine by the evidence.

The Claybury Asylum Sub-Committee then held a meeting to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of D.B., and came to the conclusion that there was no evidence

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES. forthcoming beyond that contained in the depositions before the coroner to show how the patient's ribs were fractured.

In view of these facts we felt that we could not carry the matter further, but we are able to report that the Lambeth Guardians have drawn up some improved regulations with regard to the conveyance of lunatics to Asylums.

PROSECUTIONS.

PROSECUTIONS.

In the following cases prosecutions instituted by us for offences under the Lunacy Acts were successful:—

Rex v. Chew.

Fanny Chew, a widow, sixty-two years of age, was admitted on the 22nd of January 1902 to the Gloucester Asylum as a pauper patient, and on examination was found to be badly bruised. Enquiries made by us showed that the patient had been living with her mother, Mrs. P., and her daughter Emily Jane Chew, by both of whom she had been ill treated. Evidence of assaults and rough usage was obtained from the neighbours, and the daughter herself freely admitted both to the relieving officer and to the doctor who signed the certificate of insanity that she had struck the patient blows over the eyes which had caused some of the bruises observed at the Asylum. In consequence of the great age of Mrs. P. (ninety years), we refrained from taking proceedings against her, but we ordered a prosecution in the case of Emily Jane Chew. The case was tried at the Stroud Petty Sessions on the 27th of March 1902, when the defendant was convicted and adjudged to pay a penalty of five pounds, or in default to suffer one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Rex v. Roach.

Our attention having been called to two articles in "Truth" of the 29th of May and the 5th of June 1902, describing a nursing home in which it was alleged that lunatics were illegally detained, we applied to the Editor for full particulars. These were furnished, and disclosed that the House in question was the Alexandra Nursing Home, kept by Mr. and Mrs. Roach, at No. 2, Turle Road, Tollington Park, N. As there appeared to be a case for inquiry, we applied for and obtained from your Lordship an order, under which two of our number visited the Home. They reported that they had found there eleven patients, of whom two were in their opinion certifiable as lunatics, and the others mentally defective in various degrees, but not certifiable. The two certifiable patients, Mrs. T. and Mrs. R., were received at a weekly charge of sixteen shillings and twenty-two shillings respectively, and were lodged with two other aged women patients in a room eighteen feet long by eight feet broad, which was very untidy and smelt offensively. There was a strait jacket in the room, which the Visiting Commissioners were informed had been used for Mrs. T. to prevent her

tearing off a surgical bandage. The Visiting Commissioners stated that, while there was great lack of attention towards the patients, they failed to discover that anyone had been subjected to positive acts of cruelty. We considered the case to be one in which proceedings ought to be taken, and made an order accordingly for the prosecution of Mr. and Mrs. Roach for illegal charge of Mrs. T. and Mrs. R. Mr. Fordham, the Magistrate at the North London Police Court, heard the case on the 4th of October, with the result that he discharged the male defendant and convicted the female, whom he ordered to pay a penalty of twenty-five pounds and five guineas costs, or in default to undergo three months' imprisonment.

PROSECUTIONS.

In September 1902 we received notice that a nurse named Mary Simmons had been dismissed by two of the Visitors of the Kent Asylum, Chartham, for striking a patient. It appeared that on the 29th of August Simmons entered one of the Asylum dormitories at 10 p.m. and going to the bed of one of the patients struck her about the head and face with her fists, saying as she did so, "If I was here I would keep her quiet." The assault, which resulted in a black eye and bleeding from the nose, was witnessed by the night nurse in charge of the dormitory. Simmons had been about eight years in the service of the Asylum, and was supposed to have been under the influence of drink when she committed the offence. She was prosecuted by our order, convicted at a Petty Sessional Court sitting at Canterbury, and ordered to pay a penalty of forty shillings and thirteen shillings costs.

Rex v. Simmons.

In September 1902, having ground for suspecting that patients of unsound mind were residing at the St. John's Nursing Institute, kept by Albert William Gibbs, at 21, Pemberton Gardens, Upper Holloway, we applied to your Lordship and obtained an order directing Dr. Campbell Thomson to visit and report upon the house. He visited accordingly and found four patients, all mental cases, under treatment, one of whom, E.M.S., was suffering from chronic delusional insanity and certifiable, one apparently recovering from an attack of acute mania, but not certifiable when seen, and the other two mentally affected in a less degree. Dr. Campbell Thomson spoke favourably of the house, and considered that the patients were well cared for. We ordered proceedings to be taken against Gibbs for illegal charge of a lunatic. The case was heard at Clerkenwell by Mr. Bros, one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, on the 27th of January 1903, with the result that the defendant was convicted and ordered to pay a penalty of five pounds with five guineas costs.

Rex v. Gibbs.

On the 7th of November 1902, Scott Goodall, attendant in the Derby County Asylum, was summarily dismissed for striking a patient. One of the assistant medical officers on going into No. 5 male ward about 10 a.m. that day heard a cry and saw Goodall strike a patient on the chest with his fist. The patient was examined but no injury was detected.

Rex v. Goodall.

PROSECUTIONS.

On the matter being reported to us we directed a prosecution. The case was tried at Derby on the 19th of December, and the defendant, who admitted having struck the blow, was convicted and ordered to pay a penalty of forty shillings and costs, or in default to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour.

In the following cases prosecutions by Visiting Committees of Asylums were successful:—

- Rex v. Evans.** In December 1901, John Evans, an attendant in Hereford Asylum, was dismissed for striking a patient with his fist about the head and body, causing bruises. The Committee decided to prosecute, and early in 1902 the defendant was convicted and ordered to pay a penalty of forty shillings.
- Rex v. Banks.** In January 1902, James Banks, an attendant in Whittingham Asylum, was dismissed for assaulting a patient. The patient was in an epileptic fit and tried to scratch and bite Banks, who, with another attendant, was engaged in holding him down, when Banks suddenly struck him a violent blow in the abdomen. The case was brought before the Preston magistrates, who convicted the defendant of the assault, and inflicted a penalty of forty shillings and costs, or in default of payment fourteen days' imprisonment.
- Rex v. Vincent.** In May 1902, Walter Robert Vincent, an attendant in the Norfolk Asylum, was dismissed for throwing a patient down on the ground, causing slight injuries. The Visiting Committee decided to prosecute; the case was tried at the Blofield Petty Sessions, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant, who was condemned to pay a penalty of forty shillings.
- Rex v. Jones.** In June 1902, Frederick Jones, an attendant in Rainhill Asylum, was dismissed for kicking a patient in the abdomen. He was convicted at the St. Helen's Borough Sessions, when a penalty of forty shillings with costs was ordered to be paid, or in default the defendant to be imprisoned for twenty-eight days.
- Rex v. Cameron.** In the same month Philip Cameron, an attendant at Winwick Asylum, was dismissed for ill treating a patient by kicking him in the region of the stomach. The case was brought before the Warrington Petty Sessions on the 2nd of July, when the defendant was convicted and ordered to pay a penalty of forty shillings and costs.
- Rex v. Jelly.** In August 1902, Arthur Jelly, attendant at the Horton Asylum, was dismissed for an assault on a patient which resulted in fractured ribs. He was prosecuted at the Epsom Petty Sessions on the 18th of the same month and pleaded guilty. The bench imposed a penalty of three pounds, with the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment.

In September 1902, Harry Nicholls, attendant in the West Ham Asylum, was dismissed for striking a patient on the head with his hand and kicking him. He was convicted at the Stratford Petty Sessions and adjudged to pay a penalty of forty shillings and four shillings costs, or in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

PROSECUTIONS.
Rex v.
Nicholls.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

At the close of the year, much to the regret of his Colleagues, Mr. Bagot, on the completion of 25 years of active service as a paid Commissioner, placed his resignation in your Lordship's hands, when you were pleased to retain the value of his advice and assistance to the Board and the public by appointing him an honorary Commissioner, Mr. Frederic Andrew Inderwick, K.C., being appointed a paid Commissioner in Lunacy in his place.

CHANGES
IN THE
COMMISSION.

The services of Mr. Bagot to his Colleagues and the public were acknowledged in the following resolution of the Board :—

“ While expressing their great satisfaction at Mr. Bagot's appointment as an honorary Commissioner, his Colleagues desire to place on record their deep sense of the serious loss to the public service and to this Board which his retirement from the more active position of a paid Commissioner entails. Appointed to that office in December 1877, he has always shown conspicuous ability, energy and tact in the discharge of his official duty which he has maintained at a high standard, and his relations with his Colleagues have been of the most agreeable character.”

By Order of the Board,

(Signed) *Waldegrave*,
Chairman.

(Signed) *L. L. Shadwell*,
Secretary.

CHART N^o 1 Showing the total number of Insane Persons in England & Wales reported to be under care on the 1st January of each year specified, & of those in the Private & Pauper Classes respectively

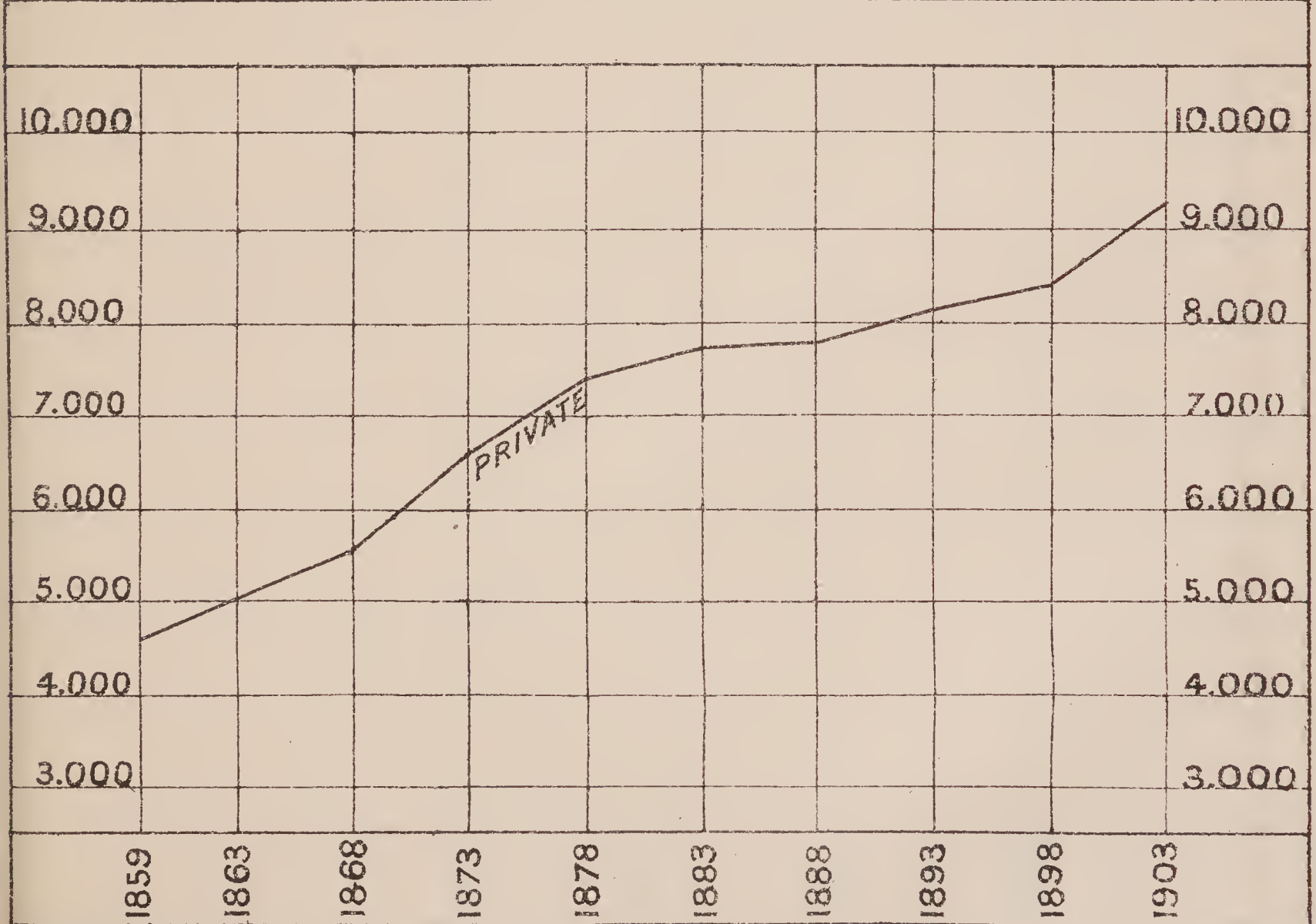
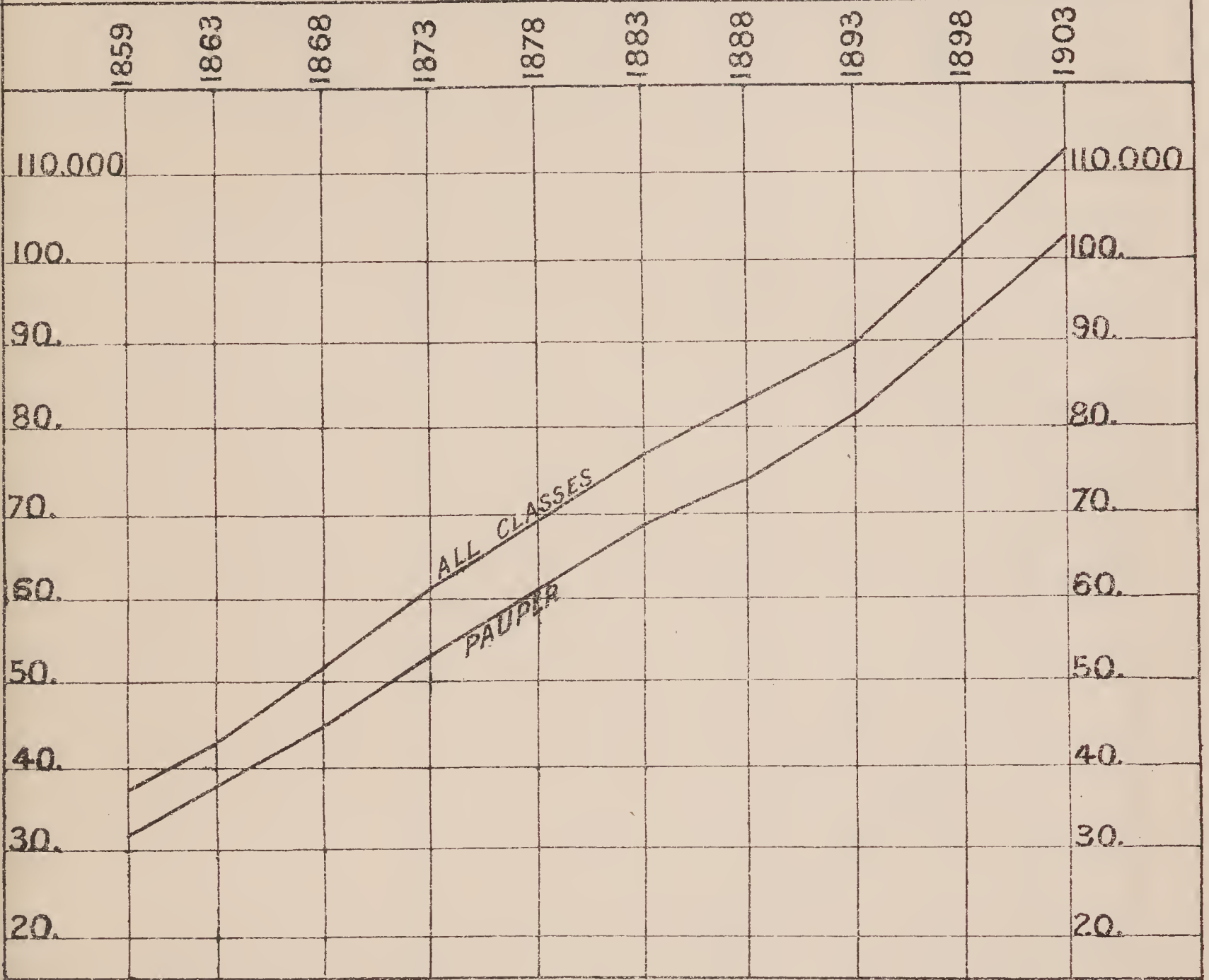
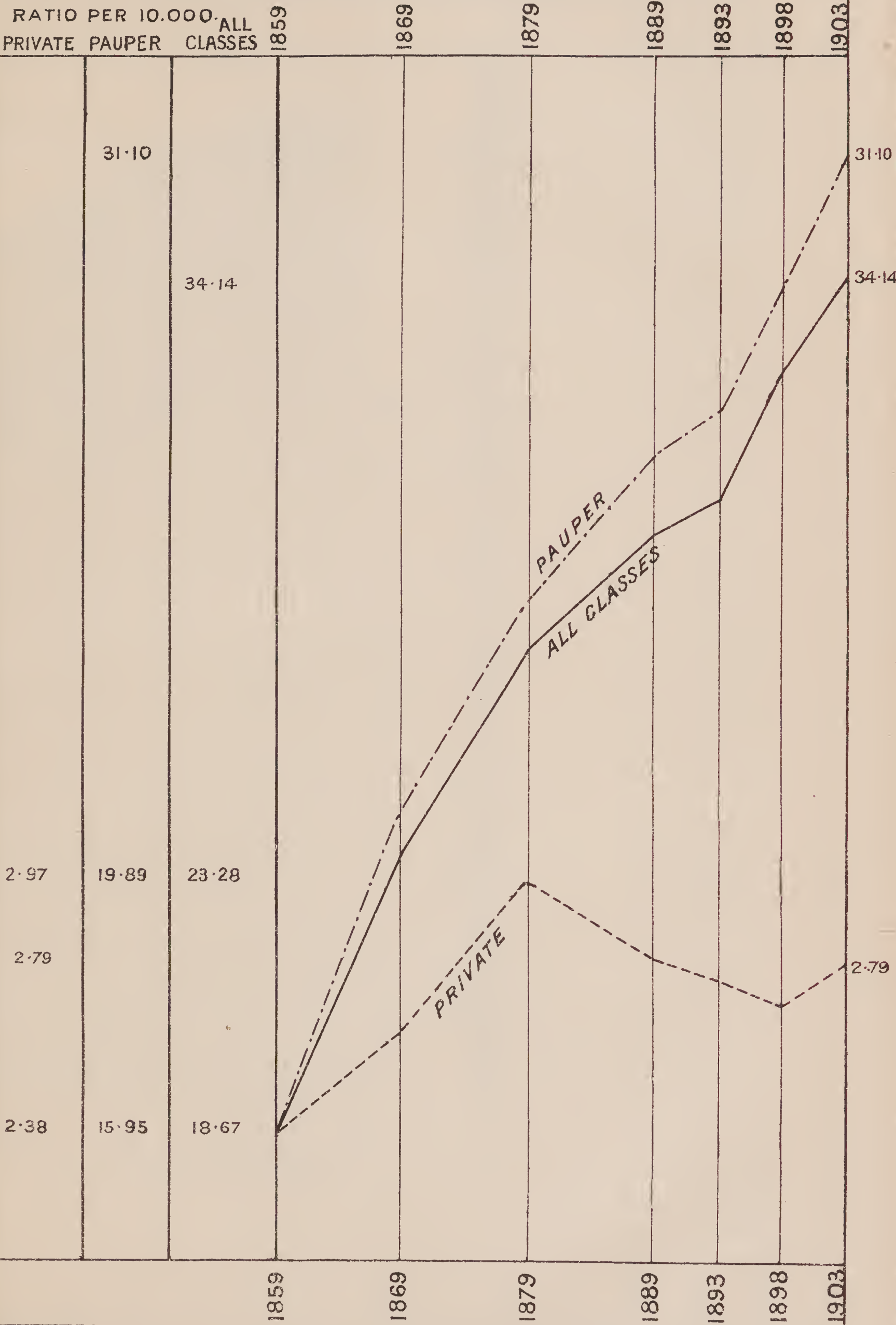


CHART N^o 2 Showing the comparative variations in the proportion of the Insane in England & Wales (& of the Pauper & Private Classes respectively) to the population 1859 to 1903.



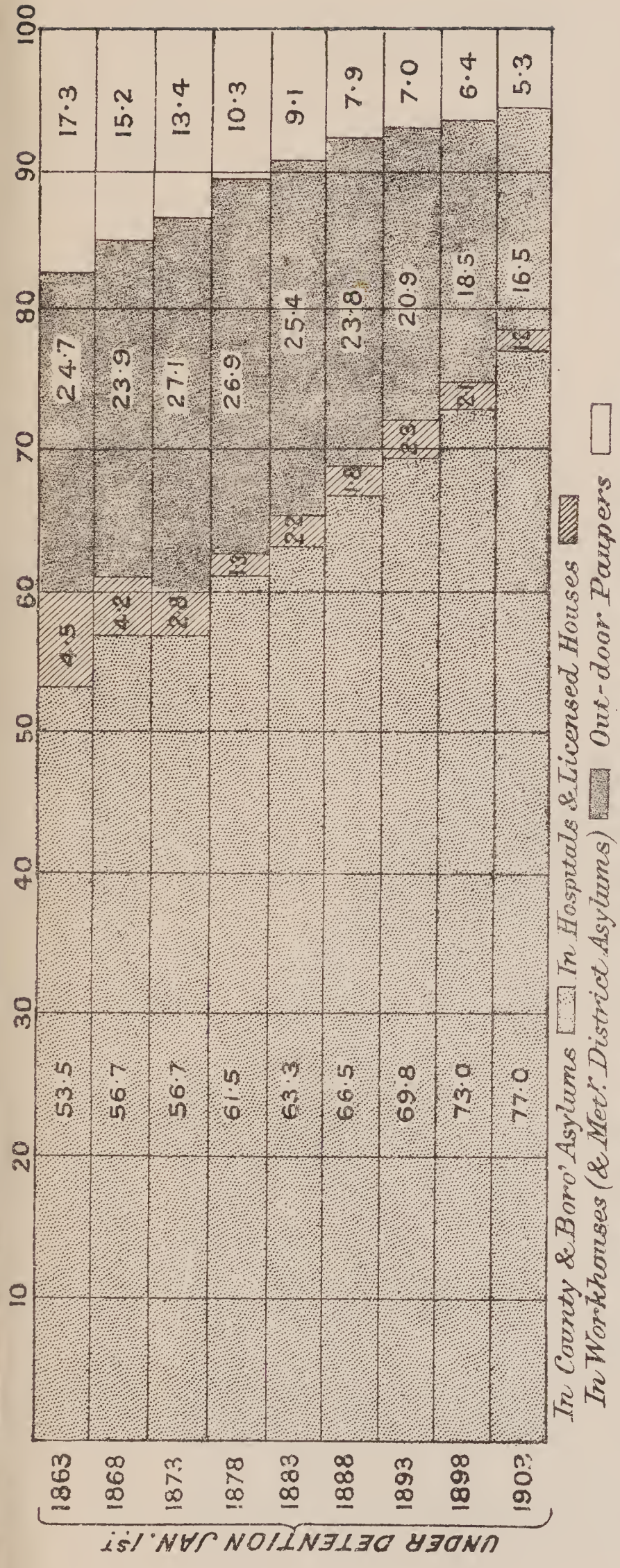


DIAGRAM TO SHOW RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.

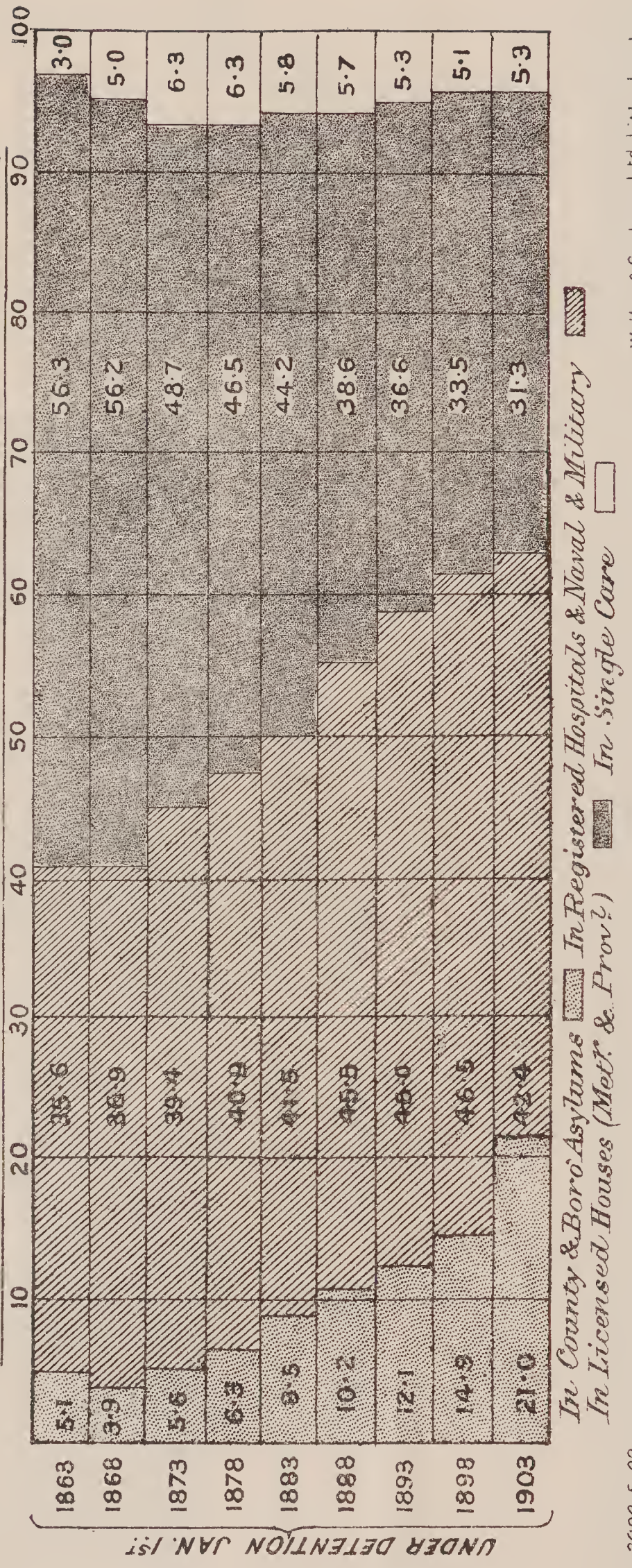
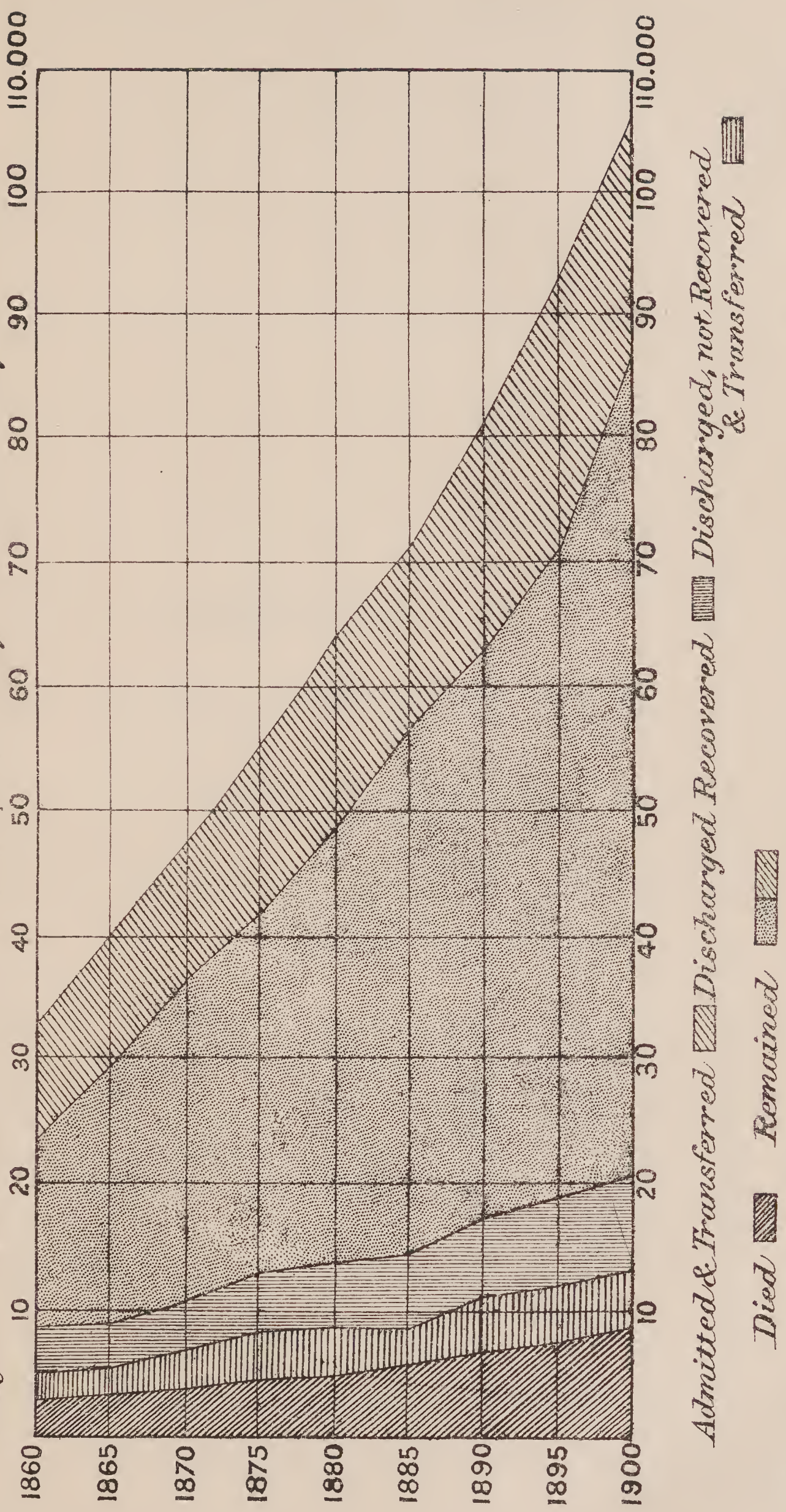


CHART N^o 4 Showing Total number of Certified Insane Persons in Institutions & Single Patients in England & Wales; based on Returns made up to January 1st of each of the years named.



A P P E N D I X.

A.

Appendix A.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Provincial Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	Private	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	—	164
	Pauper	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	—	—	—
	Criminal	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	—	—	—
	Total	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	—	164
1869	Private	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	—	209
	Pauper	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	—	—	—
	Criminal	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	—	2	42	11	53	—	—	—
	Total	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	—	209
1879	Private	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
	Pauper	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	—	—	—
	Criminal	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	—	2	52	20	72	—	—	—
	Total	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1889	Private	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
	Pauper	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	—	—	—
	Criminal	92	24	116	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Total	23,351	28,343	51,694	1,863	1,648	3,511	1,212	1,290	2,502	833	1,012	1,845	268	21	289
1894	Private	445	589	1,034	1,833	1,754	3,587	770	867	1,637	588	797	1,385	230	—	230
	Pauper	26,688	32,544	59,232	253	148	401	269	331	600	107	116	223	—	—	—
	Criminal	69	26	95	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Total	27,202	33,159	60,361	2,087	1,903	3,990	1,039	1,198	2,237	698	913	1,611	230	—	230
1895	Private	458	604	1,062	1,799	1,729	3,528	756	858	1,614	586	805	1,391	227	—	227
	Pauper	27,493	33,263	60,756	256	144	400	311	477	788	128	249	377	—	—	—
	Criminal	72	18	90	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
	Total	28,023	33,885	61,908	2,056	1,873	3,929	1,067	1,335	2,402	717	1,054	1,771	227	—	227
1896	Private	488	633	1,121	1,858	1,736	3,594	747	873	1,620	526	786	1,312	208	—	208
	Pauper	28,380	34,336	62,716	276	153	429	365	497	862	212	328	540	—	—	—
	Criminal	98	22	120	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Total	28,966	34,991	63,957	2,135	1,890	4,025	1,112	1,370	2,482	740	1,114	1,854	208	—	208

Appendix A.

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889,** and **1894—1903**, inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-	Private Pauper Criminal } 1859
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.			Private Pauper Criminal } 1869
-	-	-	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	67	46	113	
375	86	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)	
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	280	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	Private Pauper Criminal } 1879
-	-	-	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489	
374	109	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9	
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	5	38	43	Private Pauper Criminal } 1889
-	-	-	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	669	731	1,400	
471	147	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(d)	2	
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,613	3,759	6,372	38,455	45,885	84,340	677	768	1,445	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	252	438	4,052	4,259	8,311	Annual Increase.			Private Pauper Criminal } 1894
1	-	1	4,765	6,121	10,886	2,878	3,105	5,983	2,276	3,423	5,699	37,237	45,788	83,025	16	95	111	
472	159	631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	186	731	1,135	997	2,132	
473	159	632	4,765	6,121	10,886	2,878	3,105	5,983	2,462	3,675	6,137	41,834	50,233	92,067	1,152	1,093	2,245	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	240	428	4,014	4,236	8,250	(j)	(k)	(l)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1895
1	-	1	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,376	3,493	5,869	38,223	46,866	85,089	986	1,078	2,064	
483	165	648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559	183	742	14	(m)	11	
484	165	649	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,564	3,733	6,297	42,796	51,285	94,081	962	1,052	2,014	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	234	410	4,003	4,262	8,265	(n)	26	15	Private Pauper Criminal } 1896
1	-	1	4,813	6,093	10,906	2,911	3,128	6,039	2,402	3,522	5,924	39,360	48,057	87,417	1,137	1,191	2,328	
474	166	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	189	764	16	6	22	
475	166	641	4,813	6,093	10,906	2,911	3,128	6,039	2,578	3,753	6,334	43,938	52,508	96,446	1,142	1,223	2,365	Total -

(a) Decrease, 3. (b) Decrease, 2. (c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year). (d) Decrease, 1. (j) Decrease, 38. (k) Decrease, 23. (l) Decrease, 61. (m) Decrease, 3. (n) Decrease, 11.

TABLE I.—*continued*.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Provincial Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1897	Private - -	533	655	1,188	1,830	1,782	3,612	728	843	1,571	524	787	1,311	215	-	215
	Pauper - -	29,559	35,844	65,403	301	168	469	341	546	887	221	351	572	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	100	25	125	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Total - -	30,192	36,524	66,716	2,132	1,950	4,082	1,069	1,389	2,458	747	1,138	1,885	215	-	215
1898	Private - -	541	713	1,254	1,896	1,780	3,676	712	851	1,563	514	756	1,270	243	-	243
	Pauper - -	30,553	37,206	67,759	322	182	504	352	520	872	221	363	584	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	103	17	120	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total - -	31,197	37,936	69,133	2,219	1,963	4,182	1,064	1,371	2,435	736	1,119	1,855	243	-	243
1899	Private - -	628	806	1,434	1,898	1,809	3,707	706	876	1,582	503	786	1,289	246	-	246
	Pauper - -	31,709	38,516	70,225	306	176	482	396	517	913	240	355	595	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	116	20	136	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total - -	32,453	39,342	71,795	2,205	1,986	4,191	1,102	1,393	2,495	744	1,141	1,885	246	-	246
1900	Private - -	603	886	1,489	1,861	1,843	3,704	691	921	1,612	531	784	1,315	252	-	252
	Pauper - -	32,538	39,858	72,396	334	173	507	286	175	461	208	149	357	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	104	15	119	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total - -	33,245	40,759	74,004	2,196	2,016	4,212	977	1,096	2,073	740	933	1,673	252	-	252
1901	Private - -	681	951	1,632	1,835	1,878	3,713	674	909	1,583	517	809	1,326	242	-	242
	Pauper - -	33,490	40,674	74,164	344	190	534	240	198	438	194	138	332	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	99	21	120	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total - -	34,270	41,646	75,916	2,180	2,068	4,248	914	1,107	2,021	712	947	1,659	242	-	242
1902	Private - -	748	1,076	1,824	1,850	1,852	3,702	662	927	1,589	506	796	1,302	254	-	254
	Pauper - -	34,564	41,740	76,304	347	205	552	323	361	684	224	264	488	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	115	17	132	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total - -	35,427	42,833	78,260	2,198	2,057	4,255	985	1,288	2,273	731	1,060	1,791	254	-	254
1903	Private - -	799	1,170	1,969	1,876	1,850	3,726	668	920	1,588	505	819	1,324	230	-	230
	Pauper - -	36,335	43,597	79,932	352	203	555	188	206	394	137	153	290	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	92	16	108	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total - -	37,226	44,783	82,009	2,229	2,053	4,282	856	1,126	1,982	642	972	1,614	230	-	230

				Males.	Females.	Total.
The average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1893 to 1903 was {				20	92	112
				1,100	1,190	2,290
				10	2	12
				1,130	1,284	2,414

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1894—1903, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	249	421	4,002	4,316	8,318	(a)	54	53	Private Pauper Criminal } 1897
1	-	1	4,949	6,169	11,118	2,898	3,105	6,003	2,346	3,475	5,821	40,616	49,658	90,274	1,256	1,601	2,857	
480	165	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	190	773	8	1	9	
481	165	646	4,949	6,169	11,118	2,898	3,105	6,003	2,518	3,724	6,242	45,201	54,164	99,365	1,263	1,656	2,919	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	266	436	4,076	4,366	8,442	74	50	124	Private Pauper Criminal } 1898
-	-	-	4,979	6,140	11,119	2,913	3,088	6,001	2,352	3,569	5,921	41,692	51,068	92,760	1,076	1,410	2,486	
481	166	647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	586	184	770	3	(b)	(c)	
481	166	647	4,979	6,140	11,119	2,913	3,088	6,001	2,522	3 835	6,357	46,354	55,618	101,972	1,153	1,454	2,607	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	249	415	4,147	4,526	8,673	71	160	231	Private Pauper Criminal } 1899
-	-	-	5,152	6,317	11,469	2,888	3,096	5,984	2,394	3,566	5,960	43,085	52,543	95,628	1,393	1,475	2,868	
481	165	646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	13	2	15	
481	165	646	5,152	6,317	11,469	2,888	3,096	5,984	2,560	3,815	6,375	47,831	57,255	105,086	1,477	1,637	3,114	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	276	441	4,103	4,710	8,813	(d)	184	140	Private Pauper Criminal } 1900
-	-	-	5,263	6,248	11,511	2,888	3,061	5,949	2,331	3,516	5,847	43,848	53,180	97,028	763	637	1,400	
479	170	649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	185	770	(e)	(f)	(g)	
479	170	649	5,263	6,248	11,511	2,888	3,061	5,949	2,496	3,792	6,288	48,536	58,075	106,611	705	820	1,525	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	294	451	4,106	4,841	8,947	3	131	134	Private Pauper Criminal } 1901
-	-	-	5,173	6,216	11,389	2,782	2,944	5,726	2,276	3,364	5,640	44,499	53,724	98,223	651	544	1,195	
482	170	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	191	774	(h)	6	4	
482	170	652	5,173	6,216	11,389	2,782	2,944	5,726	2,433	3,658	6,091	49,188	58,756	107,944	652	681	1,333	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	302	464	4,182	4,953	9,135	76	112	188	Private Pauper Criminal } 1902
-	-	-	5,180	6,224	11,404	2,810	2,968	5,778	2,193	3,376	5,569	45,641	55,138	100,779	1,142	1,414	2,556	
486	179	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603	196	799	20	5	25	
486	179	665	5,180	6,224	11,404	2,810	2,968	5,778	2,355	3,678	6,033	50,426	60,287	110,713	1,238	1,531	2,769	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	326	486	4,238	5,085	9,323	56	132	188	Private Pauper Criminal } 1903
-	-	-	5,080	6,184	11,264	2,858	2,982	5,840	2,152	3,367	5,519	47,102	56,692	103,794	1,461	1,554	3,015	
550	188	738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	204	847	40	8	48	
550	188	738	5,080	6,184	11,264	2,858	2,982	5,840	2,312	3,693	6,005	51,983	61,981	113,964	1,557	1,694	3,251	Total -

(a) Decrease, 1.
(e) Decrease, 14.(b) Decrease, 6.
(f) Decrease, 1.(c) Decrease, 3.
(g) Decrease, 15.(d) Decrease, 44.
(h) Decrease, 2.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound
Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private,” and some were “Pauper,” and in Reports previous to 1885 were and are, therefore, technically “Private.” The present arrangement of this Table is

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the Middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1889 -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1894 -	14,576,948	15,527,253	30,104,201	4,052	4,259	8,311	37,237	45,788	83,025	545	186	731	41,834	50,233	92,067
1895 -	14,742,091	15,709,437	30,451,528	4,014	4,236	8,250	38,223	46,866	85,089	559	183	742	42,796	51,235	94,031
1896 -	14,909,104	15,893,754	30,802,858	4,003	4,262	8,265	39,360	48,057	87,417	575	189	764	43,938	52,508	96,446
1897 -	15,078,010	16,080,235	31,158,245	4,002	4,316	8,318	40,616	49,658	90,274	583	190	773	45,201	54,164	99,365
1898 -	15,248,823	16,268,902	31,517,725	4,076	4,366	8,442	41,692	51,068	92,760	586	184	770	46,354	55,618	101,972
1899 -	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	4,147	4,526	8,673	43,085	52,543	95,628	599	186	785	47,831	57,255	105,086
1900 -	15,596,283	16,652,904	32,249,187	4,103	4,710	8,813	43,848	53,180	97,028	585	185	770	48,536	58,075	106,611
1901 -	15,773,062	16,848,201	32,621,263	4,106	4,841	8,947	44,499	53,724	98,223	583	191	774	49,188	58,756	107,944
1902 -	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	4,182	4,953	9,135	45,641	55,138	100,779	603	196	799	50,426	60,287	110,713
1903 -	16,133,344	17,244,994	33,378,338	4,238	5,085	9,323	47,102	56,692	103,794	643	204	847	51,983	61,981	113,964

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be “Criminal,” and became ordinary “Pauper” Lunatics by the operation of the “Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867,” during that year.

(b) In 1880 a number of insane convicts, not previously included in these Tables, were removed from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum,

Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the **1889**, and **1894—1903**, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, made with a view to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).												Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.			YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	573	504	536	1859
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	(a)·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	444	396	418	1869
3·23	2·72	2·97	21·98	26·48	24·29	·44	·13	·28	25·65	29·34	27·54	390	341	363	1879
2·94	2·67	2·80	24·53	28·52	26·59	·41	·12	(b)·26	27·88	31·31	29·65	359	319	337	1889
2·78	2·74	2·76	25·55	29·49	27·58	·37	·12	·24	28·70	32·35	30·58	348	309	327	1894
2·72	2·70	2·71	25·93	29·83	27·94	·38	·12	·25	29·03	32·65	30·90	344	306	324	1895
2·68	2·68	2·68	26·40	30·24	28·38	·39	·12	·25	29·47	33·04	31·31	339	303	319	1896
2·65	2·68	2·67	26·91	30·88	28·97	·39	·12	·25	29·98	33·68	31·89	334	297	314	1897
2·67	2·69	2·68	27·34	31·39	29·43	·38	·11	·24	30·39	34·19	32·35	329	293	309	1898
2·69	2·75	2·72	27·94	31·92	29·99	·39	·11	·25	31·02	34·78	32·96	322	287	303	1899
2·63	2·83	2·73	28·11	31·93	30·09	·38	·11	·24	31·12	34·87	33·06	321	287	302	1900
2·60	2·87	2·74	28·21	31·89	30·11	·37	·11	·24	31·18	34·87	33·09	321	287	302	1901
2·62	2·91	2·77	28·61	32·35	30·54	·38	·11	·24	31·61	35·37	33·55	316	283	298	1902
2·63	2·95	2·79	29·19	32·87	31·10	·40	·12	·25	32·22	35·94	34·14	310	278	293	1903

TABLE II^A.—Showing, as regards the various Administrative of the Lunacy Act, 1890, the Total Population at the time of General); and the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics on Lunatics to Population at the dates specified.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 1st April, 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January, 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.						
Anglesey - - -	24,487	26,119	50,606	66	84	150
Beds - - -	65,249	71,314	136,563	220	275	495
Berks - - -	75,576	79,587	155,163	228	292	520
Brecknock - - -	27,499	26,714	54,213	93	114	207
Bucks - - -	96,486	100,560	197,046	255	342	597
Cambridge - - -	40,511	41,374	81,885	120	177	297
Isle of Ely - -	31,978	32,517	64,495	92	130	222
Cardigan - - -	26,877	34,201	61,078	110	140	250
Carmarthen - - -	64,627	70,701	135,328	202	249	451
Carnarvon - - -	60,392	65,257	125,649	132	157	289
Chester - - -	286,078	312,992	599,070	620	754	1,374
Cornwall - - -	149,937	172,397	322,334	401	495	896
Isles of Scilly - -	1,029	1,063	2,092	1	1	2
Cumberland - - -	130,613	136,320	266,933	347	300	647
Denbigh - - -	65,969	65,613	131,582	141	169	310
Derby - - -	255,158	249,452	504,610	416	429	845
Devon - - -	192,047	220,372	412,419	605	842	1,447
Dorset - - -	99,637	102,426	202,063	340	389	729
Durham - - -	427,099	407,147	834,246	665	645	1,310
Essex - - -	382,525	395,742	778,267	738	1,109	1,847

Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. the Census of 1st April, 1901 (kindly furnished by the Registrar-General) ; together with the ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper

Rates (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.
2·69	3·22	2·96	371	311	337	Anglesey.
3·37	3·86	3·62	297	259	276	Beds.
3·02	3·67	3·35	331	273	298	Berks.
3·38	4·27	3·82	296	234	262	Brecknock.
2·64	3·40	3·03	378	294	330	Bucks.
2·96	4·28	3·63	338	234	276	Cambridge.
2·88	4·00	3·44	348	250	291	Isle of Ely.
4·09	4·09	4·09	244	244	244	Cardigan.
3·13	3·52	3·33	320	284	300	Carmarthen.
2·19	2·41	2·30	458	416	435	Carnarvon.
2·17	2·41	2·29	461	415	436	Chester.
2·67	2·87	2·78	374	348	360	Cornwall.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Isles of Scilly.
2·66	2·20	2·42	376	454	413	Cumberland
2·14	2·58	2·36	468	388	424	Denbigh.
1·63	1·72	1·67	613	581	597	Derby.
3·15	3·82	3·51	317	262	285	Devon.
3·41	3·80	3·61	293	263	277	Dorset.
1·56	1·58	1·57	642	631	637	Durham.
1·93	2·80	2·37	518	357	421	Essex.

Ratio (per 1,000) of all Pauper Lunatics to whole Population is—Males, 2·83 ; Females, 3·21 ; Total, 3·03.

Number of persons in the whole Population to each Pauper Lunatic—Males, 353 ; Females, 311 ; Total, 331.

TABLE II^A.—Showing, as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 1st April, 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January, 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>						
Flint - - - -	40,370	41,115	81,485	107	111	218
Glamorgan - - -	316,001	285,060	601,061	636	568	1,204
Gloucester - - -	156,716	174,823	331,539	476	641	1,117
Hereford - - -	45,310	47,433	92,743	233	259	492
Herts - - - -	123,719	134,704	258,423	346	433	779
Hunts - - - -	26,735	27,390	54,125	61	86	147
Kent - - - -	445,636	463,408	909,044	1,053	1,324	2,377
Lancaster - - -	874,234	953,202	1,827,436	1,845	1,977	3,822
Leicester - - -	111,212	114,699	225,911	253	354	607
Lincoln :						
Holland Division -	37,756	39,854	77,610	92	124	216
Kesteven Division -	42,461	43,908	86,369	89	136	225
Lindsey Division -	101,960	104,568	206,528	239	300	539
London - - - -	2,128,260	2,381,358	4,509,618	9,341	12,013	21,354
Merioneth - - -	23,824	25,028	48,852	53	73	126
Middlesex - - -	371,061	421,253	792,314	677	1,042	1,719
Monmouth - - -	119,982	110,824	230,806	367	353	720
Montgomery - - -	26,790	28,111	54,901	92	124	216
Norfolk - - - -	144,262	148,954	293,216	426	575	1,001
Northampton - - -	103,380	104,105	207,485	264	342	606
Soke of Peterborough	20,097	21,025	41,122	47	49	96
Northumberland - - -	195,570	192,221	387,791	420	342	762
Notts - - - -	136,403	138,313	274,716	255	265	520

Administrative Counties, &c.—*continued.*

Rates (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>
2·65	2·70	2·68	377	370	374	Flint.
2·01	1·99	2·00	497	502	499	Glamorgan.
3·04	3·67	3·37	329	273	297	Gloucester.
5·14	5·46	5·30	194	183	189	Hereford.
2·80	3·21	3·01	358	311	332	Herts.
2·28	3·14	2·72	438	318	368	Hunts.
2·36	2·86	2·61	423	350	382	Kent.
2·11	2·07	2·09	474	482	478	Lancaster.
2·27	3·09	2·69	440	324	372	Leicester.
2·44	3·11	2·78	410	321	359	Lincoln : Holland Division.
2·10	3·10	2·61	677	323	384	Kesteven Division.
2·34	2·87	2·61	427	349	383	Lindsey Division.
4·39	5·04	4·74	228	198	211	London.
2·22	2·92	2·58	450	343	388	Merioneth.
1·82	2·47	2·17	548	404	461	Middlesex.
3·06	3·19	3·12	327	314	321	Monmouth.
3·43	4·41	3·93	291	227	254	Montgomery.
2·95	3·86	3·41	339	259	293	Norfolk.
2·55	3·29	2·92	392	304	342	Northampton.
2·34	2·33	2·33	428	429	428	Soke of Peterborough.
2·15	1·78	1·96	466	562	509	Northumberland.
1·87	1·92	1·89	535	522	528	Notts.

Ratio (per 1,000) of all Pauper Lunatics to whole Population is—Males, 2·83 ; Females, 3·21 ; Total, 3·03.

Number of persons in the whole Population to each Pauper Lunatic—Males, 353 ; Females, 311 ; Total, 331.

TABLE II^A.—Showing as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 1st April, 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January, 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>						
Oxford - - - -	66,489	70,635	137,124	230	295	525
Pembroke - - -	41,617	46,277	87,894	119	128	247
Radnor - - - -	11,860	11,421	23,281	53	63	116
Rutland - - - -	9,849	9,860	19,709	24	28	52
Salop - - - -	97,254	98,268	195,522	311	366	677
Somerset - - -	180,299	204,812	385,111	595	781	1,376
Southampton - - -	192,338	184,866	377,204	528	579	1,107
Isle of Wight - - -	37,803	44,615	82,418	115	165	280
Stafford - - - - (Including Burton-on-Trent County Borough, as it was not formed until 1st April 1901, or three months after 1st January 1901.)	452,636	456,978	909,614	972	1,060	2,032
Suffolk, East - - -	92,985	96,185	189,170	243	332	575
„ West - - - -	50,153	51,145	101,298	140	151	291
Surrey - - - -	235,834	267,882	503,716	514	741	1,255
Sussex, East - - -	120,116	141,580	261,696	305	384	689
„ West - - - -	72,450	79,103	151,553	228	345	573
Warwick - - - -	161,517	174,316	335,833	364	484	848
Westmorland - - -	30,550	33,859	64,409	84	78	162
Wilts - - - -	134,540	136,854	271,394	485	628	1,113
Worcester - - - -	171,305	187,072	358,377	459	584	1,043

Administrative Counties, &c.—*continued*.

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES-- <i>cont.</i>
3·46	4·18	3·83	289	239	261	Oxford.
2·86	2·77	2·81	350	362	356	Pembroke.
4·47	5·52	4·98	224	181	201	Radnor.
2·44	2·84	2·64	410	352	379	Rutland.
3·20	3·72	3·46	313	268	289	Salop.
3·30	3·81	3·57	303	262	280	Somerset.
2·75	3·13	2·93	364	319	341	Southampton.
3·04	3·70	3·40	329	270	294	Isle of Wight.
2·15	2·32	2·23	466	431	448	Stafford. (Including Burton-on-Trent County Borough, as it was not formed until 1st April 1901, or three months after 1st January 1901.)
2·61	3·45	3·04	383	290	329	Suffolk, East.
2·79	2·95	2·87	358	339	348	„ West.
2·18	2·77	2·49	459	362	401	Surrey.
2·54	2·71	2·63	394	369	380	Sussex, East.
3·15	4·36	3·78	318	229	264	„ West.
2·25	2·78	2·53	444	360	396	Warwick.
2·75	2·30	2·52	364	434	398	Westmoreland.
3·60	4·59	4·10	277	218	244	Wilts.
2·68	3·12	2·91	373	320	344	Worcester.

Ratio (per 1,000) of all Pauper Lunatics to whole Population is—Males, 2·83 ;
Females, 3·21 ; Total, 3·03.

Number of persons in the whole Population to each Pauper Lunatic—Males, 353 ;
Females, 311 ; Total, 331.

TABLE II^A.—Showing as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 1st April, 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January, 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>						
York (East Riding) -	71,262	73,486	144,748	204	235	439
„ (North Riding) -	139,820	146,216	286,036	328	351	679
„ (West Riding) -	704,789	727,258	1,432,047	1,262	1,356	2,618
COUNTY BOROUGHS :						
Barrow-in-Furness - -	31,494	26,092	57,586	47	54	101
Bath - - - -	20,194	29,645	49,839	94	142	236
Birkenhead - - -	54,077	56,838	110,915	150	195	345
Birmingham - - -	252,084	270,120	522,204	869	841	1,710
Blackburn - - -	58,966	68,660	127,626	177	165	342
Bolton - - - -	79,150	89,065	168,215	223	244	467
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	29,518	29,038	58,556	92	86	178
Bournemouth - - -	17,350	29,653	47,003	39	40	79
Bradford - - - -	130,092	149,675	279,767	342	351	693
Brighton - - - -	54,210	69,268	123,478	251	322	573
Bristol - - - -	151,754	177,191	328,945	596	773	1,369
Burnley - - - -	45,374	51,669	97,043	125	125	250
Burton-on Trent - - (included in Stafford Co., as the County Borough was formed on April 1st 1901, or three months after 1st January 1901).	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bury - - - -	26,915	31,114	58,029	84	75	159

Administrative Counties, &c.—*continued*.

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>
2·86	3·20	3·03	349	313	330	York (East Riding).
2·35	2·40	2·37	426	417	421	„ (North Riding).
1·79	1·86	1·83	558	536	547	„ (West Riding).
						COUNTY BOROUGHS :
1·49	2·07	1·75	670	483	570	Barrow-in-Furness.
4·65	4·79	4·74	215	209	211	Bath.
2·77	3·43	3·11	361	291	321	Birkenhead.
3·45	3·11	3·27	290	321	305	Birmingham.
3·00	2·40	2·68	333	416	373	Blackburn.
2·82	2·74	2·78	355	365	360	Bolton.
3·12	2·96	3·04	321	338	329	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
2·25	1·35	1·68	445	741	595	Bournemouth.
2·63	2·35	2·48	380	426	404	Bradford.
4·63	4·65	4·64	216	215	215	Brighton.
3·93	4·36	4·16	255	229	240	Bristol.
2·75	2·42	2·58	363	413	388	Burnley.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Burton-on-Trent (included in Stafford Co., as the County Borough was formed on April 1st 1901, or three months after 1st January 1901).
3·12	2·41	2·74	320	415	365	Bury.

Ratio (per 1,000) of all Pauper Lunatics to whose Population is--Males, 2·83 ;
Females, 3·21 ; Total, 3·03.

Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Pauper Lunatic--Males, 353 ;
Females, 311 ; Total, 331.

TABLE II_A.—Showing as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 1st April, 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January, 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>						
Canterbury - - -	12,497	12,402	24,899	46	28	74
Cardiff - - -	81,605	82,728	164,333	272	347	619
Chester - - -	18,121	20,188	38,309	55	76	131
Coventry - - -	33,876	36,102	69,978	65	101	166
Croydon - - -	60,087	73,808	133,895	88	179	267
Derby - - -	51,387	54,525	105,912	125	145	270
Devonport - - -	37,450	32,987	70,437	72	88	160
Dudley - - -	23,879	24,854	48,733	86	118	204
Exeter - - -	21,401	25,784	47,185	114	128	242
Gateshead - - -	55,371	54,517	109,888	113	130	243
Gloucester - - -	23,088	24,867	47,955	51	60	111
Great Yarmouth - -	23,254	28,062	51,316	73	100	173
Grimsby - - -	31,329	31,809	63,138	71	53	124
Halifax - - -	48,467	56,469	104,936	121	114	235
Hanley - - -	30,497	31,102	61,599	84	76	160
Hastings - - -	26,948	38,580	65,528	46	91	137
Huddersfield - - -	43,766	51,281	95,047	92	117	209
Ipswich - - -	31,181	35,449	66,630	102	118	220
Kingston-upon-Hull -	117,453	122,806	240,259	274	267	541
Leeds - - -	206,065	222,903	428,968	435	538	973
Leicester - - -	99,014	112,565	211,579	293	342	635

Administrative Counties, &c. —continued.

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						COUNTY BOROUGHs--cont.
3.68	2.26	2.97	272	443	336	Canterbury.
3.33	4.19	3.77	300	238	265	Cardiff.
3.04	3.76	3.42	329	266	292	Chester.
1.92	2.80	2.37	521	357	422	Coventry.
1.46	2.43	1.99	683	412	501	Croydon.
2.43	2.66	2.55	411	376	392	Derby.
1.92	2.67	2.27	520	375	440	Devonport.
3.60	4.75	4.19	278	211	239	Dudley.
5.33	4.96	5.13	188	201	195	Exeter.
2.04	2.38	2.21	490	419	452	Gateshead.
2.21	2.41	2.31	453	414	432	Gloucester.
3.14	3.56	3.37	319	281	297	Great Yarmouth.
2.27	1.67	1.96	441	600	509	Grimsby.
2.50	2.02	2.24	401	495	447	Halifax.
2.75	2.44	2.60	363	409	385	Hanley.
1.71	2.36	2.09	586	424	478	Hastings.
2.10	2.28	2.20	476	438	455	Huddersfield.
3.27	3.33	3.30	306	300	303	Ipswich.
2.33	2.17	2.25	428	460	444	Kingston-upon-Hull.
2.11	2.41	2.27	474	414	441	Leeds.
2.96	3.04	3.00	338	329	333	Leicester.

Ratio (per 1,000) of all Pauper Lunatics to whole Population is--Males, 2.83; Females, 3.21; Total, 3.03.

Number of persons in the whole Population to each Pauper Lunatic--Males, 353; Females, 311; Total, 331.

TABLE II^A.—Showing as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 1st April, 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January, 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY BOROUGHs-- <i>cont.</i>						
Lincoln - - -	23,683	25,101	48,784	77	78	155
Liverpool - - -	330,665	354,293	684,958	1,159	1,667	2,826
Manchester - - -	263,297	280,575	543,872	788	928	1,716
Middlesbrough - -	46,882	44,420	91,302	98	94	192
Newcastle-upon-Tyne -	106,863	108,465	215,328	338	318	656
Newport (Monmouth) -	33,402	33,868	67,270	83	93	176
Northampton - - -	41,758	45,263	87,021	133	119	252
Norwich - - -	51,065	60,668	111,733	203	291	494
Nottingham - - -	111,695	128,048	239,743	475	576	1,051
Oldham - - -	65,275	71,971	137,246	195	194	389
Oxford - - -	21,827	27,509	49,336	67	101	168
Plymouth - - -	50,535	57,101	107,636	179	225	404
Portsmouth - - -	91,069	97,064	188,133	322	406	728
Preston - - -	51,686	61,303	112,989	160	194	354
Reading - - -	35,072	37,145	72,217	87	112	199
Rochdale - - -	38,686	44,428	83,114	109	136	245
St. Helens - - -	43,618	40,792	84,410	113	96	209
Salford - - -	106,792	114,165	220,957	361	343	704
Sheffield - - -	189,805	190,988	380,793	464	506	970
Southampton - - -	50,558	54,266	104,824	201	219	420
South Shields - - -	48,358	48,905	97,263	78	71	149

Administrative Counties, &c.—*continued*.

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Numbers of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
3·25	3·11	3·18	308	322	315	COUNTY BOROUGHs— <i>cont.</i> Lincoln.
3·51	4·71	4·13	285	213	242	Liverpool.
2·99	3·31	3·16	334	302	317	Manchester
2·09	2·12	2·10	478	473	476	Middlesbrough.
3·16	2·93	3·05	316	341	328	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
2·48	2·75	2·62	402	364	382	Newport (Monmouth).
3·19	2·63	2·90	314	380	345	Northampton.
3·98	4·80	4·42	252	208	226	Norwich.
4·25	4·50	4·38	235	222	228	Nottingham.
2·99	2·70	2·83	335	371	353	Oldham.
3·07	3·67	3·41	326	272	294	Oxford.
3·54	3·94	3·75	282	254	266	Plymouth.
3·54	4·18	3·87	283	239	258	Portsmouth.
3·10	3·16	3·13	323	316	319	Preston.
2·48	3·02	2·76	403	332	363	Reading.
2·82	3·06	2·95	355	327	339	Rochdale.
2·59	2·35	2·48	386	425	404	St. Helens.
3·38	3·00	3·19	296	333	314	Salford.
2·44	2·65	2·55	409	377	393	Sheffield.
3·98	4·04	4·01	252	248	250	Southampton.
1·61	1·45	1·53	620	689	653	South Shields.

Ratio (per 1,000) of all Pauper Lunatics to whole Population is—Males, 2·83 ;
Females, 3·21 ; Total, 3·03.

Number of persons in the whole Population to each Pauper Lunatic—Males, 353 ;
Females, 311 ; Total, 331.

TABLE II^A.—Showing as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 1st April, 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January, 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
COUNTY BOROUGHs— <i>cont.</i>						
Stockport - - -	36,741	42,156	78,897	150	204	354
Sunderland - - -	71,583	74,494	146,077	206	179	385
Swansea - - -	46,156	48,381	94,537	142	163	305
Walsall - - -	42,639	43,791	86,430	117	110	227
Warrington - - -	32,323	31,919	64,242	69	87	156
West Bromwich - -	32,942	32,233	65,175	119	105	224
West Ham - - -	133,498	133,860	267,358	298	359	657
Wigan - - -	29,612	31,152	60,764	85	87	172
Wolverhampton - -	46,313	47,874	94,187	169	167	336
Worcester - - -	21,496	25,128	46,624	66	87	153
York - - -	38,147	39,767	77,914	82	110	192
BOROUGHs SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890 :						
Barnstaple - - -	6,369	7,768	14,137	18	25	43
Bedford - - -	15,199	19,945	35,144	33	37	70
Bury St. Edmunds - -	7,527	8,728	16,255	17	28	45
Cambridge - - -	17,169	21,210	38,379	61	80	141
Colchester - - -	19,579	18,794	38,373	43	71	114
Doncaster - - -	14,348	14,584	28,932	38	29	67
Grantham - - -	8,584	9,009	17,593	27	26	53
Gravesend - - -	13,303	13,893	27,196	36	44	80

Administrative Counties, &c.—continued.

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						COUNTY BOROUGHS--cont.
4·08	4·84	4·49	245	207	223	Stockport.
2·88	2·40	2·64	347	416	379	Sunderland.
3·08	3·37	3·23	325	297	310	Swansea.
2·74	2·51	2·63	364	398	381	Walsall.
2·13	2·73	2·43	468	367	412	Warrington.
3·61	3·26	3·44	277	307	291	West Bromwich.
2·23	2·68	2·46	448	373	407	West Ham.
2·87	2·79	2·83	348	358	353	Wigan.
3·65	3·49	3·57	274	287	280	Wolverhampton.
3·07	3·46	3·28	326	289	305	Worcester.
2·15	2·77	2·46	465	362	406	York.
						BOROUGHS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890 :
2·83	3·22	3·04	354	311	329	Barnstaple.
2·17	1·86	1·99	461	539	502	Bedford.
2·26	3·21	2·77	443	312	361	Bury St. Edmunds.
3·55	3·77	3·67	281	265	272	Cambridge.
2·20	3·78	2·97	455	265	337	Colchester.
2·65	1·99	2·32	378	503	432	Doncaster.
3·15	2·89	3·01	318	346	332	Grantham.
2·71	3·17	2·94	370	316	340	Gravesend.

Ratio (per 1,000) of all Pauper Lunatics to whole Population is--Males, 2·83 ; Females, 3·21 ; Total, 3·03.

Number of persons in the whole Population to each Pauper Lunatic--Males, 353 ; Females, 311 ; Total, 331.

TABLE II^A.—Showing as regards the various

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.	Population, 1st April, 1901.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January, 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BOROUGHs SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890-- <i>cont.</i>						
Guildford - - -	7,342	8,596	15,938	19	28	47
Hereford - - -	9,886	11,496	21,382	29	67	96
Kings Lynn - - -	9,848	10,440	20,288	25	25	50
London, City of (a) -	13,825	13,098	26,923	237	257	494
Newbury - -	5,053	6,008	11,061	18	21	39
Newcastle-under-Lyme -	9,713	10,201	19,914	27	24	51
New Windsor - -	7,106	7,024	14,130	15	26	41
Shrewsbury - - -	13,423	14,972	28,395	50	52	102
Tiverton - - -	4,734	5,648	10,382	15	23	38
Warwick - - -	5,702	6,187	11,889	9	30	39
Wenlock - - -	7,998	7,868	15,866	32	36	68

(a) It will be obvious that the high proportions for the City of London are caused by the fact that so many of the pauper lunatics were not residents of the City.

Administrative Counties, &c.—continued.

Ratio (per 1,000) of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Number of Persons in the Population to each Pauper Lunatic.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Scheduled Boroughs.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
						BOROUGHS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890— <i>cont.</i>
2·59	3·26	2·95	386	307	339	Guildford.
2·93	5·83	4·49	341	171	223	Hereford.
2·54	2·39	2·46	394	418	406	Kings Lynn.
17·14	19·62	18·35	58	51	55	London, City of (a).
3·56	3·50	3·53	281	286	284	Newbury.
2·78	2·35	2·56	360	425	390	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
2·11	3·70	2·90	474	270	345	New Windsor.
3·72	3·47	3·59	268	288	278	Shrewsbury.
3·17	4·07	3·66	316	246	273	Tiverton.
1·58	4·85	3·28	634	206	305	Warwick.
4·00	4·58	4·29	250	219	233	Wenlock.

Ratio (per 1,000) of all Pauper Lunatics to whole Population is—Males, 2·83 ; Females, 3·21 ; Total, 3·03.

Number of persons in the whole Population to each Pauper Lunatic—Males, 353 ; Females, 311 ; Total, 331.

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869, 1879, 1889, and 1893 to 1902**, inclusive. (Excluding Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890,

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).											
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.									5,283	5,189	10,472
1879 .	12,849,875	13,021,614	25,371,489										6,342	6,759	13,101
1889 . -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	1,987	6,081	6,798	12,879	141	40	181	7,182	7,865	15,047
1893 . -	14,413,657	15,847,185	29,760,842	933	1,004	1,937	7,536	8,174	15,710	135	41	176	8,604	9,219	17,823
1894 . -	14,576,948	15,527,253	30,104,201	963	940	1,903	7,447	8,155	15,602	141	32	173	8,551	9,127	17,678
1895 . -	14,742,091	15,709,437	30,451,528	959	1,084	2,043	7,884	8,372	16,256	163	51	214	9,006	9,507	18,513
1896 . -	14,909,104	15,893,754	30,802,858	892	1,080	1,972	8,021	8,439	16,460	150	50	200	9,063	9,569	18,632
1897 . -	15,078,010	16,080,235	31,158,245	1,011	1,052	2,063	8,008	8,574	16,582	156	47	203	9,175	9,673	18,848
1898 . -	15,248,823	16,268,902	31,517,725	982	1,103	2,085	8,240	8,779	17,019	161	49	210	9,383	9,931	19,314
1899 . -	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	2,150	8,261	8,713	16,974	130	35	165	9,360	9,929	19,289
1900 . -	15,596,283	16,652,904	32,249,187	1,057	1,141	2,198	8,476	8,975	17,451	148	40	188	9,681	10,156	19,837
1901 . -	15,773,062	16,848,201	32,621,263	1,250	1,181	2,431	8,752	9,375	18,127	156	55	211	10,158	10,611	20,769
1902 . -	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	1,309	1,184	2,493	9,725	10,400	20,125	183	50	233	11,217	11,634	22,851

Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the Patients transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Reception Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments).

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1898 inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.												Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.			YEAR.	
			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.							
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.88	4.55	4.71	-	-	-	1869
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.14	5.19	5.16	-	-	-	1879
-	-	-	.70	.70	.70	4.41	4.64	4.53	.10	.03	.06	5.21	5.37	5.29	-	-	-	1889	
-	-	-	.65	.65	.65	5.23	5.33	5.28	.09	.03	.06	5.97	6.01	5.99	-	-	-	1893	
-	-	-	.66	.61	.63	5.11	5.25	5.18	.10	.02	.06	5.87	5.88	5.87	-	-	-	1894	
-	-	-	.65	.69	.67	5.35	5.33	5.34	.11	.03	.07	6.11	6.05	6.08	-	-	-	1895	
-	-	-	.60	.68	.64	5.38	5.31	5.34	.10	.03	.07	6.08	6.02	6.05	-	-	-	1896	
-	-	-	.67	.66	.66	5.31	5.33	5.32	.10	.03	.07	6.08	6.02	6.05	-	-	-	1897	
7,816	7,698	15,514	.64	.68	.66	5.40	5.39	5.40	.11	.03	.07	6.15	6.10	6.13	5.13	4.73	4.92	1898	
7,835	7,917	15,752	.63	.72	.68	5.36	5.29	5.32	.08	.02	.05	6.07	6.03	6.05	5.08	4.81	4.94	1899	
8,075	8,117	16,192	.68	.69	.68	5.43	5.39	5.41	.10	.02	.06	6.21	6.10	6.15	5.18	4.87	5.02	1900	
8,663	8,573	17,236	.79	.70	.75	5.55	5.57	5.56	.10	.03	.06	6.44	6.30	6.37	5.49	5.09	5.28	1901	
9,578	9,414	18,992	.82	.70	.76	6.10	6.10	6.10	.11	.03	.07	7.03	6.83	6.93	6.00	5.52	5.76	1902	

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893 -	25,883	31,635	57,518	1,003	1,357	2,360	1,100	1,362	2,462	768	1,007	1,775	240	-	240
1894 -	27,202	33,159	60,361	1,019	1,375	2,394	936	1,147	2,083	672	882	1,554	230	-	230
1895 -	28,023	33,885	61,908	1,008	1,368	2,376	962	1,284	2,246	693	1,023	1,716	227	-	227
1896 -	28,968	34,994	63,962	1,033	1,337	2,370	1,007	1,319	2,326	740	1,110	1,850	208	-	208
1897 -	30,192	36,524	66,716	1,033	1,373	2,406	967	1,342	2,309	747	1,134	1,881	215	-	215
1898 -	31,198	37,936	69,134	1,099	1,381	2,480	967	1,322	2,289	736	1,114	1,850	243	-	243
1899 -	32,453	39,342	71,795	1,088	1,414	2,502	1,005	1,343	2,348	744	1,137	1,881	246	-	246
1900 -	33,245	40,759	74,004	1,057	1,432	2,489	877	1,041	1,918	739	930	1,669	252	-	252
1901 -	34,270	41,645	75,915	1,062	1,470	2,532	818	1,056	1,874	712	944	1,656	242	-	242
1902 -	35,427	42,833	78,260	1,091	1,444	2,535	899	1,238	2,137	732	1,056	1,788	254	-	254

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1893 to 1902, inclusive.

- - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
481	159	640	187	250	437	29,662	35,770	65,432	1,199	605	1,804	30,861	36,375	67,236	1893
473	159	632	186	252	438	30,718	36,974	67,692	1,196	611	1,807	31,914	37,585	69,499	1894
484	165	649	188	240	428	31,585	37,965	69,550	1,177	588	1,765	32,762	38,553	71,315	1895
475	166	641	176	234	410	32,607	39,160	71,767	1,206	607	1,813	33,813	39,767	73,580	1896
481	165	646	172	249	421	33,807	40,787	74,594	1,201	628	1,829	35,008	41,415	76,423	1897
481	166	647	170	266	436	34,894	42,185	77,079	1,217	636	1,853	36,111	42,821	78,932	1898
481	165	646	166	249	415	36,183	43,650	79,833	1,212	627	1,839	37,395	44,277	81,672	1899
479	170	649	160	279	439	36,809	44,611	81,420	1,239	642	1,881	38,048	45,253	83,301	1900
482	170	652	157	294	451	37,743	45,579	83,322	1,214	652	1,866	38,957	46,231	85,188	1901
486	179	665	162	302	464	39,051	47,052	86,103	1,193	666	1,859	40,244	47,718	87,962	1902

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh Reception Order rendered

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893 -	7,394	7,885	15,279	359	446	805	344	444	788	280	391	671	177	-	177
1894 -	7,357	7,911	15,268	333	416	749	356	472	828	212	284	496	225	-	225
1895 -	7,764	8,134	15,898	369	452	821	380	441	821	274	420	694	152	-	152
1896 -	7,917	8,247	16,164	320	433	753	357	467	824	258	359	617	159	-	159
1897 -	7,973	8,474	16,447	366	444	810	336	374	710	230	319	549	206	-	206
1898 -	8,174	8,604	16,778	350	449	799	372	479	851	212	326	538	207	-	207
1899 -	8,229	8,668	16,897	323	464	787	331	477	808	205	242	447	211	-	211
1900 -	8,555	9,047	17,602	351	465	816	239	322	561	166	242	408	306	-	306
1901 -	8,771	9,188	17,959	363	423	786	335	542	877	211	369	580	419	-	419
1902 -	9,682	10,292	19,974	368	458	826	415	526	941	177	272	449	458	-	458

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1893 to 1902, inclusive.

necessary by Previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 38).

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions (see Table III.) excluding Idiot Establishments (since 1898 inclusive).			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
29	13	42	21	40	61	8,604	9,219	17,823	138	93	226	8,737	9,312	18,049	-	-	-	1893
33	13	46	35	31	66	8,551	9,127	17,678	130	70	200	8,681	9,197	17,878	-	-	-	1894
36	13	49	31	47	78	9,006	9,507	18,513	188	93	281	9,194	9,600	18,794	-	-	-	1895
35	11	46	17	52	69	9,063	9,569	18,632	133	89	222	9,196	9,658	18,854	-	-	-	1896
41	14	55	23	48	71	9,175	9,673	18,848	129	68	197	9,304	9,741	19,045	-	-	-	1897
37	10	47	31	63	94	9,383	9,931	19,314	146	73	219	9,529	10,004	19,533	7,816	7,698	15,514	1898
30	10	40	31	68	99	9,360	9,929	19,289	147	84	231	9,507	10,013	19,520	7,835	7,917	15,752	1899
34	9	43	30	71	101	9,681	10,156	19,837	139	91	230	9,820	10,247	20,067	8,075	8,117	16,192	1900
25	24	49	34	65	99	10,158	10,611	20,769	115	89	204	10,273	10,700	20,973	8,663	8,578	17,236	1901
91	19	110	26	67	93	11,217	11,634	22,851	151	8	233	11,368	11,716	23,084	9,578	9,414	18,992	1902

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (i.e., the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893 -	34,270	40,551	74,821	1,417	1,846	3,263	1,479	1,831	3,310	1,109	1,506	2,615	417	-	417
1894 -	35,180	41,758	76,938	1,402	1,866	3,268	1,362	1,752	3,114	919	1,282	2,201	455	-	455
1895 -	36,926	43,034	79,960	1,423	1,864	3,287	1,419	1,788	3,207	982	1,461	2,443	381	-	381
1896 -	38,010	44,356	82,366	1,391	1,827	3,218	1,413	1,816	3,229	1,011	1,502	2,513	367	-	367
1897 -	39,278	46,388	85,666	1,453	1,874	3,327	1,339	1,767	3,106	1,086	1,612	2,698	423	-	423
1898 -	40,573	47,736	88,309	1,511	1,891	3,402	1,377	1,870	3,247	966	1,470	2,436	455	-	455
1899 -	42,096	49,696	91,792	1,467	1,939	3,406	1,358	1,865	3,223	1,046	1,515	2,561	458	-	458
1900 -	42,821	51,041	93,862	1,452	1,955	3,407	1,136	1,441	2,577	927	1,230	2,157	558	-	558
1901 -	44,577	53,105	97,682	1,473	1,952	3,425	1,180	1,638	2,818	941	1,387	2,328	661	-	661
1902 -	47,199	55,588	102,787	1,514	1,951	3,465	1,347	1,859	3,206	935	1,392	2,327	712	-	712

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1893 to 1902, inclusive.

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
511	172	683	232	335	567	39,435	46,241	85,676	1,332	698	2,030	40,767	46,939	87,706	1893
508	172	680	244	312	556	40,070	47,142	87,212	1,326	681	2,007	41,396	47,823	89,219	1894
521	178	699	233	315	548	41,885	48,640	90,525	1,365	681	2,046	43,250	49,321	92,571	1895
512	177	689	207	327	534	42,911	50,005	92,916	1,339	696	2,035	44,250	50,701	94,951	1896
525	180	705	219	341	560	44,323	52,162	96,485	1,330	696	2,026	45,653	52,858	98,511	1897
520	177	697	217	370	587	45,619	53,514	99,133	1,363	709	2,072	46,982	54,223	101,205	1898
514	176	690	215	362	577	47,154	55,553	102,707	1,359	711	2,070	48,513	56,264	104,777	1899
513	179	692	207	408	615	47,614	56,254	103,868	1,378	733	2,111	48,992	56,987	105,979	1900
511	194	705	211	417	628	49,554	58,693	108,247	1,329	741	2,070	50,883	59,434	110,317	1901
582	199	781	209	430	639	52,498	61,419	113,917	1,344	749	2,093	53,842	62,168	116,010	1902

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893 -	2,525	3,173	5,698	152	236	388	137	203	340	127	213	340	56	-	56
1894 -	2,581	3,600	6,181	162	259	421	100	153	253	54	103	157	88	-	88
1895 -	2,641	3,355	5,996	166	262	428	116	176	292	76	164	240	77	-	77
1896 -	2,879	3,309	6,188	135	220	355	99	173	272	83	151	234	95	-	95
1897 -	2,760	3,429	6,189	136	232	368	110	162	272	97	159	256	118	-	118
1898 -	2,699	3,469	6,168	137	223	360	106	155	261	68	125	193	104	-	104
1899 -	2,933	3,636	6,569	156	264	420	110	153	263	74	122	196	102	-	102
1900 -	2,923	3,781	6,704	155	211	366	77	110	187	69	104	173	146	-	146
1901 -	3,020	3,650	6,670	142	230	372	87	160	247	58	122	180	230	-	230
1902 -	3,192	3,859	7,052	154	219	373	130	205	335	53	147	200	265	-	265

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1893 to 1902, inclusive.

- - - - - DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			G R A N D T O T A L.			YEAR,
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
13	6	19	5	7	12	3,015	3,838	6,853	-	-	-	3,015	3,838	6,853	1893
7	4	11	6	9	15	2,998	4,128	7,126	3	1	4	3,001	4,129	7,130	1894
14	6	20	5	11	16	3,095	3,974	7,069	-	4	4	3,095	3,978	7,073	1895
12	9	21	2	11	13	3,305	3,873	7,178	-	-	-	3,305	3,873	7,178	1896
8	8	16	4	6	10	3,233	3,996	7,229	1	-	1	3,234	3,996	7,230	1897
6	7	13	8	14	22	3,128	3,993	7,121	-	-	-	3,128	3,993	7,121	1898
7	2	9	3	10	13	3,385	4,187	7,572	2	1	3	3,387	4,188	7,575	1899
12	4	16	2	17	19	3,384	4,227	7,611	1	-	1	3,385	4,227	7,612	1900
7	8	15	9	18	27	3,553	4,188	7,741	2	1	3	3,555	4,189	7,744	1901
3	5	8	8	16	24	3,806	4,451	8,257	-	-	-	3,806	4,451	8,257	1902

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893 -	1,419	1,451	2,870	139	190	329	276	373	649	225	350	575	118	-	118
1894 -	1,353	1,624	2,977	155	184	339	176	218	394	112	115	227	120	-	120
1895 -	1,791	1,738	3,529	156	213	369	134	179	313	92	143	235	81	-	81
1896 -	1,661	1,722	3,383	133	177	310	203	186	389	111	156	267	42	-	42
1897 -	1,699	2,055	3,754	125	195	320	130	162	292	180	292	472	49	-	49
1898 -	1,791	1,706	3,497	174	200	374	136	255	391	86	144	230	82	-	82
1899 -	2,041	1,815	3,856	131	183	314	203	593	796	165	392	557	84	-	84
1900 -	1,630	1,887	3,517	131	218	349	145	182	327	93	139	232	142	-	142
1901 -	2,136	2,999	5,135	151	209	360	80	127	207	82	142	224	157	-	157
1902 -	2,346	2,857	5,203	162	219	381	305	455	760	190	227	417	190	-	190

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1893 to 1902, inclusive.

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			(Of the Number Discharged not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
9	4	13	30	62	92	2,216	2,430	4,646	91	53	144	2,307	2,483	4,790	1,169	1,252	2,421	1893
7	-	7	40	55	95	1,963	2,196	4,159	105	59	164	2,068	2,255	4,323	801	1,041	1,842	1894
15	2	17	29	54	83	2,298	2,329	4,627	103	43	146	2,401	2,372	4,773	1,294	1,168	2,462	1895
8	2	10	19	59	78	2,177	2,302	4,479	99	49	148	2,276	2,351	4,627	1,241	1,276	2,517	1896
17	4	21	34	57	91	2,234	2,765	4,999	82	50	132	2,316	2,815	5,131	1,341	1,702	3,043	1897
18	1	19	33	95	128	2,320	2,401	4,721	116	64	180	2,436	2,465	4,901	1,342	1,398	2,740	1898
17	2	19	37	63	100	2,678	3,048	5,726	90	47	137	2,768	3,095	5,863	1,611	1,974	3,585	1899
7	-	7	32	76	108	2,180	2,502	4,682	120	58	178	2,300	2,560	4,860	1,124	1,487	2,611	1900
8	-	8	30	80	110	2,644	3,557	6,201	105	45	150	2,749	3,602	6,351	1,653	2,503	4,156	1901
11	1	12	30	84	114	3,234	3,843	7,077	93	57	150	3,327	3,900	7,227	2,230	2,734	4,964	1902

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year - - - - -															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1893 -	3,161	2,802	5,963	113	53	166	136	114	250	89	79	168	13	-	13
1894 -	3,250	2,677	5,927	81	60	141	131	103	234	68	56	124	20	-	20
1895 -	3,550	2,967	6,517	73	58	131	164	120	284	80	64	144	15	-	15
1896 -	3,304	2,819	6,123	92	61	153	147	122	269	74	79	153	15	-	15
1897 -	3,653	3,006	6,659	97	72	169	135	128	263	75	57	132	13	-	13
1898 -	3,672	3,236	6,908	114	62	176	135	123	258	72	70	142	23	-	23
1899 -	3,945	3,517	7,462	125	63	188	169	83	252	69	80	149	20	-	20
1900 -	4,018	3,748	7,766	107	66	173	97	99	196	57	53	110	28	-	28
1901 -	4,030	3,642	7,672	92	75	167	116	119	235	72	72	144	20	-	20
1902 -	4,474	4,145	8,619	104	79	183	140	134	274	58	61	119	27	-	27

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year - - - - -															
1893 -	26,744	32,433	59,177	1,013	1,370	2,383	1,053	1,348	2,401	751	1,043	1,794	233	-	233
1894 -	27,538	33,534	61,072	1,009	1,387	2,396	948	1,186	2,134	684	981	1,665	231	-	231
1895 -	28,374	34,368	62,742	1,035	1,364	2,399	998	1,297	2,295	727	1,079	1,806	214	-	214
1896 -	29,730	35,822	65,552	1,039	1,358	2,397	977	1,332	2,309	737	1,117	1,854	216	-	216
1897 -	30,649	37,259	67,908	1,062	1,382	2,444	978	1,327	2,305	746	1,114	1,860	229	-	229
1898 -	31,851	38,735	70,586	1,091	1,413	2,504	996	1,335	2,331	743	1,115	1,858	232	-	232
1899 -	32,858	40,128	72,986	1,088	1,432	2,520	1,008	1,211	2,219	753	1,045	1,798	231	-	231
1900 -	33,630	41,144	74,774	1,060	1,453	2,513	843	1,032	1,875	713	929	1,642	229	-	229
1901 -	34,900	42,270	77,170	1,075	1,459	2,534	855	1,158	2,013	717	979	1,696	238	-	238
1902 -	36,497	43,874	80,371	1,105	1,442	2,547	782	1,109	1,891	660	1,000	1,660	229	-	229

Hospital, &c., &c. in each of the Years 1893 to 1902, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
16	3	19	13	17	30	3,541	3,068	6,609	45	34	79	3,586	3,102	6,688	1893
10	3	13	10	10	20	3,570	2,909	6,479	41	33	74	3,611	2,942	6,553	1894
17	4	21	23	17	40	3,922	3,230	7,152	56	27	83	3,978	3,257	7,235	1895
11	1	12	14	9	23	3,657	3,091	6,748	39	19	58	3,696	3,110	6,806	1896
19	2	21	11	13	24	4,003	3,278	7,281	30	11	41	4,033	3,289	7,322	1897
15	4	19	11	13	24	4,042	3,508	7,550	34	18	52	4,076	3,526	7,602	1898
11	2	13	11	16	27	4,350	3,761	8,111	28	21	49	4,378	3,782	8,160	1899
12	5	17	16	22	38	4,335	3,993	8,328	43	23	66	4,378	4,016	8,394	1900
10	7	17	10	19	29	4,350	3,934	8,284	29	29	58	4,379	3,963	8,342	1901
18	5	23	12	9	21	4,833	4,433	9,266	38	31	69	4,871	4,464	9,335	1902

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

475	159	634	186	251	437	30,455	36,604	67,059	1,202	607	1,809	31,657	37,211	68,868	1893
476	162	638	187	246	433	31,073	37,496	68,569	1,184	595	1,779	32,257	38,091	70,348	1894
477	164	641	182	237	419	32,007	38,509	70,516	1,182	583	1,765	33,189	39,092	72,281	1895
478	166	644	174	242	416	33,351	40,037	73,388	1,198	614	1,812	34,549	40,651	75,200	1896
478	165	643	171	257	428	34,313	41,504	75,817	1,198	630	1,828	35,511	42,134	77,645	1897
481	164	645	168	257	425	35,562	43,019	78,581	1,202	625	1,827	36,764	43,644	80,408	1898
481	167	648	165	262	427	36,584	44,245	80,829	1,213	624	1,837	37,797	44,869	82,666	1899
476	169	645	158	286	444	37,109	45,013	82,122	1,201	631	1,832	38,310	45,644	83,954	1900
485	174	659	159	298	457	38,429	46,338	84,767	1,185	648	1,833	39,614	46,986	86,600	1901
509	184	693	161	314	475	39,943	47,923	87,866	1,193	658	1,851	41,136	48,581	89,717	1902

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in the following 10-year periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and Total Number

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions - - - - -											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive -	35·58	44·33	39·98	39·61	51·62	45·99	26·79	32·17	29·71	31·26	37·76	34·64
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive -	35·82	44·27	40·16	39·53	53·26	47·24	29·36	40·26	35·11	31·09	40·43	36·44
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive -	35·07	41·94	38·61	41·59	53·54	48·29	30·98	39·01	35·40	31·87	41·15	37·30
1893	34·15	40·24	37·29	42·34	52·91	48·20	39·83	45·72	43·15	45·36	54·48	50·67
1894	35·08	45·51	40·48	48·65	62·26	56·21	28·09	32·42	30·56	25·47	36·27	31·65
1895	34·01	41·24	37·71	44·98	57·96	52·13	30·52	39·90	35·56	27·73	39·04	34·58
1896	36·36	40·12	38·28	42·19	50·81	47·14	27·73	37·04	33·01	32·17	42·06	37·93
1897	34·62	40·46	37·63	37·16	52·25	45·43	32·74	43·32	38·31	42·17	49·84	46·63
1898	33·02	40·32	36·76	39·14	49·67	45·06	28·49	32·36	30·67	32·08	38·34	35·87
1899	35·64	41·94	38·88	48·30	56·90	53·37	33·23	32·08	32·55	36·10	50·41	43·85
1900	34·17	41·79	38·09	44·16	45·38	44·85	32·22	34·16	33·33	41·57	42·98	42·40
1901	34·43	39·73	37·14	39·12	54·37	47·33	25·97	29·52	28·16	27·49	33·06	31·03
1902	32·98	37·50	35·31	41·85	47·82	45·16	31·33	38·97	35·60	29·94	54·04	44·54
Averages of the 10 years, 1893 to 1902, inclusive	34·45	40·89	37·76	42·79	53·03	48·49	31·02	36·55	34·09	34·01	44·05	39·92

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for

inclusive] on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, 1893 to 1902, and also in each of the Years 1893 to 1902, inclusive, together with the proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the under Treatment.

- - - - - Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.

Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum (a)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
43'36	-	43'35	23'34	42'07	26'94	12'11	16'00	14'28	34'81	42'84	38'84	8'17	9'13	8'67	Averages of the ten years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.
57'82	-	57'66	8'77	20'73	11'63	12'92	16'70	14'96	35'64	43'99	39'91	7'63	8'57	8'14	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive. †
48'76	-	48'76	27'40	44'49	31'51	18'45	20'33	19'12	35'22	42'17	38'81	7'47	8'12	7'82	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
31'64	-	31'64	44'83	46'15	45'24	23'81	17'50	19'67	85'04	41'63	38'45	7'65	8'30	8'00	1893.
39'11	-	39'11	21'21	30'77	23'91	17'14	29'03	22'73	35'06	45'23	40'31	7'48	8'76	8'17	1894.
50'65	-	50'65	38'88	46'15	40'81	16'12	23'40	20'51	34'36	41'80	38'18	7'39	8'17	7'81	1895.
59'75	-	59'75	34'29	81'82	45'65	11'76	21'15	18'84	36'47	40'47	38'53	7'70	7'75	7'73	1896.
57'28	-	57'28	19'51	57'14	29'09	17'39	12'50	14'08	35'24	41'31	38'35	7'29	7'66	7'49	1897.
50'24	-	50'24	16'22	70'00	27'66	25'81	22'22	23'40	33'34	40'21	36'27	6'86	7'46	7'18	1898.
48'34	-	48'34	23'30	20'00	22'50	9'68	14'71	13'13	36'16	42'17	39'26	7'18	7'54	7'37	1899.
47'71	-	47'71	35'29	44'44	37'21	6'67	23'94	18'81	34'96	41'62	38'37	7'11	7'51	7'33	1900.
54'89	-	54'89	28'00	33'33	30'61	26'47	27'69	27'27	34'98	39'47	37'27	7'17	7'14	7'15	1901.
57'86	-	57'86	3'30	26'32	7'27	30'77	23'88	25'81	33'93	38'26	36'13	7'25	7'25	7'25	1902.
49'75	-	49'75	26'48	45'61	31'00	16'56	21'60	20'43	34'95	41'22	38'17	7'31	7'75	7'55	Averages of the 10 years, 1893 to 1902, inclusive.

† statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident in the following 10-Year

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident - - - -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.	13.00	8.61	10.63	10.73	6.36	8.36	12.55	9.07	10.71	10.79	7.40	8.99	9.38	.66	9.08
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.	12.09	8.19	9.95	8.69	4.87	6.56	13.31	8.64	10.83	9.64	7.45	8.41	6.97	1.58	6.61
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.	12.01	8.37	10.01	9.19	4.59	6.57	15.01	9.86	12.12	10.78	6.60	8.33	6.76	2.61	6.82
1893 - - - -	11.82	8.64	10.08	11.15	3.87	6.97	12.92	8.46	10.41	11.85	7.57	9.36	5.58	-	5.58
1894 - - - -	11.80	7.98	9.70	8.03	4.33	5.88	13.82	8.68	10.97	9.94	5.71	7.45	8.66	-	8.66
1895 - - - -	12.51	8.63	10.34	7.05	4.25	5.46	16.43	9.25	12.37	11.00	5.93	7.97	7.01	-	7.01
1896 - - - -	11.11	7.87	9.34	8.85	4.49	6.38	15.05	9.16	11.65	10.04	7.07	8.25	6.94	-	6.94
1897 - - - -	11.92	8.07	9.81	9.13	5.21	6.91	13.80	9.65	11.41	10.05	5.12	7.10	5.68	-	5.68
1898 - - - -	11.53	8.35	9.79	10.45	4.39	7.03	13.55	9.21	11.07	9.69	6.28	7.64	9.91	-	9.91
1899 - - - -	12.01	8.76	10.22	11.49	4.40	7.46	16.77	6.85	11.36	9.16	7.66	8.29	8.66	-	8.66
1900 - - - -	11.95	9.11	10.39	10.09	4.54	6.88	11.51	9.59	10.45	7.99	5.71	6.70	12.23	-	12.23
1901 - - - -	11.55	8.62	9.94	8.56	5.14	6.59	13.57	10.28	11.67	10.04	7.35	8.49	8.40	-	8.40
1902 - - - -	12.26	9.45	10.72	9.41	5.48	7.18	17.90	12.08	14.49	8.79	6.10	7.17	11.79	-	11.79
Averages of the 10 years, 1893 to 1902, inclusive.	11.85	8.55	10.04	9.42	4.61	6.67	14.53	9.32	11.59	9.86	6.45	7.84	8.49	-	8.49

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for

Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and 1893 to 1902 ; and also in each of the 10 years 1893 to 1902.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.73	3.30	2.83	7.54	4.93	5.97	12.43	8.40	10.28	5.10	5.16	5.13	12.19	8.35	10.17	Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.
3.58	2.60	3.33	6.73	6.00	6.28	11.70	8.01	9.70	3.86	5.16	4.29	11.40	7.96	9.55	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
3.37	1.50	2.91	7.12	5.41	6.13	11.79	8.29	9.82	3.35	4.33	3.67	11.47	8.13	9.66	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
3.37	1.89	3.00	6.99	6.77	6.86	11.63	8.38	9.86	3.74	5.60	4.37	11.33	8.34	9.71	1893.
2.10	1.85	2.04	5.35	4.07	4.62	11.49	7.76	9.45	3.46	5.55	4.16	11.19	7.72	9.32	1894.
3.56	2.44	3.27	12.64	7.17	9.54	12.25	8.38	10.14	4.73	4.63	4.70	11.99	8.33	10.01	1895.
2.30	.60	1.86	8.05	3.72	5.53	10.97	7.72	9.19	3.26	3.09	3.20	10.70	7.65	9.05	1896.
3.97	1.21	3.27	6.43	5.06	5.61	11.67	7.90	9.60	2.50	1.75	2.24	11.36	7.81	9.43	1897.
3.12	2.44	2.95	6.55	5.06	5.65	11.37	8.15	9.61	2.83	2.88	2.85	11.09	8.08	9.45	1898.
2.29	1.20	2.01	6.67	6.11	6.32	11.89	8.50	10.03	2.31	3.37	2.67	11.58	8.43	9.87	1899.
2.52	2.95	2.64	10.13	7.69	8.56	11.68	8.87	10.14	3.58	3.65	3.60	11.43	8.80	10.00	1900.
2.06	4.02	2.58	6.29	6.38	6.35	11.32	8.49	9.77	2.45	4.48	3.16	11.05	8.43	9.63	1901.
3.54	2.72	3.32	7.45	2.87	4.42	12.10	9.25	10.55	3.19	4.71	3.73	11.84	9.19	10.40	1902.
2.88	2.13	2.69	7.66	5.49	6.35	11.64	8.34	9.83	3.21	3.97	3.47	11.36	8.28	9.69	Averages of the 10 years, 1893 to 1902, inclusive.

Statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total Number under Treatment in the following 10-Year

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment - - - - -															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.	9·89	6·78	8·23	7·49	4·49	5·88	8·86	6·30	7·50	7·76	5·27	6·44	5·48	·62	5·36
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.	9·40	6·57	7·87	6·32	3·52	4·76	9·38	6·02	7·59	7·11	5·52	6·21	4·05	1·47	3·94
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.	9·33	6·70	7·91	6·70	3·40	4·83	10·61	7·05	8·62	7·77	4·77	6·02	3·64	2·48	3·70
1893 - - - -	9·22	6·91	7·97	7·97	2·87	5·09	9·20	6·23	7·55	8·03	5·25	6·42	3·12	-	3·12
1894 - - - -	9·24	6·41	7·74	5·78	3·22	4·31	9·62	5·88	7·51	7·40	4·37	5·63	4·40	-	4·40
1895 - - - -	9·61	6·89	8·15	5·13	3·11	3·98	11·56	6·71	8·85	8·14	4·38	5·89	3·94	-	3·94
1896 - - - -	8·69	6·36	7·43	6·61	3·34	4·75	10·40	6·72	8·33	7·32	5·26	6·09	4·09	-	4·09
1897 - - - -	9·30	6·48	7·77	6·68	3·84	5·08	10·08	7·24	8·47	6·91	3·54	4·89	3·07	-	3·07
1898 - - - -	9·05	6·78	7·82	7·54	3·28	5·17	9·80	6·58	7·95	7·45	4·76	5·83	5·05	-	5·05
1899 - - - -	9·37	7·08	8·13	8·52	3·25	5·52	12·44	4·45	7·82	6·60	5·28	5·82	4·37	-	4·37
1900 - - - -	9·38	7·34	8·27	7·37	3·38	5·08	8·54	6·87	7·61	6·15	4·31	5·10	5·02	-	5·02
1901 - - - -	9·04	6·86	7·85	6·25	3·84	4·88	9·83	7·26	8·34	7·65	5·19	6·19	3·03	-	3·03
1902 - - - -	9·48	7·46	8·39	6·87	4·05	5·28	10·39	7·21	8·55	6·20	4·38	5·11	3·79	-	3·79
Averages of the 10 years, 1893 to 1902, inclusive.	9·24	6·86	7·95	6·87	3·42	4·91	10·19	6·52	8·10	7·19	4·67	5·70	3·99	-	3·99

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for

Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and 1893 to 1902; and also in each of the Years 1893 to 1902 inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.50	2.95	2.59	5.45	3.53	4.30	9.33	6.48	7.84	4.36	4.40	4.38	9.19	6.46	7.76	Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.
3.21	2.39	3.01	4.88	4.56	4.70	9.00	6.33	7.57	3.39	4.42	3.74	8.81	6.31	7.48	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
3.10	1.39	2.68	5.62	4.09	4.72	9.08	6.49	7.69	2.98	3.78	3.25	8.89	6.45	7.58	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
3.13	1.74	2.78	5.60	5.07	5.29	8.98	6.63	7.71	3.38	4.86	3.89	8.80	6.61	7.63	1893.
1.97	1.74	1.91	4.10	3.21	3.60	8.91	6.17	7.43	3.09	4.85	3.69	8.72	6.15	7.34	1894.
3.26	2.25	3.00	9.87	5.39	7.30	9.36	6.64	7.90	4.10	3.96	4.10	9.19	6.60	7.81	1895.
2.15	.56	1.74	6.76	2.75	4.31	8.52	6.18	7.26	2.91	2.73	2.85	8.35	6.13	7.17	1896.
3.62	1.11	2.98	5.02	3.81	4.29	9.03	6.28	7.55	2.26	1.58	2.02	8.83	6.22	7.43	1897.
2.88	2.26	2.73	5.07	3.51	4.09	8.86	6.56	7.62	2.49	2.54	2.51	8.68	6.50	7.51	1898.
2.14	1.14	1.88	5.12	4.42	4.68	9.23	6.77	7.90	2.06	2.95	2.37	9.02	6.72	7.79	1899.
2.34	2.79	2.46	7.73	5.39	6.18	9.10	7.10	8.02	3.12	3.14	3.13	8.94	7.05	7.92	1900.
1.96	3.61	2.41	4.74	4.56	4.62	8.78	6.70	7.65	2.18	3.91	2.80	8.61	6.67	7.56	1901.
3.09	2.51	2.94	5.74	2.09	3.29	9.21	7.22	8.13	2.83	4.14	3.30	9.05	7.18	8.05	1902.
2.65	1.97	2.48	5.98	4.02	4.77	9.00	6.63	7.72	2.84	3.47	3.07	8.82	6.58	7.62	Averages of the 10 years, 1893 to 1902, inclusive.

statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO ADMISSIONS, excluding Reception Orders having expired under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and Admissions (Idiot Establishments); and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT to patients in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State Asylums.

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Averages of each Five-Year Period.			Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1873 - - -	32.46	41.34	36.96	34.78	42.75	38.78	12.27	8.23	10.16
1874 - - -	35.85	45.21	40.53				12.25	8.51	10.29
1875 - - -	36.10	42.77	39.44				13.15	8.80	10.85
1876 - - -	36.12	43.18	39.69				12.05	8.32	10.08
1877 - - -	33.39	41.25	37.30				12.03	8.01	9.90
1878 - - -	36.02	43.85	39.94	36.11	43.68	39.97	12.17	8.08	10.00
1879 - - -	37.25	43.54	40.50				12.30	8.88	10.47
1880 - - -	37.06	43.28	40.29				10.80	7.53	9.08
1881 - - -	34.85	44.46	39.72				11.33	7.43	9.24
1882 - - -	35.39	43.27	39.41				11.11	7.37	9.11
1883 - - -	34.79	42.00	38.50	35.55	44.47	40.11	11.67	7.60	9.47
1884 - - -	35.34	45.17	40.33				11.45	7.86	9.51
1885 - - -	38.14	45.56	41.99				10.70	8.24	9.37
1886 - - -	35.55	46.55	41.16				11.90	8.43	10.03
1887 - - -	33.93	43.05	38.56				11.14	8.20	9.56
1888 - - -	34.10	43.04	38.71	35.36	42.82	39.22	11.62	8.03	9.69
1889 - - -	35.57	41.78	38.81				11.59	8.00	9.65
1890 - - -	34.77	42.03	38.59				12.03	8.54	10.14
1891 - - -	37.49	44.36	41.04				12.03	8.33	10.02
1892 - - -	34.89	42.85	38.94				11.40	8.46	9.81
1893 - - -	35.04	41.63	38.45	35.23	42.09	38.76	11.33	8.34	9.71
1894 - - -	35.06	45.23	40.31				11.19	7.72	9.32
1895 - - -	34.36	41.80	38.18				11.99	8.33	10.01
1896 - - -	36.47	40.47	38.53				10.70	7.65	9.05
1897 - - -	35.24	41.31	38.35				11.36	7.81	9.43
1898 - - -	33.34	40.21	36.87	34.67	40.35	37.58	11.09	8.08	9.45
1899 - - -	36.16	42.17	39.26				11.58	8.43	9.87
1900 - - -	34.96	41.62	38.37				11.43	8.80	10.00
1901 - - -	34.98	39.47	37.27				11.05	8.43	9.63
1902 - - -	33.93	38.26	36.13				11.84	9.19	10.40

Transfers, Re-admissions (from 1891) on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous into Idiot Establishments ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT (including (excluding Idiot Establishments) in Five-year Periods, from 1873 to 1902 inclusive, relating and private Single Patients.

Year.	Averages of each Five-Year Period.			Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			Averages of each Five-Year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1873 - - -	12·35	8·38	10·26	9·90	11·44	10·72	11·03	11·99	11·54
1874 - - -				11·40	12·70	12·09			
1875 - - -				11·62	12·14	11·90			
1876 - - -				11·60	12·33	11·99			
1877 - - -				10·63	11·32	11·00			
1878 - - -	11·54	7·87	9·58	11·28	11·90	11·61	10·63	11·41	11·05
1879 - - -				10·91	11·59	11·28			
1880 - - -				10·66	11·41	11·07			
1881 - - -				10·20	11·31	10·80			
1882 - - -				10·09	10·84	10·50			
1883 - - -	11·37	8·07	9·59	10·18	10·88	10·56	9·70	10·61	10·20
1884 - - -				10·04	11·03	10·58			
1885 - - -				9·76	10·49	10·16			
1886 - - -				9·32	10·58	10·00			
1887 - - -				9·19	10·08	9·68			
1888 - - -	11·73	8·27	9·86	9·19	10·33	9·81	9·78	10·52	10·18
1889 - - -				9·34	10·02	9·71			
1890 - - -				9·65	10·57	10·15			
1891 - - -				10·66	11·06	10·88			
1892 - - -				10·08	10·60	10·37			
1893 - - -	11·31	7·97	9·50	9·90	10·49	10·22	9·71	10·22	9·99
1894 - - -				9·63	11·01	10·39			
1895 - - -				9·67	10·32	10·02			
1896 - - -				9·91	9·67	9·78			
1897 - - -				9·42	9·63	9·53			
1898 - - -	11·40	8·59	9·87	8·80	9·28	9·06	9·19	9·29	9·25
1899 - - -				9·25	9·46	9·37			
1900 - - -				9·12	9·37	9·27			
1901 - - -				9·25	9·04	9·13			
1902 - - -				9·53	9·29	9·40			

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES :									
Anglesey - - -	55	39	94	-	-	-	9	15	24
Beds - - -	190	213	403	1	1	2	11	17	28
Berks - - -	204	243	447	1	-	1	21	41	62
Brecknock - -	68	86	154	-	-	-	6	9	15
Bucks - - -	236	289	525	1	1	2	13	38	51
Cambridge - -	99	141	240	-	-	-	4	9	13
Isle of Ely - -	79	120	199	-	-	-	3	6	9
Cardigan - - -	58	66	124	-	-	-	10	19	29
Carmarthen - -	116	124	240	-	-	-	25	24	49
Carnarvon - - -	101	93	194	-	-	-	12	22	34
Chester - - -	499	625	1,124	6	1	7	66	97	163
Cornwall - - -	359	421	780	4	3	7	32	76	108
Isles of Scilly -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cumberland - -	259	240	499	5	1	6	72	47	119
Denbigh - - -	93	91	184	-	-	-	24	29	53
Derby - - -	345	338	683	1	1	2	64	73	137
Devon - - -	465	611	1,076	16	11	27	88	112	200
Dorset - - -	285	322	607	5	3	8	27	37	64
Durham - - -	528	509	1,037	4	1	5	75	97	172
Essex - - -	658	1,035	1,693	3	4	7	62	96	158
Flint - - -	78	77	155	-	-	-	13	18	31
Glamorgan - -	613	507	1,120	1	1	2	38	29	67
Gloucester - -	393	497	890	3	3	6	53	77	130
Hereford - - -	182	192	374	4	1	5	14	32	46
Herts - - -	337	404	741	2	-	2	22	33	55
Hunts - - -	52	77	129	-	-	-	3	11	14
Kent - - -	946	1,181	2,127	3	2	5	118	150	268
Lancaster - - -	1,323	1,555	2,878	25	10	35	354	352	706
Leicester - - -	208	257	465	-	-	-	33	43	76
Lincoln :									
Holland Division -	57	86	143	-	-	-	11	9	20
Kesteven Division	75	113	188	-	-	-	19	17	36
Lindsey Division -	202	214	416	-	-	-	24	20	44

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st of January 1903.

own by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B. This is caused by the fact that the mpiled from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
16	29	45	80	83	163	—	—	—	80	83	163	Anglesey.
29	51	80	231	282	513	3	—	3	234	282	516	Beds.
14	18	32	240	302	542	4	—	4	244	302	546	Berks.
6	9	15	80	104	184	5	1	6	85	105	190	Brecknock.
16	27	43	266	355	621	2	1	3	268	356	624	Bucks.
14	24	38	117	174	291	2	—	2	119	174	293	Cambridge.
4	5	9	86	131	217	—	—	—	86	131	217	Isle of Ely.
28	48	76	96	133	229	3	—	3	99	133	232	Cardigan.
49	92	141	190	240	430	3	—	3	193	240	433	Carmarthen.
27	48	75	140	163	303	1	—	1	141	163	304	Carnarvon.
38	41	79	609	764	1,373	16	5	21	625	769	1,394	Chester.
18	29	47	413	529	942	5	1	6	418	530	948	Cornwall.
—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	Isles of Scilly.
6	17	23	342	305	647	11	3	14	353	308	661	Cumberland.
22	33	55	139	153	292	—	1	1	139	154	293	Denbigh.
35	49	84	445	461	906	1	1	2	446	462	908	Derby.
74	117	191	643	851	1,494	6	6	12	649	857	1,506	Devon.
23	50	73	340	412	752	3	1	4	343	413	756	Dorset.
23	37	60	630	644	1,274	14	5	19	644	649	1,293	Durham.
68	105	173	791	1,240	2,031	19	4	23	810	1,244	2,054	Essex.
13	9	22	104	104	208	1	1	2	105	105	210	Flint.
49	78	127	701	615	1,316	10	3	13	711	618	1,329	Glamorgan.
49	90	139	498	667	1,165	4	—	4	502	667	1,169	Gloucester.
32	44	76	232	269	501	1	—	1	233	269	502	Hereford.
11	22	33	372	459	831	6	1	7	378	460	838	Herts.
—	1	1	55	89	144	1	—	1	56	89	145	Hunts.
42	30	72	1,109	1,363	2,472	15	9	24	1,124	1,372	2,496	Kent.
34	46	80	1,736	1,963	3,699	146	96	242	1,882	2,059	3,941	Lancaster.
31	43	74	272	343	615	1	—	1	273	343	616	Leicester.
												Lincoln :
13	21	34	81	116	197	3	—	3	84	116	200	Holland Div.
5	24	29	99	154	253	2	—	2	101	154	255	Kesteven Div.
36	63	99	262	297	559	4	1	5	266	298	564	Lindsey Div.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>contd.</i>									
London - - -	6,636	9,292	15,928	154	42	196	2,947	3,151	6,098
Merioneth - -	36	49	85	-	-	-	13	13	26
Middlesex - -	691	964	1,655	13	92	105	53	49	102
Monmouth - -	327	303	630	1	-	1	18	30	48
Montgomery - -	72	82	154	-	2	2	11	15	26
Norfolk - - -	357	448	805	1	-	1	26	51	77
Northampton - -	218	263	481	-	-	-	19	38	57
Soke of Peterborough	51	34	85	-	-	-	4	7	11
Northumberland -	407	320	727	1	-	1	18	31	49
Notts - - -	209	206	415	1	-	1	22	47	69
Oxford - - -	195	241	436	1	-	1	18	29	47
Pembroke - - -	85	82	167	-	-	-	6	12	18
Radnor - - -	43	48	91	-	-	-	3	3	6
Rutland - - -	23	24	47	-	-	-	2	1	3
Salop - - -	232	271	503	-	-	-	35	63	98
Somerset - - -	458	622	1,080	13	9	22	56	80	136
Southampton - -	477	493	970	-	-	-	45	55	100
Isle of Wight -	89	148	237	2	-	2	11	9	20
Stafford - - -	706	695	1,401	3	2	5	134	237	371
Suffolk, East - -	198	249	447	1	3	4	22	35	57
„ West - - -	107	116	223	-	-	-	13	11	24
Surrey - - -	449	655	1,104	9	3	12	51	95	146
Sussex, East - -	255	333	588	1	1	2	31	40	71
„ West - - -	213	299	512	-	-	-	25	23	48
Warwick - - -	344	417	761	1	-	1	32	34	66
Westmorland - -	51	60	111	-	-	-	29	23	52
Wilts - - -	409	517	926	1	-	1	50	68	118
Worcester - - -	375	516	891	-	-	-	47	61	108
York (East Riding) -	174	198	372	-	-	-	9	23	32
„ (North Riding)	288	305	593	2	-	2	23	30	53
„ (West Riding) -	1,051	1,091	2,142	7	4	11	115	159	274
TOTAL (of Adminis- trative Counties) }	24,389	30,108	54,497	298	202	500	5,214	6,178	11,392

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
57	111	168	9,794	12,596	22,390	284	276	560	10,078	12,872	22,950	London.
6	12	18	55	74	129	1	—	1	56	74	130	Merioneth.
10	22	32	767	1,127	1,894	19	10	29	786	1,137	1,923	Middlesex.
22	35	57	368	368	736	7	3	10	375	371	746	Monmouth.
8	16	24	91	115	206	4	—	4	95	115	210	Montgomery.
47	76	123	431	575	1,006	5	—	5	436	575	1,011	Norfolk.
13	23	36	250	324	574	4	—	4	254	324	578	Northampton.
—	1	1	55	42	97	—	—	—	55	42	97	Soke of Peter- borough.
19	24	43	445	375	820	17	1	18	462	376	838	Northumberl'd.
25	23	48	257	276	533	1	—	1	258	276	534	Notts.
28	51	79	242	321	563	—	1	1	242	322	564	Oxford.
21	32	53	112	126	238	3	1	4	115	127	242	Pembroke.
8	9	17	54	60	114	—	—	—	54	60	114	Badnor.
2	2	4	27	27	54	—	—	—	27	27	54	Rutland.
16	19	35	283	353	636	2	1	3	285	354	639	Salop.
61	108	169	588	819	1,407	1	2	3	589	821	1,410	Somerset.
28	41	69	550	589	1,139	21	5	26	571	594	1,165	Southampton.
13	9	22	115	166	281	—	—	—	115	166	281	Isle of Wight.
87	117	204	930	1,051	1,981	14	6	20	944	1,057	2,001	Stafford.
33	67	100	254	354	608	1	—	1	255	354	609	Suffolk, East.
20	24	44	140	151	291	1	—	1	141	151	292	„ West.
19	25	44	528	778	1,306	17	9	26	545	787	1,332	Surrey.
11	24	35	298	398	696	3	1	4	301	399	700	Sussex, East.
8	24	32	246	346	592	—	—	—	246	346	592	„ West.
21	28	49	398	479	877	3	4	7	401	483	884	Warwick.
1	3	4	81	86	167	2	—	2	83	86	169	Westmorland.
33	59	92	493	644	1,137	5	—	5	498	644	1,142	Wilts.
18	30	48	440	607	1,047	2	—	2	442	607	1,049	Worcester.
13	18	31	196	239	435	3	1	4	199	240	439	York, E. Rid.
20	14	34	333	349	682	8	2	10	341	351	692	„ N. Rid.
53	88	141	1,226	1,342	2,568	22	11	33	1,248	1,353	2,601	„ W. Rid.
1,546	2,435	3,981	31,447	38,923	70,370	742	474	1,216	32,189	39,397	71,586	TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.									
Barrow-in-Furness -	49	57	106	-	-	-	5	6	11
Bath - - -	80	117	197	-	-	-	24	37	61
Birkenhead - -	115	160	275	-	-	-	24	39	63
Birmingham - -	784	758	1,542	-	-	-	101	141	242
Blackburn - - -	93	132	225	1	2	3	89	58	147
Bolton - - -	258	272	530	4	3	7	4	2	6
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	82	87	169	2	-	2	11	6	17
Bournemouth - -	45	48	93	-	-	-	1	1	2
Bradford - - -	276	291	567	1	3	4	73	59	132
Brighton - - -	208	288	496	-	-	-	48	41	89
Bristol - - -	374	435	809	30	8	38	175	284	459
Burnley - - -	83	120	203	-	-	-	42	37	79
Burton-on-Trent -	36	46	82	4	2	6	23	14	37
Bury - - -	67	64	131	-	-	-	19	11	30
Canterbury - - -	23	-	23	9	19	28	7	5	12
Cardiff - - -	268	328	596	4	2	6	7	6	13
Chester - - -	21	38	59	3	1	4	33	42	75
Coventry - - -	61	72	133	-	-	-	13	31	44
Croydon - - -	17	48	65	93	130	223	12	20	32
Derby - - -	133	155	288	-	-	-	9	9	18
Devonport - - -	66	71	137	-	-	-	13	12	25
Dudley - - -	58	54	112	-	-	-	22	36	58
Exeter - - -	74	100	174	4	2	6	11	19	30
Gateshead - - -	91	93	184	2	-	2	16	25	41
Gloucester - - -	42	52	94	-	-	-	-	2	2
Great Yarmouth -	43	44	87	1	2	3	34	52	86
Grimsby - - -	67	51	118	-	-	-	7	4	11
Halifax - - -	125	115	240	1	-	1	3	2	5
Hanley - - -	63	69	132	-	-	-	20	13	33
Hastings - - -	3	18	21	40	73	113	1	3	4
Huddersfield - -	84	118	202	-	-	-	16	17	33
Ipswich - - -	75	96	171	2	-	2	13	12	25
Kingston-upon-Hull -	224	254	478	1	-	1	14	19	33
Leeds - - -	430	459	889	6	8	14	59	73	132
Leicester - - -	284	300	584	-	-	-	27	30	57

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
—	3	3	54	66	120	—	—	—	54	66	120	Barrow-in-Furness.
2	3	5	106	157	263	—	—	—	106	157	263	Bath.
19	10	29	158	209	367	—	—	—	158	209	367	Birkenhead.
7	7	14	892	906	1,798	3	1	4	895	907	1,802	Birmingham.
1	—	1	184	192	376	1	—	1	185	192	377	Blackburn.
5	7	12	271	284	555	—	—	—	271	284	555	Bolton.
—	—	—	95	93	188	13	2	15	108	95	203	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
5	3	8	51	52	103	—	—	—	51	52	103	Bournemouth.
7	7	14	357	360	717	—	—	—	357	360	717	Bradford.
22	20	42	278	349	627	1	1	2	279	350	629	Brighton.
39	72	111	618	799	1,417	3	5	8	621	804	1,425	Bristol.
1	1	2	126	158	284	—	—	—	126	158	284	Burnley.
4	2	6	67	64	131	—	—	—	67	64	131	Burton-on-Trent.
2	1	3	88	76	164	—	—	—	88	76	164	Bury.
1	5	6	45	29	74	—	—	—	45	29	74	Canterbury.
19	33	52	293	369	667	29	8	37	327	377	704	Cardiff.
3	1	4	60	82	142	2	—	2	62	82	144	Chester.
—	—	—	74	103	177	—	—	—	74	103	177	Coventry.
—	2	2	122	200	322	—	—	—	122	200	322	Croydon.
2	5	7	144	169	313	—	—	—	144	169	313	Derby.
—	—	—	79	83	162	—	—	—	79	83	162	Devonport.
16	23	39	96	113	209	—	—	—	96	113	209	Dudley.
26	17	43	115	138	253	—	—	—	115	138	253	Exeter.
5	2	7	114	120	234	—	—	—	114	120	234	Gateshead.
3	2	5	45	56	101	—	—	—	45	56	101	Gloucester.
2	6	8	80	104	184	—	—	—	80	104	184	Great Yarmouth.
10	14	24	84	69	153	—	—	—	84	69	153	Grimsby.
4	7	11	133	124	257	1	—	1	134	124	258	Halifax.
14	14	28	97	96	193	—	—	—	97	96	193	Hanley.
—	—	—	44	94	138	—	—	—	44	94	138	Hastings.
—	—	—	100	135	235	—	—	—	100	135	235	Huddersfield.
3	8	11	93	116	209	—	—	—	93	116	209	Ipswich.
12	9	21	251	282	533	15	6	21	266	288	554	Kingston-upon-Hull.
8	11	19	503	551	1,054	10	4	14	513	555	1,068	Leeds.
6	21	27	317	351	668	—	—	—	317	351	668	Leicester.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>confd.</i>									
Lincoln - - -	53	64	117	1	1	2	15	15	30
Liverpool - - -	947	1,461	2,408	10	10	20	211	181	392
Manchester - - -	560	709	1,269	10	5	15	232	248	480
Middlesbrough - -	107	99	206	-	-	-	1	6	7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	366	298	664	1	-	1	1	10	11
Newport (Mon.) -	88	92	180	-	1	1	-	2	2
Northampton - -	125	97	222	-	-	-	9	9	18
Norwich - - -	129	163	292	-	-	-	30	38	68
Nottingham - - -	312	352	664	3	-	3	114	124	238
Oldham - - -	131	145	276	5	5	10	56	56	112
Oxford - - -	49	96	145	1	1	2	10	10	20
Plymouth - - -	117	148	265	3	1	4	47	64	111
Portsmouth - - -	202	259	461	17	5	22	62	84	146
Preston - - -	106	177	283	-	-	-	67	50	117
Reading - - -	56	73	129	-	-	-	21	24	45
Rochdale - - -	72	103	175	2	2	4	33	40	73
Rotherham(a) - -	84	63	147	-	-	-	29	19	48
St. Helens - - -	75	81	156	1	-	1	34	16	50
Salford - - -	245	207	452	7	4	11	122	138	260
Sheffield - - -	317	372	689	-	-	-	144	143	287
Southampton - -	103	139	242	1	-	1	65	48	113
South Shields - -	72	57	129	-	-	-	21	18	39
Stockport - - -	127	146	273	4	1	5	35	60	95
Sunderland - - -	169	151	320	-	1	1	33	35	68
Swansea - - -	127	152	279	-	-	-	18	12	30
Walsall - - -	96	78	174	-	-	-	1	9	10
Warrington - - -	41	55	96	-	-	-	20	22	42
West Bromwich - -	79	73	152	-	-	-	36	33	69
West Ham - - -	374	420	794	8	2	10	11	17	28
West Hartlepool(a) -	35	33	68	-	-	-	9	9	18
Wigan - - -	51	60	111	-	-	-	30	24	54
Wolverhampton - -	144	146	290	-	-	-	23	33	56
Worcester - - -	65	80	145	-	-	-	7	11	18
York - - -	33	32	65	22	30	52	35	60	95
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) - }	10,464	12,091	22,555	304	324	628	2,558	2,836	5,394

(a) Made a County Borough during 1902.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	9	16	76	89	165	—	—	—	76	89	165	Lincoln.
4	9	13	1,172	1,661	2,833	77	71	148	1,249	1,732	2,981	Liverpool.
—	—	—	802	962	1,764	26	27	53	828	989	1,817	Manchester.
1	1	2	109	106	215	2	—	2	111	106	217	Middlesbrough.
8	13	21	376	321	697	—	—	—	376	321	697	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
6	10	16	94	105	199	3	1	4	97	106	203	Newport(Mon).
8	16	24	142	122	264	—	—	—	142	122	264	Northampton.
36	88	124	195	289	484	—	—	—	195	289	484	Norwich.
55	97	152	484	573	1,057	—	—	—	484	573	1,057	Nottingham.
2	1	3	194	207	401	—	—	—	194	207	401	Oldham.
2	—	2	62	107	169	—	—	—	62	107	169	Oxford.
32	54	86	199	267	466	—	—	—	199	267	466	Plymouth.
25	74	99	306	422	728	—	—	—	306	422	723	Portsmouth.
—	1	1	173	228	401	1	2	3	174	230	404	Preston.
1	2	3	78	99	177	—	—	—	78	99	177	Reading.
2	—	2	109	145	254	—	—	—	109	145	254	Rochdale.
3	3	6	116	85	201	—	—	—	116	85	201	Rotherham.
12	11	23	122	108	230	—	—	—	122	108	230	St. Helens.
1	1	2	375	350	725	1	3	4	376	353	729	Salford.
31	40	71	492	555	1,047	3	—	3	495	555	1,050	Sheffield.
33	40	73	202	247	429	—	—	—	202	227	429	Southampton.
6	2	8	99	77	176	2	—	2	101	77	178	South Shields.
9	20	29	175	227	402	—	1	1	175	228	403	Stockport.
—	2	2	202	189	391	1	2	3	203	191	394	Sunderland.
17	28	45	162	192	354	—	—	—	162	192	354	Swansea.
17	21	38	114	108	222	—	—	—	114	108	222	Walsall.
2	3	5	63	80	143	—	—	—	63	80	143	Warrington.
4	13	17	119	119	238	—	—	—	119	119	238	West Brom- wich.
5	9	14	398	448	846	3	—	3	401	448	849	West Ham.
—	—	—	44	42	86	—	—	—	44	42	86	West Hartle- pool.
—	—	—	81	84	165	—	—	—	81	84	165	Wigan.
—	—	—	167	179	346	—	—	—	167	179	346	Wolverhamp- ton.
4	4	8	76	95	171	—	—	—	76	95	171	Worcester.
—	1	1	90	123	213	—	—	—	90	123	213	York.
581	889	1,470	13,907	16,140	30,047	197	134	331	14,104	16,274	30,378	TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF LUNACY ACT, 1890 :									
Barnstaple - -	10	22	32	-	-	-	3	9	12
Bedford - -	35	44	79	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bury St. Edmunds -	17	22	39	-	-	-	1	4	5
Cambridge - -	59	79	138	4	1	5	-	1	1
Colchester - -	31	60	91	3	-	3	7	7	14
Doncaster - -	26	17	43	2	-	2	12	15	27
Grantham - -	11	26	37	6	-	6	12	8	20
Gravesend - -	33	41	74	-	-	-	5	6	11
Guildford - -	27	33	60	1	-	1	3	5	8
Hereford - -	38	50	88	-	-	-	3	8	11
King's Lynn - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	7	3	10
London, City of -	111	167	278	-	-	-	102	61	163
Newark - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Has ceased to be		
Newbury - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	1	2	3
Newcastle - under Lyne. -	16	21	37	-	-	-	1	1	2
New Windsor - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	1	8	9
Shrewsbury - -	38	40	78	-	-	-	8	12	20
Tiverton - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - -	16	30	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock - -	28	25	53	-	-	-	-	1	1
(TOTAL of Scheduled Boroughs) - - }	552	748	1,300	16	1	17	166	152	318
GRAND TOTAL -	35,405	42,947	78,352	618	527	1,145	7,938	9,166	17,104

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind—*continued.*

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	13	31	44	-	-	-	13	31	44	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	35	45	80	-	2	2	35	47	82	Bedford.
-	-	-	18	26	44	-	-	-	18	26	44	Bury St. Ed- munds.
4	3	7	67	84	151	-	-	-	67	84	151	Cambridge.
5	8	13	46	75	121	-	-	-	46	75	121	Colchester.
2	1	3	42	33	75	-	-	-	42	33	75	Doncaster.
4	2	6	33	36	69	-	-	-	33	36	69	Grantham.
-	-	-	38	47	85	-	-	-	38	47	85	Gravesend.
-	-	-	31	38	69	-	-	-	31	38	69	Guildford.
3	9	12	44	67	111	-	-	-	44	67	111	Hereford.
4	8	12	23	26	49	-	-	-	23	26	49	King's Lynn.
-	-	-	213	228	441	27	9	36	240	237	477	London, City of.
a Local Authority.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newark.
-	-	-	19	22	41	-	-	-	19	22	41	Newbury.
-	-	-	17	22	39	-	-	-	17	22	39	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	12	26	38	-	-	-	12	26	38	New Windsor.
-	-	-	46	52	98	-	-	-	46	52	98	Shrewsbury.
2	8	10	17	26	43	-	-	-	17	26	43	Tiverton.
-	-	-	16	30	46	-	-	-	16	30	46	Warwick.
1	4	5	29	30	59	-	-	-	29	30	59	Wenlock.
25	43	68	759	944	1,703	27	11	38	786	955	1,741	TOTAL.
2,152	3,367	5,519	46,113	56,007	102,120	966	619	1,585	47,079	56,626	103,705	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, and 1894—1903**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including, since 1870, Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1894	83,025	60,457	16,869	5,699	72·82	20·32	6·86
1895	85,089	62,322	16,898	5,869	73·24	19·86	6·90
1896	87,417	64,548	16,945	5,924	73·84	19·38	6·78
1897	90,274	67,332	17,121	5,821	74·59	18·96	6·45
1898	92,760	69,719	17,120	5,921	75·16	18·46	6·38
1899	95,628	72,215	17,453	5,960	75·52	18·25	6·23
1900	97,028	73,721	17,460	5,847	75·98	18·00	6·02
1901	98,223	75,468	17,115	5,640	76·83	17·43	5·74
1902	100,779	78,028	17,182	5,569	77·42	17·05	5·53
1903	103,794	81,171	17,104	5,519	78·20	16·48	5·32

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1902, and 1st January 1903 ; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1903, as compared with 1st January 1902.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1902.			1st January 1903.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES :													
Anglesey - - - -	73	82	155	80	83	163	7	1	-	-	8	-	
Beds - - - -	232	269	501	234	282	516	2	13	-	-	15	-	
Berks - - - -	238	299	537	244	302	546	6	3	-	-	9	-	
Brecknock - - - -	81	107	188	85	105	190	4	-	-	2	2	-	
Bucks - - - -	258	340	598	268	356	624	10	16	-	-	26	-	
Cambridge - - - -	129	175	304	119	174	293	-	-	10	1	-	11	
Isle of Ely - - - -	92	131	223	86	131	217	-	-	6	-	-	6	
Cardigan - - - -	106	141	247	99	133	232	-	-	7	8	-	15	
Carmarthen - - - -	205	239	444	193	240	433	-	1	12	-	-	11	
Carnarvon - - - -	139	164	303	141	163	304	2	-	-	1	1	-	
Chester - - - -	624	764	1,388	625	769	1,394	1	5	-	-	6	-	
Cornwall - - - -	406	520	926	418	530	948	12	10	-	-	22	-	
Isles of Scilly - - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumberland - - - -	351	296	647	353	308	661	2	12	-	-	14	-	
Denbigh - - - -	140	158	298	139	154	293	-	-	1	4	-	5	
Derby - - - -	407	429	836	446	462	908	39	33	-	-	72	-	
Devon - - - -	634	852	1,486	649	857	1,506	15	5	-	-	20	-	
Dorset - - - -	349	404	753	343	413	756	-	9	6	-	3	-	
Durham - - - -	693	668	1,361	644	649	1,293	-	-	49	19	-	68	
Part of Durham County was transferred to West Hartlepool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 62,627. (Census 1901.)													
Essex - - - -	760	1,181	1,941	810	1,244	2,054	50	63	-	-	113	-	
Flint - - - -	104	96	200	105	105	210	1	9	-	-	10	-	
Glamorgan - - - -	665	589	1,254	711	618	1,329	46	29	-	-	75	-	
Gloucester - - - -	492	653	1,145	502	667	1,169	10	14	-	-	24	-	
Hereford - - - -	227	266	493	233	269	502	6	3	-	-	9	-	
Herts - - - -	342	441	783	378	460	838	36	19	-	-	55	-	
Hunts - - - -	60	87	147	56	89	145	-	2	4	-	-	2	
Kent - - - -	1,081	1,364	2,445	1,124	1,372	2,496	43	8	-	-	51	-	
Lancaster - - - -	1,833	2,029	3,862	1,882	2,059	3,941	49	30	-	-	79	-	
Part of Lancaster County was transferred to Liver- pool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 17,289 (Census 1901).													
Leicester - - - -	261	344	605	273	343	616	12	-	-	1	11	-	
Lincoln :													
Holland Division - - - -	87	121	208	84	116	200	-	-	3	5	-	8	
Kesteven Division - - - -	96	147	243	101	154	255	5	7	-	-	12	-	
Lindsey Division - - - -	259	288	547	266	298	564	7	10	-	-	17	-	
London - - - -	9,641	12,488	22,129	10,078	12,872	22,950	437	384	-	-	821	-	
Merioneth - - - -	51	73	124	56	74	130	5	1	-	-	6	-	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1902.			1st January 1903.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES--continued.												
Middlesex - - - -	727	1,074	1,801	786	1,137	1,923	59	63	-	-	122	-
Monmouth - - - -	375	362	737	375	371	746	-	9	-	-	9	-
Montgomery - - - -	87	118	205	95	115	210	8	-	-	3	5	-
Norfolk - - - -	429	577	1,006	436	575	1,011	7	-	-	2	5	-
Northampton - - - -	249	324	573	254	324	578	5	-	-	-	5	-
Soke of Peterborough - -	56	44	100	55	42	97	-	-	1	2	-	3
Northumberland - - - -	454	372	826	462	376	838	8	4	-	-	12	-
Notts - - - -	237	249	486	258	276	534	21	27	-	-	48	-
Newark Borough has ceased to be a Local Authority and is in- cluded in Notts from 1st January 1903 in- clusive.												
Oxford - - - -	234	309	543	242	322	564	8	13	-	-	21	-
Pembroke - - - -	119	129	248	115	127	242	-	-	4	2	-	6
Radnor - - - -	54	62	116	54	60	114	-	-	-	2	-	2
Rutland - - - -	23	27	50	27	27	54	4	-	-	-	4	-
Salop - - - -	313	372	685	285	354	639	-	-	28	18	-	46
Somerset - - - -	621	776	1,397	589	821	1,410	-	45	32	-	13	-
Southampton - - - -	535	579	1,114	571	594	1,165	36	15	-	-	51	-
Isle of Wight - - - -	117	165	282	115	166	281	-	1	2	-	-	1
Stafford - - - -	959	1,030	1,989	944	1,057	2,001	-	27	15	-	12	-
Suffolk, East - - - -	254	345	599	255	354	609	1	9	-	-	10	-
„ West - - - -	135	156	291	141	151	292	6	-	-	5	1	-
Surrey - - - -	510	739	1,249	545	787	1,332	35	48	-	-	83	-
Sussex, East - - - -	301	388	689	301	399	700	-	11	-	-	11	-
„ West - - - -	234	346	580	246	346	592	12	-	-	-	12	-
Warwick - - - -	378	489	867	401	483	884	23	-	-	6	17	-
Westmorland - - - -	84	78	162	83	86	169	-	8	1	-	7	-
Wilts - - - -	494	609	1,103	498	644	1,142	4	35	-	-	39	-
Worcester - - - -	447	601	1,048	442	607	1,049	-	6	5	-	1	-
York (East Riding) - - -	205	244	449	199	240	439	-	-	6	4	-	10
„ (North Riding) - - -	334	344	678	341	351	692	7	7	-	-	14	-
„ (West Riding) - - -	1,304	1,405	2,709	1,248	1,353	2,601	-	-	56	52	-	108
Part of York W. R. was transferred to Rother- ham County-Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 54,349 (Census 1901).												
II. COUNTY BOROUGHS:--												
Barrow-in-Furness - - -	44	56	100	54	66	120	10	10	-	-	20	-
Bath - - - -	95	151	246	106	157	263	11	6	-	-	17	-
Birkenhead - - - -	142	207	349	158	209	367	16	2	-	-	18	-
Birmingham - - - -	868	866	1,734	895	907	1,802	27	41	-	-	68	-
Blackburn - - - -	184	183	367	185	192	377	1	9	-	-	10	-
Bolton - - - -	250	260	510	271	284	555	21	24	-	-	45	-
Bootle-cum-Linacre - - -	103	89	192	108	95	203	5	6	-	-	11	-
Bournemouth - - - -	47	51	98	51	52	103	4	1	-	-	5	-

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1902.			1st January 1903.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>continued.</i>												
Bradford - - - -	338	355	693	357	360	717	19	5	-	-	24	-
Brighton - - - -	268	323	591	279	350	629	11	27	-	-	38	-
Bristol - - - -	593	804	1,397	621	804	1,425	28	-	-	-	28	-
Burnley - - - -	126	137	263	126	158	284	-	21	-	-	21	-
Burton-on-Trent -	56	69	125	67	64	131	11	-	-	5	6	-
Bury - - - -	84	70	154	88	76	164	4	6	-	-	10	-
Canterbury - - -	45	31	76	45	29	74	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cardiff - - - -	308	365	673	327	377	704	19	12	-	-	31	-
Chester - - - -	55	75	130	62	82	144	7	7	-	-	14	-
Coventry - - - -	76	105	181	74	103	177	-	-	2	2	-	4
Croydon - - - -	108	183	291	122	200	322	14	17	-	-	31	-
Derby - - - -	140	156	296	144	169	313	4	13	-	-	17	-
Devonport - - -	73	81	154	79	83	162	6	2	-	-	8	-
Dudley - - - -	91	113	204	96	113	209	5	-	-	-	5	-
Exeter - - - -	117	145	262	115	138	253	-	-	2	7	-	9
Gateshead - - -	111	125	236	114	120	234	3	-	-	5	-	2
Gloucester - - -	45	58	103	45	56	101	-	-	-	2	-	2
Great Yarmouth -	73	106	179	80	104	184	7	-	-	2	5	-
Grimsby - - - -	84	68	152	84	69	153	-	1	-	-	1	-
Halifax - - - -	128	118	246	134	124	258	6	6	-	-	12	-
Hanley - - - -	92	84	176	97	96	193	5	12	-	-	17	-
Hastings - - - -	54	87	141	44	94	138	-	7	10	-	-	3
Huddersfield - -	93	122	215	100	135	235	7	13	-	-	20	-
Ipswich - - - -	97	119	216	93	116	209	-	-	4	3	-	7
Kingston-upon-Hull	270	268	538	266	288	554	-	20	4	-	16	-
Leeds - - - -	472	545	1,017	513	555	1,068	41	10	-	-	51	-
Leicester - - - -	302	355	657	317	351	668	15	-	-	4	11	-
Lincoln - - - -	77	81	158	76	89	165	-	8	1	-	7	-
Liverpool - - - -	1,197	1,683	2,880	1,249	1,732	2,981	52	49	-	-	101	-
Part of Lancaster County was transferred to Liverpool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 17,289 (Census 1901).												
Manchester - - -	793	915	1,708	828	989	1,817	35	74	-	-	109	-
Middlesbrough - -	112	103	215	111	106	217	-	3	1	-	2	-
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	370	328	698	376	321	697	6	-	-	7	-	1
Newport (Mon.) - -	95	104	199	97	106	203	2	2	-	-	4	-
Northampton - -	137	119	256	142	122	264	5	3	-	-	8	-
Norwich - - - -	191	286	477	195	289	484	4	3	-	-	7	-
Nottingham - - -	476	566	1,042	484	573	1,057	8	7	-	-	15	-
Oldham - - - -	187	194	381	194	207	401	7	13	-	-	20	-
Oxford - - - -	64	103	167	62	107	169	-	4	2	-	2	-
Plymouth - - - -	187	248	435	199	267	466	12	19	-	-	31	-
Portsmouth - - -	323	408	731	306	422	728	-	14	17	-	-	3
Preston - - - -	158	210	368	174	230	404	16	20	-	-	36	-
Reading - - - -	81	108	189	78	99	177	-	-	3	9	-	12
Rochdale - - - -	118	144	262	109	145	254	-	1	9	-	-	8
Rotherham - - - -	-	-	-	116	85	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rotherham was made a County Borough in 1902.												
St. Helen's - - -	110	108	218	122	108	230	12	-	-	-	12	-
Salford - - - -	372	344	716	376	353	729	4	9	-	-	13	-

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease	
	1st January 1902.			1st January 1903.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>continued.</i>													
Sheffield - - - -	477	543	1,020	495	555	1,050	18	12	-	-	30	-	
Southampton - - -	202	219	421	202	227	429	-	8	-	-	8	-	
South Shields - - -	85	77	162	101	77	178	16	-	-	-	16	-	
Stockport - - - -	164	207	371	175	228	403	11	21	-	-	32	-	
Sunderland - - - -	206	189	395	203	191	394	-	2	3	-	-	1	
Swansea - - - - -	147	189	336	162	192	354	15	3	-	-	18	-	
Walsall - - - - -	114	109	223	114	108	222	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Warrington - - - -	56	84	140	63	80	143	7	-	-	4	3	-	
West Bromwich - - -	117	113	230	119	119	238	2	6	-	-	8	-	
West Ham - - - - -	357	424	781	401	448	849	44	24	-	-	68	-	
West Hartlepool - -	-	-	-	44	42	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Hartlepool was made a County Borough in 1902.													
Wigan - - - - -	88	90	178	81	84	165	-	-	7	6	-	13	
Wolverhampton - - -	158	171	329	167	179	346	9	8	-	-	17	-	
Worcester - - - - -	72	92	164	76	95	171	4	3	-	-	7	-	
York - - - - -	87	113	200	90	123	213	3	10	-	-	13	-	
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890 :													
Barnstaple - - - -	17	29	46	13	31	44	-	2	4	-	-	2	
Bedford - - - - -	35	42	77	35	47	82	-	5	-	-	5	-	
Bury St. Edmunds - -	16	30	46	18	26	44	2	-	-	4	-	2	
Cambridge - - - - -	64	86	150	67	84	151	3	-	-	2	1	-	
Colchester - - - - -	44	69	113	46	75	121	2	6	-	-	8	-	
Doncaster - - - - -	38	28	66	42	33	75	4	5	-	-	9	-	
Grantham - - - - -	28	30	58	33	36	69	5	6	-	-	11	-	
Gravesend - - - - -	36	49	85	38	47	85	2	-	-	2	-	-	
Guildford - - - - -	19	27	46	31	38	69	12	11	-	-	23	-	
Hereford - - - - -	37	72	109	44	67	111	7	-	-	5	2	-	
King's Lynn - - - -	21	28	49	23	26	49	2	-	-	2	-	-	
London, City of - - -	241	235	476	240	237	477	-	2	1	-	1	-	
Newark - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newark has ceased to be a Local Authority, and is now included in Notts.													
Newbury - - - - -	20	24	44	19	22	41	-	-	1	2	-	3	
Newcastle-under-Lyme -	19	21	40	17	22	39	-	1	2	-	-	1	
New Windsor - - - -	16	25	41	12	26	38	-	1	4	-	-	3	
Shrewsbury - - - - -	51	55	106	46	52	98	-	-	5	3	-	8	
Tiverton - - - - -	16	23	39	17	26	43	1	3	-	-	4	-	
Warwick - - - - -	13	36	49	16	30	46	3	-	-	6	-	3	
Wenlock - - - - -	31	35	66	29	30	59	-	-	2	5	-	7	

TABLE XII.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, in the numbers on 1st January 1903, as compared with 1st January 1898, and the

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1898.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES :						
Anglesey - - - - -	76	84	160	80	83	163
Beds - - - - -	221	270	491	234	282	516
Berks - - - - -	229	300	529	244	302	546
Brecknock - - - - -	103	115	218	85	105	190
Bucks - - - - -	232	337	569	268	356	624
Cambridge - - - - -	115	150	265	119	174	293
Isle of Ely - - - - -	90	128	218	86	131	217
Cardigan - - - - -	107	143	250	99	133	232
Carmarthen - - - - -	197	243	440	193	240	433
Carnarvon - - - - -	137	173	310	141	163	304
Chester - - - - -	573	692	1,265	625	769	1,394
Part of Chester County was transferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 13,935 (Census 1901.)						
Cornwall - - - - -	396	505	901	418	530	948
Isles of Scilly - - - - -	2	2	4	1	1	2
Cumberland - - - - -	332	303	635	353	308	661
Denbigh - - - - -	130	179	309	139	154	293
Derby - - - - -	407	401	808	446	462	908
Part of Derby County was transferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 8,936 (Census 1901), and part was transferred to Sheffield County Borough. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901).						
Devon - - - - -	599	826	1,425	649	857	1,506
Part of Devon was added to Exeter County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 8,184 (Census 1891).						
Dorset - - - - -	324	374	698	343	413	756
Durham - - - - -	639	644	1,283	644	649	1,293
Part of Durham County was transferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 3,595 (Census 1901), and part was also transferred to West Hartlepool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 62,627 (Census 1901).						
Essex - - - - -	604	1,012	1,616	810	1,244	2,054
Flint - - - - -	102	122	224	105	105	210
Glamorgan - - - - -	556	530	1,086	711	618	1,329
Gloucester - - - - -	471	608	1,079	502	667	1,169
Hereford - - - - -	217	267	484	233	269	502
Herts - - - - -	326	435	761	378	460	838
Hunts - - - - -	67	80	147	56	89	145

Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and and the Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1898 and 1903; together with the Increase Average Annual Increase in the five years.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
4	(a)	3	1	—	1	Anglesey.
13	12	25	3	2	5	Beds.
15	2	17	3	—	3	Berks.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Brecknock.
36	19	55	7	4	11	Bucks.
4	24	28	1	5	6	Cambridge.
(a)	3	(a)	—	1	—	Isle of Ely.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Cardigan.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Carmarthen.
4	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	Carnarvon.
52	77	129	10	15	26	Chester.
22	25	47	4	5	9	Cornwall.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Isles of Scilly.
21	5	26	4	1	5	Cumberland.
9	(a)	(a)	2	—	—	Denbigh.
39	61	100	8	12	20	Derby.
50	31	81	10	6	16	Devon.
19	39	58	4	8	12	Dorset.
5	5	10	1	1	2	Durham.
206	232	438	41	46	88	Essex.
3	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	Flint.
155	88	243	31	18	49	Glamorgan.
31	59	90	6	12	18	Gloucester.
16	2	18	3	—	4	Hereford.
52	25	77	10	5	15	Herts.
(a)	9	(a)	—	2	—	Hunts.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1898.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>						
Kent - - - - - Part of London County was trans- ferred to Kent in 1900. Popula- tion transferred was 20,375 (Census 1901).	954	1,260	2,214	1,124	1,372	2,496
Lancaster - - - - - Part of Lancaster County was added to Bolton County Borough in 1898. Population transferred was 31,485 (Census 1891). Part was also added to Rochdale County Borough in 1900. Popu- lation transferred was 4,760 (Census 1891), and part was also given to Warrington County Borough, which was formed a County Borough in 1900. Popu- lation so given was 55,288 (Census 1891), and the numbers, 1 Janu- ary 1903, as compared with 1 January 1898 were also reduced since January 1, 1900, in conse- quence of the Commissioners having discovered that about 100 sane epileptics in the Chorlton Workhouse (Lancaster County and Manchester County Borough) had previously been classed as lunatics. Part was also added to Liverpool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 17,289 (Census 1901).	1,780	1,992	3,772	1,882	2,059	3,941
Leicester - - - - -	257	330	587	273	343	616
Lincoln :—						
Holland Division - - - - -	92	114	206	84	116	200
Kesteven „ - - - - -	88	129	217	101	154	255
Lindsey „ - - - - -	210	260	470	266	298	564
London - - - - - Part of London County was added to Kent in 1900. Population transferred was 20,375 (Census 1891). Part of Middlesex was added to London County in 1900. Popula- tion transferred was 16,892 (Census 1901).	8,890	11,586	20,476	10,078	12,872	22,950
Merioneth - - - - -	55	70	125	56	74	130
Middlesex - - - - - Part of Middlesex was added to London County in 1900. Popula- tion transferred was 16,892 (Census 1891).	606	939	1,545	786	1,137	1,923
Monmouth - - - - -	351	328	679	375	371	746
Montgomery - - - - -	98	115	213	95	115	210
Norfolk - - - - -	414	537	951	436	575	1,011

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
170	112	282	34	22	56	Kent.
102	67	169	20	13	34	Lancaster.
16	13	29	3	3	6	Leicester.
(a)	2	(a)	—	—	—	Lincoln—
13	25	38	3	5	8	Holland Division.
56	38	94	11	8	19	Kesteven „
1,188	1,286	2,474	238	257	495	Lindsey „
						London.
1	4	5	—	1	1	Merioneth.
180	198	378	36	40	76	Middlesex.
24	43	67	5	9	13	Monmouth.
(a)	—	(a)	—	—	—	Montgomery.
22	38	60	4	8	12	Norfolk.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1898.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I. —ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.						
Northampton - - - - -	251	349	600	254	324	578
Part of Northampton County was added to Northampton County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 13,360 (Census 1891).						
Soke of Peterborough - - - - -	41	46	87	55	42	97
Northumberland - - - - -	408	342	750	462	376	838
Notts - - - - -	215	211	426	258	276	534
Newark Borough has ceased to be a Local authority, and is included in Notts from January 1st, 1903, inclusive.						
Oxford - - - - -	225	302	527	242	322	564
Pembroke - - - - -	125	130	255	115	127	242
Radnor - - - - -	53	60	113	54	60	114
Rutland - - - - -	26	28	54	27	27	54
Salop - - - - -	293	360	653	285	354	639
Somerset - - - - -	578	729	1,307	589	821	1,410
Southampton - - - - -	519	599	1,118	571	594	1,165
Part of Southampton County was given to Bournemouth County Borough, which was made a County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 37,785 (Census 1891), and part of Southampton County was transferred to Bournemouth County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 12,759 (Census 1901).						
Isle of Wight - - - - -	111	147	258	115	166	281
Stafford - - - - -	959	933	1,892	944	1,057	2,001
Part of Stafford County was trans- ferred to Burton-on-Trent County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 50,386 (Census 1901)						
Suffolk (East) - - - - -	250	305	555	255	354	609
„ (West) - - - - -	132	157	289	141	151	292
Surrey - - - - -	448	680	1,128	545	787	1,332
Sussex (East) - - - - -	261	352	613	301	399	700
„ (West) - - - - -	193	289	482	246	346	592
Warwick - - - - -	334	444	778	401	483	884
Westmorland - - - - -	79	68	147	83	86	169
Wilts - - - - -	475	603	1,078	498	644	1,142
Worcester - - - - -	434	551	985	442	607	1,049
York (E. Riding) - - - - -	193	224	414	199	240	439
„ (N. „) - - - - -	312	343	655	341	351	692
„ (W. „) - - - - -	1,273	1,436	2,709	1,248	1,353	2,601
Part of York, W.R., was transferred to Bradford County Borough in 1899. Population transferred was 49,357 (Census 1891); and part to Halifax County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 5,926 (Census 1891); and part of York, W.R., was transfe- red to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 17,449 (Census 1901); and part was also transferred to Rotherham County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 54,369 (Census 1901).						

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
3	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	Northampton.
14	(a)	10	3	—	2	Soke of Peterborough. Northumberland. Notts.
54	34	88	11	7	18	
43	65	108	9	13	22	
17	20	37	3	4	7	Oxford. Pembroke. Radnor. Rutland. Salop. Somerset. Southampton.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	
1	—	1	—	—	—	
1	(a)	—	—	—	—	
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	
11	92	103	2	18	21	
52	(a)	47	10	—	9	
4	19	23	1	4	5	Isle of Wight. Stafford.
(a)	124	109	—	25	22	
5	49	54	1	10	11	Suffolk (East).
9	(a)	3	2	—	1	„ (West).
97	107	204	19	21	41	Surrey.
40	47	37	8	9	17	Sussex (East).
53	57	110	11	11	22	„ (West).
67	39	106	13	8	21	Warwick.
4	18	22	1	4	4	Westmorland.
23	41	64	5	8	13	Wilts.
8	56	64	2	11	13	Worcester.
9	16	25	2	3	5	York (E. Riding).
29	8	37	6	2	7	„ (N. „).
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	„ (W. „).

(a) Decrease.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
17	22	39	3	4	8	Barrow-in-Furness.
13	23	36	3	5	7	Bath.
16	28	44	3	6	9	Birkenhead.
27	100	127	5	20	25	Birmingham.
31	46	77	6	9	15	Blackburn.
107	77	184	21	15	37	Bolton.
23	15	38	5	3	8	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bournemouth.
86	87	173	17	17	35	Bradford.
47	77	124	9	15	25	Brighton.
117	134	251	23	27	50	Bristol.
12	33	45	2	7	9	Burnley.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Burton-on-Trent.
22	(a)	21	4	—	4	Bury.
(a)	2	(a)	—	—	—	Canterbury.
108	120	228	22	24	46	Cardiff.
2	20	22	—	4	4	Chester.
17	26	43	3	5	9	Coventry.
33	37	70	7	7	14	Croydon.
33	37	70	7	7	14	Derby.
19	—	19	4	—	4	Devonport.
15	(a)	11	3	—	2	Dudley.
19	36	55	4	7	11	Exeter.
12	11	23	2	2	5	Gateshead.
5	7	12	1	1	2	Gloucester.
9	8	17	2	2	3	Great Yarmouth.
23	18	41	5	4	8	Grimsby.
14	3	17	3	1	3	Halifax.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1898.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs— <i>contd.</i>						
Hanley - - - - -	73	73	146	97	96	193
Hastings - - - - -	41	81	122	44	94	138
Huddersfield - - - - -	80	118	198	100	135	235
Ipswich - - - - -	62	100	162	93	116	209
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	233	222	455	266	288	554
Leeds - - - - -	395	457	852	513	555	1,068
Leicester - - - - -	279	331	610	317	351	668
Lincoln - - - - -	74	66	140	76	89	165
Liverpool - - - - -	1,019	1,594	2,613	1,249	1,732	2,981
Part of Lancaster County was transferred to Liverpool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 17,289 (Census 1901).						
Manchester - - - - -	732	941	1,673	828	989	1,817
The numbers, 1 January 1903, as compared with 1 January 1898, are reduced in consequence of the Commissioners having discovered in 1901 that about 100 sane epileptics in the Charlton Workhouse (Lancaster County and Manchester County Borough) had previously been classed as lunatics.						
Middlesbrough - - - - -	79	96	175	111	106	217
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	307	330	637	376	321	697
Newport (Mon.) - - - - -	80	83	163	97	106	203
Northampton - - - - -	97	99	196	142	122	264
Part of Northampton County was added to Northampton County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 13,360.						
Norwich - - - - -	192	242	434	195	289	484
Nottingham - - - - -	479	522	1,001	484	573	1,057
Oldham - - - - -	160	165	325	194	207	401
Oxford - - - - -	61	112	173	62	107	169
Plymouth - - - - -	132	174	306	199	267	466
Portsmouth (b) - - - - -	326	447	773	306	422	728
Preston - - - - -	160	161	321	174	230	404
Reading - - - - -	74	103	177	78	99	177
Rochdale - - - - -	95	120	215	109	145	254
Part of Lancaster County was added to Rochdale County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 4,760.						
Rotherham - - - - -	—	—	—	116	85	201
Rotherham was made a County Borough in 1902.						
St. Helens - - - - -	95	86	181	122	108	230
Salford - - - - -	354	328	682	376	353	729
Sheffield - - - - -	447	448	895	495	555	1,050
Part of Derby County was transferred to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901); and part of York, W.R., was transferred thereto in 1901. Population transferred was 17,449 (Census 1901).						

(b) See note, page 173, of 53rd Report.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.--continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
24	23	47	5	5	9	Hanley.
3	13	16	1	3	3	Hastings.
20	17	37	4	3	7	Huddersfield.
31	16	47	6	3	9	Ipswich.
33	66	99	7	13	20	Kingston-upon-Hull.
118	98	216	24	20	43	Leeds.
38	20	58	8	4	12	Leicester.
2	23	25	--	5	5	Lincoln.
230	138	368	46	28	74	Liverpool.
96	48	144	19	10	29	Manchester.
32	10	42	6	2	8	Middlesbrough.
69	(a)	60	14	—	12	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
17	23	40	3	5	8	Newport (Mon.).
45	23	68	9	5	14	Northampton.
3	47	50	1	9	10	Norwich.
5	51	56	1	10	11	Nottingham.
34	42	76	7	8	15	Oldham.
1	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Oxford.
67	93	160	13	19	32	Plymouth.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Portsmouth.
14	69	83	3	14	17	Preston.
4	(a)	--	1	—	—	Reading.
14	25	39	3	5	8	Rochdale.
—	—	--	—	—	—	Rotherham.
27	22	49	5	4	10	St. Helens.
22	25	47	4	5	9	Salford.
48	107	155	10	21	31	Sheffield.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1898.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1903.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>cont.</i>						
Southampton - - - - -	154	190	344	202	227	429
South Shields - - - - -	84	66	150	101	77	178
Part of Durham County was trans- ferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population trans- ferred was 3,595 (Census 1901).						
Stockport - - - - -	124	206	330	175	228	403
Part of Chester County was trans- ferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population trans- ferred was 13,935 (Census 1901).						
Sunderland - - - - -	208	178	386	203	191	394
Swansea - - - - -	129	157	286	162	192	354
Walsall - - - - -	96	106	202	114	108	222
Warrington - - - - -	—	—	—	63	80	143
Warrington County Borough was formed in 1900.						
West Bromwich - - - - -	108	96	204	119	119	238
West Ham - - - - -	265	326	591	401	448	849
West Hartlepool - - - - -	—	—	—	44	42	86
West Hartlepool was made a County Borough in 1902.						
Wigan - - - - -	81	80	161	81	84	165
Wolverhampton - - - - -	139	138	277	167	179	346
Worcester - - - - -	53	79	132	76	95	171
York - - - - -	66	98	164	90	123	213
III.—BOROUGHS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.						
Barnstaple - - - - -	17	21	38	13	31	44
Bedford - - - - -	30	40	70	35	47	82
Bury St Edmunds - - - - -	15	26	41	18	26	44
Cambridge - - - - -	58	70	128	67	84	151
Colchester - - - - -	36	74	110	46	75	121
Doncaster - - - - -	35	24	59	42	33	75
Grantham - - - - -	23	28	51	33	36	69
Gravesend - - - - -	34	41	75	38	47	85
Guildford - - - - -	20	30	50	31	38	69
Hereford - - - - -	38	67	105	44	67	111
King's Lynn - - - - -	26	32	58	23	26	49
London, City of - - - - -	257	280	537	240	237	477
Newark - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark has ceased to be a Local Authority as from January 1, 1903, inclusive.						
Newbury - - - - -	22	18	40	19	22	41
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	18	21	39	17	22	39
New Windsor - - - - -	10	20	30	12	26	38
Shrewsbury - - - - -	43	45	88	46	52	98
Tiverton - - - - -	18	23	41	17	26	43
Warwick - - - - -	12	21	33	16	30	46
Wenlock - - - - -	26	43	69	29	30	59

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
48 17	37 11	85 28	10 3	7 2	17 6	Southampton. South Shields.
51	22	73	10	4	15	Stockport.
(a) 33 18 —	13 35 2 —	8 68 20 —	— 7 4 —	3 7 — —	2 14 4 —	Sunderland. Swansea. Walsall. Warrington.
11 136 —	23 122 —	34 258 —	2 27 —	5 24 —	7 52 —	West Bromwich. West Ham. West Hartlepool.
— 28 23 24	4 41 16 25	4 69 39 49	— 6 5 5	1 8 3 5	1 14 8 10	Wigan. Wolverhampton. Worcester. York.
(a) 5 3 9 10 7 10 4 11 6 (a) (a) —	10 7 — 14 1 9 8 6 — (a) (a) —	6 12 3 23 11 16 18 10 19 6 (a) (a) —	— 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 — — —	2 1 — 3 — 2 2 1 2 — — —	1 2 1 5 2 3 4 2 4 1 — — —	Barnstaple. Bedford. Bury St. Edmunds. Cambridge. Colchester. Doncaster. Grantham. Gravesend. Guildford. Hereford. King's Lynn. London, City of. Newark.
(a) (a) 2 3 (a) 4 3	4 1 6 7 3 9 (a)	1 — 8 10 2 13 (a)	— — — 1 — 1 1	1 — 1 1 1 2 —	— — 2 2 — 3 —	Newbury. Newcastle-under-Lyme. New Windsor. Shrewsbury. Tiverton. Warwick. Wenlock.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—
(a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, those Institutions on 31st December 1901.
(b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1901.
(c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1901 to the Number of
(d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population General).
Arranged according to AGES.

	A G E S.							
	Under 5.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1901, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	7	3	127	78	344	185	916	740
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	3
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	2	—	4	1	16	15
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	2	2	3	1	9	9
Naval and Military Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Criminal Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
TOTAL	7	3	131	80	351	188	960	768
Idiot Establishments	2	—	80	34	263	166	277	167
GRAND TOTAL	9	3	211	114	614	354	1,237	935
(b) Number of Patients who died during the Year 1901 in—								
County and Borough Asylums	—	—	16	7	18	19	60	47
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval and Military Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	16	7	18	19	60	47
Idiot Establishments	—	1	2	2	12	4	7	15
GRAND TOTAL	—	1	18	9	30	23	67	62
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1901, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1901, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	—	—	126·0	89·7	52·3	102·7	65·5	63·5
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval and Military Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	122·1	87·5	51·3	101·1	62·5	61·2
Idiot Establishments	—	—	25·0	*	45·6	24·1	25·3	89·8
GRAND TOTAL	—	*	85·3	78·9	48·9	65·0	54·2	66·3
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the Year 1901	58·9	49·4	4·0	4·1	2·3	2·4	3·4	3·2

* The Ratios in these Divisions are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients in them, they are likely to mislead.

Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, who were living in

Patients living, on 31st December 1901, in the same Institutions.
to the whole Population during the Year 1901 (kindly furnished by the Registrar

A G E S.																TOTAL.	
20—24.		25—34.		35—44.		45—54.		55—64.		65—74.		75—84.		85 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,878	1,838	6,826	6,917	8,724	9,709	7,641	9,878	5,404	7,637	2,711	4,278	796	1,407	53	163	35,427	42,833
40	42	175	195	261	312	247	311	186	307	129	184	36	79	6	10	1,091	1,444
32	31	127	142	170	261	220	285	202	270	91	141	31	73	4	19	899	1,238
32	19	98	128	181	187	162	258	138	214	73	169	30	60	3	10	731	1,057
26	—	58	—	45	—	25	—	45	—	29	—	18	—	3	—	254	—
5	5	59	28	118	51	131	48	85	27	67	14	14	5	4	—	486	179
2,013	1,935	7,343	7,410	9,499	10,520	8,426	10,780	6,060	8,455	3,100	4,786	925	1,624	73	202	38,888	46,751
187	94	191	105	103	51	55	30	28	17	7	2	—	—	—	—	1,193	666
2,200	2,029	7,534	7,515	9,602	10,571	8,481	10,810	6,088	8,472	3,107	4,788	925	1,624	73	202	40,081	47,417
136	139	550	354	931	644	734	604	674	654	561	642	310	460	41	71	4,031	3,641
1	—	5	7	26	14	22	12	13	14	16	14	8	9	1	5	92	75
1	7	14	10	20	14	42	16	15	24	12	26	9	20	3	2	116	119
3	—	4	6	18	5	9	16	12	14	12	10	13	15	1	6	72	72
—	—	7	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	—	1	10	7
141	146	500	378	1,003	677	813	649	718	707	604	694	342	505	46	85	4,341	3,914
1	2	4	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
142	148	584	381	1,004	679	813	649	719	707	605	694	342	505	46	85	4,370	3,943
72·4	75·6	80·6	51·2	106·7	66·3	96·1	61·1	124·7	85·6	206·9	150·1	389·4	326·9	773·6	435·6	113·8	85·0
25·0	—	28·6	35·9	99·6	44·9	89·1	38·6	69·9	45·6	124·0	76·1	*	113·9	*	*	84·3	51·9
*	*	110·2	70·4	117·6	53·6	190·9	56·1	74·3	88·9	131·9	184·4	*	274·0	*	*	129·0	96·1
*	—	40·8	46·9	99·4	26·7	55·6	62·0	87·0	65·4	164·4	59·2	*	250·0	*	*	98·5	68·1
—	—	120·7	—	133·3	—	*	—	22·2	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	78·7	—
—	—	—	*	16·9	—	15·3	20·8	35·3	*	14·9	*	*	*	—	—	20·6	39·1
70·0	75·5	79·0	51·0	105·6	64·4	96·5	60·2	118·5	83·6	194·8	145·0	369·7	311·0	630·1	420·8	111·6	83·7
5·3	21·3	20·9	28·6	9·7	39·2	—	—	*	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	24·3	43·5
64·5	72·9	77·5	50·7	104·6	64·2	95·9	60·0	118·1	83·5	194·7	144·9	369·7	311·0	630·1	420·8	109·0	83·2
4·7	3·8	6·2	5·3	10·6	8·7	18·1	13·9	33·6	26·6	68·0	56·7	139·8	122·8	277·4	248·5	13·1	15·8

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died in these Institutions during the Year 1902, together with the Number of Cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-mortem Examination and the Average Ages at Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy - - - - -	116	126	242	173	60	63
Brain, Abscess of - - - - -	7	5	12	11	51	52
Brain, Aneurism of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	48	-
Brain, Atrophy of - - - - -	57	76	133	107	55	59
Brain, Congestion of - - - - -	2	2	4	4	18	36
Brain, Organic Disease of - - - - -	120	111	231	183	53	54
Brain, Softening of - - - - -	116	95	211	186	58	55
Brain, Thrombosis of - - - - -	2	7	9	9	68	49
Brain, Tumour of - - - - -	16	16	32	32	52	48
Chorea - - - - -	4	3	7	3	36	43
Convulsions (not epileptic) - - - - -	1	-	1	-	9	-
Encephalitis, Acute - - - - -	1	1	2	2	34	44
Epilepsy - - - - -	260	170	430	328	37	38
Exhaustion : Maniacal or Melancholic - - - - -	124	196	320	199	48	46
Hemiplegia - - - - -	20	11	31	23	59	62
Locomotor Ataxy - - - - -	12	-	12	8	51	-
Mania, Acute Delirious - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	36
Meningeal Hæmorrhage - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	30
Meningitis, Cerebral - - - - -	19	23	42	31	44	35
Meningitis, Spinal - - - - -	2	-	2	2	47	-
Myelitis - - - - -	-	4	4	3	-	32
Pachymeningitis - - - - -	3	2	5	5	58	69
Paralysis, Acute Ascending - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	53
Paralysis, Bulbar - - - - -	-	3	3	2	-	39
Paralysis, General of the Insane - - - - -	1,227	305	1,532	1,139	43	41
Paralysis, Toxic - - - - -	2	8	10	9	39	43
Paraplegia - - - - -	3	3	6	4	47	53
Sclerosis, Cerebro-Spinal - - - - -	1	1	2	2	64	51
Sclerosis, Disseminated - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	30
Sclerosis, Spinal - - - - -	2	5	7	4	39	46
Sub dural Hæmorrhage - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	27
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris - - - - -	1	-	1	1	70	-
Asthma - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	51
Bronchitis - - - - -	97	117	214	167	64	66

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP II., &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
Empyema - - - - -	5	3	8	8	49	58
Endocarditis - - - - -	5	4	9	8	52	68
Hæmatemosis - - - - -	1	—	1	1	58	—
Heart, Degeneration of - - - - -	166	181	347	267	62	62
Heart, Rupture of - - - - -	4	3	7	7	71	77
Heart, Valvular Disease of - - - - -	254	340	594	484	60	58
Larynx, Perforation of - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	40
Lung, Abscess of - - - - -	2	1	3	3	35	24
Lung, Congestion of - - - - -	51	57	108	90	50	51
Lung, Embolism of- - - - -	2	5	7	6	46	44
Lung, Fibrosis of - - - - -	1	1	2	2	34	32
Lung, Gangrene of - - - - -	25	20	45	43	43	45
Lung, Œdema of - - - - -	1	2	3	3	64	42
Myocarditis - - - - -	1	—	1	1	61	—
Œsophageal Abscess - - - - -	1	—	1	1	50	—
Œsophagus, Stricture of - - - - -	1	—	1	1	55	—
Pericarditis - - - - -	12	10	22	22	54	56
Phthisis - - - - -	663	728	1,391	1,045	40	41
Pleurisy - - - - -	13	17	30	29	46	49
Pneumonia - - - - -	342	345	687	560	52	53
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES:						
Addison's Disease - - - - -	1	—	1	1	68	—
Aorta, Thrombosis of - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	73
Bladder, Hæmorrhage of - - - - -	1	—	1	1	47	—
Bladder, Rupture of - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	32
Bladder, Villous Tumour of - - - - -	2	—	2	2	60	—
Bowel, Intussuception of - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	56
Bowel, Obstruction of - - - - -	11	5	16	15	48	53
Bowel, Ulceration of - - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	48
Bright's Disease, Acute - - - - -	1	1	2	1	22	29
Bright's Disease, Chronic - - - - -	08	172	280	249	62	58
Colitis - - - - -	87	116	203	183	49	49
Cystitis - - - - -	10	4	14	13	56	51
Diarrhœa - - - - -	6	7	13	7	54	55
Duodenum, Perforation of - - - - -	2	—	2	2	72	—
Duodenum, Ulcer of - - - - -	1	—	1	1	24	—
Dysentery - - - - -	21	43	64	60	47	56
Enteritis - - - - -	7	17	24	20	49	49
Gall Bladder, Suppuration of - - - - -	1	—	1	1	65	—
Gall Stones - - - - -	2	1	3	3	66	39
Gastric Ulcer - - - - -	1	—	1	1	57	—
Hernia, Strangulated - - - - -	3	1	4	4	65	60
Intussuception - - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	42
Kidney, Abscess of - - - - -	3	4	7	7	50	60
Liver, Diseases of - - - - -	18	23	41	36	60	57

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP III., &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
Nephritis - - - - -	14	17	31	26	48	49
Ovarian Disease - - - - -	-	6	6	6	-	58
Pancreas, Cirrhosis of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	52	-
Pancreatitis - - - - -	2	-	2	2	67	-
Pelvic Cellulitis - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	25
Peritonitis - - - - -	22	16	38	33	53	48
Perityphlitis - - - - -	1	-	1	1	42	-
Prostate, Disease of - - - - -	3	-	3	1	70	-
Pyelo-nephritis - - - - -	1	-	1	1	60	-
Pylorus, Stricture of - - - - -	2	2	4	4	60	51
Rectum, Stricture of - - - - -	1	1	2	2	5	44
Spleen, Disease of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	52	-
Stomach, Hernia of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	11	-
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of - - - - -	8	7	15	12	41	48
Sub-Phrenic Abscess - - - - -	1	-	1	1	56	-
Typhlitis - - - - -	5	3	8	7	57	70
Urethra, Stricture of - - - - -	3	-	3	1	68	-
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous) - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	49
Uterus, Carcinoma of - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	52
Volvulus - - - - -	4	3	7	7	42	81
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES :						
Acromegaly - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	41
Alcoholism - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	45
Anæmia, Pernicious - - - - -	7	13	20	17	55	40
Aneurism - - - - -	12	7	19	18	50	53
Arterial Degeneration - - - - -	1	1	2	2	42	74
Arterio Sclerosis - - - - -	5	5	10	10	67	68
Atrophy - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	43
Cancer - - - - -	75	120	195	164	61	63
Carbuncle - - - - -	6	2	8	7	56	60
Diabetes - - - - -	8	7	15	10	53	64
Enteric Fever - - - - -	16	17	33	25	34	34
Erysipelas - - - - -	14	17	31	17	52	60
Goitre, Exophthalmic - - - - -	-	4	4	3	-	37
Hodgkin's Disease - - - - -	2	-	2	2	42	-
Influenza and its Complications - - - - -	41	69	110	69	54	62
Laryngitis, Acute - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	62
Leucocythæmia - - - - -	1	-	1	1	76	-
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	66
Lymphadenoma - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	57
Marasmus - - - - -	1	-	1	1	17	-
Melanosis - - - - -	1	-	1	1	53	-
Myxædema - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	47
Parotitis - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	67

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP IV., &c.-- <i>continued.</i>						
Purpura - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	58
Pyæmia - - - - -	3	2	5	5	60	51
Rheumatic Fever - - - - -	-	6	6	5	-	45
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	1	-	1	-	63	-
Scrofula - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	56
Septicæmia - - - - -	8	9	17	13	33	33
Small-pox - - - - -	1	2	3	-	54	47
Syncope - - - - -	10	12	22	14	54	66
Syphilis - - - - -	9	15	14	14	38	61
Thyroiditis - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	55
Tuberculosis - - - - -	77	74	151	113	34	41
GROUP V.:						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of - - -	10	19	29	22	41	51
Cellulitis - - - - -	4	11	15	10	58	65
Gangrene of Leg, Foot or Hand - - -	5	15	20	16	67	73
Psoas Abscess - - - - -	3	-	3	3	64	-
Senile Decay - - - - -	380	533	913	632	75	78
GROUP VI.--ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE :						
Suicide :						
Asphyxia by Drowning - - - - -	-	4	4	1	-	43
Asphyxia by Strangulation - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	54
Asphyxia by Suffocation - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	64
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	2	-	2	2	43	-
Cut Throat - - - - -	2	-	2	1	35	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	3	1	4	4	36	32
Other Injuries - - - - -	4	1	5	2	54	59
Poisoning - - - - -	-	3	3	2	-	32
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus - -	1	-	1	1	42	-
Not Suicide :						
Asphyxia by Choking - - - - -	2	-	2	2	55	-
Asphyxia by Strangulation - - - - -	1	-	1	1	38	-
Asphyxia by Suffocation - - - - -	3	1	4	4	34	56
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	8	2	10	9	60	69
Other Injuries - - - - -	7	1	8	7	49	81
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus - -	2	-	2	2	37	-
Shock - - - - -	1	-	1	1	49	-
TOTAL - - -	4,859	4,455	9,314	7,194	51	51

TABLE XV.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at
(Taken from Vol. III., Summary Table

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,459,544	1,456,661	2,916,205	1,004,852	980,872	1,985,724	715,610	746,168	1,461,778
Married - -	-	-	-	5,560	28,860	34,420	240,399	414,354	654,753	1,348,422	1,493,676	2,842,098
Widowed - -	-	-	-	71	169	240	2,095	3,840	5,935	24,978	48,874	73,852
TOTAL -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,465,175	1,485,690	2,950,865	1,247,346	1,399,066	2,646,412	2,089,010	2,288,718	4,377,728

TABLE XVI.—Showing the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of PATIENTS in
Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales
AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	148	99	247	448	424	872	831	734	1,565	1,405	1,156	2,561
Married - -	-	-	-	1	9	11	33	185	218	635	1,024	1,659
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	23	48	71
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	4	18	5	23
TOTAL -	148	99	247	450	434	884	868	922	1,790	2,081	2,232	4,314

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of
Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales
at the time of the Census of 1891; arranged according to their AGES and CONDITIONS.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·3	·2	·2	3·1	2·9	3·0	8·3	7·5	7·8	19·6	15·5	17·55
Married - -	-	-	-	1·8	3·1	3·2	1·4	4·5	3·3	4·7	6·9	5·83
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·8	5·2	5·1	9·2	9·8	9·6
TOTAL -	·3	·2	·2	3·1	2·9	3·0	7·0	6·6	6·8	10·0	9·8	9·9

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the “single” considerably exceed those of the “married” and “widowed”; that three-quarters of the “single” population were under 20 years of age; that in the military hospitals, asylums, &c., during the five years were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in the

me of the Census of **1891**, with their **CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE**.
f the Census of the 6th April 1891).

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
36,227	282,449	518,676	119,037	161,962	280,999	64,983	97,752	162,735	44,318	82,358	126,676	8,716,363	8,908,665	17,625,028
19,275	1,306,642	2,625,917	985,950	921,317	1,907,267	593,734	507,786	1,101,570	358,158	244,014	602,172	4,851,548	4,916,649	9,768,197
55,575	128,633	184,213	86,802	221,803	308,608	111,357	281,341	392,698	204,112	439,642	643,754	434,990	1,124,310	1,609,300
11,077	1,717,729	3,323,806	1,191,789	1,305,035	2,496,874	770,124	886,879	1,657,003	306,588	766,014	1,372,602	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525

ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Five Years **1897** to **1901**, inclusive, with their **AGES** and **CONDITION**

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
772	773	1,546	378	472	850	189	233	422	106	178	284	4,277	4,069	8,346
1,303	1,248	2,552	1,075	994	2,068	696	522	1,218	454	258	712	4,197	4,240	8,437
97	191	289	170	332	502	210	391	602	378	633	1,011	880	1,598	2,478
27	8	36	19	9	27	13	3	16	10	3	13	90	30	120
2,200	2,221	4,422	1,641	1,806	3,448	1,107	1,150	2,257	948	1,073	2,020	9,414	9,938	19,381

of PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Five Years **1897** to **1901**, inclusive, to the whole **POPULATION AS TO MARRIAGE**.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
32·7	27·4	29·8	31·8	29·1	30·2	29·1	23·8	25·9	23·9	21·6	22·4	4·9	4·6	4·7
9·9	9·6	9·7	10·9	10·8	10·8	11·7	10·3	11·1	12·7	10·6	11·8	8·7	8·6	8·6
17·5	14·8	15·7	19·6	15·0	16·3	18·9	13·9	15·3	18·5	14·4	15·7	18·1	14·2	15·4
13·7	12·9	13·3	13·8	13·8	13·8	14·4	13·0	13·6	15·6	14·0	14·7	6·7	6·6	6·7

of the “married” and “widowed,” while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into proportion to the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

TABLE XVIII.---Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Cases (exclusive stated to be the FIRST and NOT stated to be the FIRST in the Patients Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the

	YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of Patients. (exeluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during the Five Years.		
	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	7,716	8,349	16,066
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exelusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peekham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provineial Lieensed Houses (ex- elusive of Fisherton House) - - - - -	847	762	1,609
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peekham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House (Provincial) - - - - -	299	404	703
TOTAL - - -	8,862	9,516	18,378

of Cases of Congenital Insanity) in which the **ATTACK OF INSANITY** was Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military **FIVE YEARS 1897 to 1901**, inclusive.

Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number.					
YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5,691	5,829	11,521	2,025	2,520	4,545	73·8	69·8	71·7	26·2	30·2	28·3
686	487	1,173	161	275	437	81·0	63·9	72·9	19·0	36·1	27·1
229	294	523	70	109	179	76·6	72·9	74·5	23·4	27·1	25·5
6,606	6,611	13,216	2,257	2,905	5,161	74·5	69·5	71·9	25·5	30·5	28·1

TABLE XIX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS 1897 to 1901, inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the Five years.								
				Yearly Average of the Number of Epileptics.			Yearly Average of the Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Private	-	-	-	1,155	1,100	2,255	40	17	57	138	10	148	3·5	1·5	2·5	11·9	·9	6·6
Pauper	-	-	-	8,289	8,837	17,126	795	614	1,410	931	228	1,158	9·6	6·9	8·2	11·2	2·6	6·8
TOTAL	-	-	-	9,444	9,938	19,381	835	632	1,467	1,069	238	1,306	8·8	6·4	7·6	11·3	2·4	6·7

TABLE XX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS 1897 to 1901, inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
C L A S S.								
Private - - - - -	1,155	1,100	2,255	208	266	475	18·0	24·2
Pauper - - - - -	8,289	8,837	17,126	1,796	2,211	4,007	21·7	25·0
TOTAL - - - - -	9,444	9,938	19,381	2,004	2,478	4,482	21·2	24·9

TABLE XXI.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—

The Number of GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and County Asylum, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS 1897 to 1901.

The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Yearly Average Number, as above, to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted during the period (see TABLE XIX.).

Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics admitted during the Five Years :												
Single - - - -	-	-	1	2	2	4	8	3	11	74	15	89
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	130	41	171
Widowed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Unknown - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
TOTAL - - - -	-	-	1	2	2	4	10	5	15	209	58	267
Proportion [per cent.] of the above Yearly Average to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted during the Five Years.:												
Single - - - -	-	-	·4	·4	·5	·5	1·0	·4	·7	5·3	1·3	33
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6·1	1·1	1·8	20·5	4·0	100
Widowed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13·0	4·2	77
TOTAL - - - -	-	-	·4	·4	·5	·5	1·2	·5	·8	10·0	2·6	66

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State inclusive.

the Yearly Average of the WHOLE Number of Patients admitted during the same

CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

- - - - - A G E S.

35 - 44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			T O T A L.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
104	16	120	41	7	48	9	1	10	1	—	1	239	44	283
375	68	444	199	43	241	47	6	53	4	—	5	757	160	917
20	13	33	30	12	42	10	3	12	3	1	3	65	31	96
3	1	4	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	3	11
502	99	600	272	62	334	66	10	76	8	1	9	1,069	238	1,306
13·5	2·1	7·8	10·8	1·5	5·6	4·8	·4	2·4	·9	—	·4	5·6	1·1	3·4
28·8	5·4	17·4	18·5	4·3	11·7	6·8	1·1	4·4	·9	—	·7	18·0	3·8	10·9
20·6	6·8	11·4	17·6	3·6	8·4	4·8	·8	2·0	·8	·2	·3	7·4	1·9	3·9
22·8	4·5	13·6	16·6	3·4	9·7	6·0	·9	3·4	·8	1·0	·4	11·3	2·4	6·7

TABLE XXII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1897** to **1901**, inclu-
[The Yearly Average Number of these Admissions during the Five

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number assigned during			
	As Predisposing Cause. †		As Exciting Cause. †	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL :				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) - - - - -	88	121	250	648
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) - -	103	72	428	261
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	87	73	376	417
Religious Excitement - - - - -	13	22	88	118
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	8	18	39	146
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	9	13	50	137
PHYSICAL :				
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	214	80	1,762	792
" Sexual - - - - -	13	8	59	33
Venereal Disease - - - - -	199	37	91	27
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	20	4	155	15
Over-exertion - - - - -	8	5	33	16
Sunstroke - - - - -	63	3	66	9
Accident or Injury - - - - -	121	14	237	46
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	12	-	79
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	26	-	490
Lactation - - - - -	-	18	-	96
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	10	-	42
Puberty - - - - -	72	39	42	53
Change of Life - - - - -	-	200	-	262
Fevers - - - - -	29	8	78	64
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	16	23	66	49
Old Age - - - - -	372	429	141	222
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	285	262	806	780
Previous Attacks - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	-	-	-	-
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	-	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	25	46	38	47
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-	-

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients, but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the Asylums.

† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

CAUSES OF INSANITY * in the cases of all Patients admitted into Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England sive.

Years, inclusive, was 9,444 of the Male and 9,938 of the Female Sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was the Five Years.				Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number admitted during the Five Years.	
As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †		TOTAL. ‡			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25	74	363	843	3·8	8·5
58	43	590	375	6·2	3·8
76	100	540	590	5·7	5·9
16	21	117	161	1·2	1·6
4	21	51	185	·5	1·9
4	12	63	162	·7	1·6
211	85	2,186	957	23·1	9·6
13	7	86	48	·9	·5
44	7	334	71	3·5	·7
25	3	200	22	2·1	·2
4	3	43	24	·5	·2
14	2	143	13	1·5	·1
45	8	403	68	4·3	·7
—	5	—	96	—	1·0
—	36	—	552	—	5·6
—	9	—	122	—	1·2
—	6	—	59	—	6
3	9	117	102	1·2	1·0
—	62	—	523	—	5·3
9	6	116	79	1·2	·8
12	12	94	84	1·0	·8
144	161	658	812	7·0	8·2
212	208	1,303	1,250	13·8	12·6
—	—	1,530	2,298	16·2	23·1
—	—	1,771	2,446	18·8	24·6
—	—	552	389	5·8	3·9
31	17	93	110	1·0	1·1
—	—	1,610	1,527	17·0	15·4

† These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1897—1901**, inclusive,

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of was Assigned during	
	PRIVATE.	
	The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 1,155 Males and 1,100 Females.	
	M.	F.
MORAL :		
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	43	120
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	89	40
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	173	126
Religious Excitement - - - - -	13	32
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	10	36
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	8	23
PHYSICAL :		
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	214	97
" Sexual - - - - -	21	4
Venereal Disease - - - - -	74	4
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	47	8
Over-exertion - - - - -	8	6
Sunstroke - - - - -	30	4
Accident or Injury - - - - -	32	8
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	8
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	54
Lactation - - - - -	-	7
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	14
Puberty - - - - -	7	9
Change of Life - - - - -	-	97
Fevers - - - - -	19	17
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	4	2
Old Age - - - - -	19	63
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	99	130
Previous Attacks - - - - -	144	286
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	218	276
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	38	17
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	12	20
Unknown - - - - -	196	92

CAUSES of INSANITY in the Patients Admitted into County and Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

Instances in which each Cause the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during the Five Years.			
PAUPER. The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 8,289 Males and 8,837 Females.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
319	723	3·7	10·9	3·8	8·2
501	335	7·7	3·6	6·0	3·8
366	464	15·0	11·5	4·4	5·3
104	129	1·1	2·9	1·3	1·5
41	149	·9	3·3	·5	1·7
55	139	·7	2·1	·7	1·6
1,973	860	18·5	8·8	23·8	9·7
65	44	1·8	·4	·8	·5
259	67	6·4	·4	3·1	·8
153	15	4·1	·7	1·9	·2
35	18	·7	·5	·4	·2
114	9	2·6	·4	1·4	·1
370	60	2·8	·7	4·5	·7
—	88	—	·7	—	1·0
—	498	—	4·9	—	5·6
—	116	—	·6	—	1·3
—	45	—	1·3	—	·5
110	93	·6	·8	1·3	1·1
—	426	—	8·8	—	4·8
98	61	1·6	1·5	1·2	·7
91	82	·3	·2	1·1	·9
608	749	4·2	5·7	7·3	8·5
1,205	1,120	8·6	11·8	14·5	12·7
1,385	2,012	12·5	26·0	16·7	22·8
1,553	2,170	18·9	25·1	18·7	24·6
514	373	3·3	1·5	6·2	4·2
81	91	1·0	1·8	1·0	1·0
1,414	1,435	17·0	8·4	17·1	16·2

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a Yearly Average the FORMS of MENTAL Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses CLASS of the Patients.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted					
	Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital, or infantile mental deficiency -	40	20	60	575	437	1,011
Mania, either acute, chronic, or recurrent -	375	482	857	3,509	3,973	7,482
Melancholia, either acute, chronic, or recurrent - - - - - }	344	419	763	1,879	3,030	4,909
Delusional Insanity - - - - -	125	107	231	293	260	553
General Paralysis of the Insane - - -	123	10	133	939	217	1,156
Primary Dementia - - - - -	101	22	123	249	242	491
Secondary Dementia - - - - -	26	17	43	406	290	696
Senile Dementia - - - - -	40	42	82	450	455	904
Organic Dementia - - - - -	10	6	16	112	71	183
TOTAL - - -	1,185	1,125	2,310	8,411	8,974	17,386

DISORDER in the Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered during the three YEARS **1899, 1900, and 1901**; arranged according to the

during the three Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average of the Number, under each Form and in each Sex, admitted during the Three Years.								
TOTAL.			Private.			Pauper.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
614	457	1,071	3·4	1·8	2·6	6·8	4·9	5·8	6·4	4·5	5·4
3,384	4,455	8,339	31·7	42·8	37·1	41·7	44·3	43·0	40·5	44·1	42·3
2,223	3,448	5,672	29·0	37·3	33·0	22·4	33·7	28·2	23·2	34·2	28·8
418	367	785	10·6	9·5	10·0	3·5	2·9	3·2	4·3	3·6	4·0
1,062	226	1,289	10·4	·9	5·8	11·2	2·4	6·7	11·1	2·2	6·6
350	264	615	8·5	2·0	5·3	3·0	2·7	2·8	5·6	2·6	3·1
432	307	739	2·2	1·5	1·9	4·8	3·2	4·0	4·5	3·1	3·8
490	497	987	3·4	3·7	3·6	5·3	5·1	5·2	5·1	4·9	5·0
122	77	199	·8	·5	·7	1·3	·8	1·1	1·3	·8	1·0
9,596	10,100	19,696	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales*, and in *Isles of Scilly*, on the 1st January 1903, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 33 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

Note.—Abbreviations : Co. = Administrative County ; C.B. = County Borough ; B. = Borough specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The Councils of all the preceding are Local Authorities within the meaning of that Act, and are charged with the duty of providing Asylum accommodation for their Pauper Lunatics.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.															
ANGLESEY :															
Anglesey - - - - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	6	8	23	27	50
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) -	10	10	20	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	9	14	17	21	38
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	8	4	12
Holyhead - - - - -	21	9	30	-	-	-	6	11	17	5	11	16	32	31	63
TOTAL - - -	55	39	94	-	-	-	9	15	24	16	29	45	80	83	163
BEDS :															
Amphill - - - - -	38	35	73	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	40	38	78
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Bedford B.) - - - - -	23	31	59	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	28	37	65
Biggleswade - - - - -	42	47	89	-	1	1	8	3	11	23	41	64	73	92	165
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	12	13	25
Luton - - - - -	61	82	143	1	-	1	1	4	5	5	8	13	68	94	162
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Hunts and Cambridge Co.) -	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	8	15
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
TOTAL - - -	190	213	403	1	1	2	11	17	28	29	51	80	231	282	513
BERKS :															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Oxford C.B.)	24	25	49	-	-	-	5	-	5	4	3	7	33	28	61
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	19	27	46
Easthampstead - - - - -	19	26	45	1	-	1	-	11	11	1	1	2	21	38	59
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Oxford Co.)	15	21	36	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	17	21	38
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) -	9	13	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	13	23
Maidenhead - - - - -	28	38	66	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	5	7	33	49	82
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Newbury B.) - - - - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	15	22	37
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	16	11	27	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	-	1	19	18	37
Wantage - - - - -	24	21	45	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	3	5	29	25	54
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Windsor B.) -	9	17	26	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	10	20	30
Wokingham - - - - -	30	32	62	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	4	6	34	41	75
TOTAL - - -	204	243	447	1	-	1	21	41	62	14	18	32	240	302	542

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.															
BRECKNOCK :															
Brecknock - - - - -	19	28	47	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	21	32	53
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	25
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	-	1	21	27	48
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	6	7	14	24	38
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	3	9
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Radnor Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	68	86	154	-	-	-	6	9	15	6	9	15	80	104	184
BUCKS :															
Amersham - - - - -	38	45	83	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	39	50	89
Aylesbury - - - - -	24	39	63	-	-	-	-	8	8	7	2	9	31	49	80
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bicester (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham - - - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	15	22	37
Eton - - - - -	49	56	105	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	52	61	113
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	18	12	30	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	20	14	34
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	38	32	70	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	1	2	40	40	80
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	10
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	3	11	14
Winslow - - - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	10	10	20
Wycombe - - - - -	43	65	108	-	-	-	3	16	19	5	8	13	51	89	140
TOTAL - - -	236	289	525	1	1	2	13	38	51	16	27	43	266	355	621
CAMBRIDGE :															
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	9	12	16	27	43
Chesterton - - - - -	34	48	82	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	7	38	53	91
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	16	27	43	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	7	13	22	35	57
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> West Suffolk) - - - - -	18	24	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	18	27	45
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	12	21	33	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	1	3	16	27	43
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	12
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Hunts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	99	141	240	-	-	-	4	9	13	14	24	38	117	174	291
ISLE OF ELY :															
Ely - - - - -	30	39	69	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	32	41	73
North Witchford - - - - -	28	31	59	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	29	35	64
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Lincoln, [Holland D.]).	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Whittlesey - - - - -	6	17	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	8	18	26
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	13	31	44	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	15	35	50
TOTAL - - -	79	120	199	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	5	9	86	131	217

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
CARDIGAN :															
Aberayron - - - - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	11	21	17	21	38
Aberystwith - - - - -	23	32	60	-	-	-	3	10	13	2	14	16	33	56	89
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke) - - - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	9	16	25
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	2	5	9	9	18
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Merioneth). - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co. and Pembroke Co.). - - - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	9	14	9	18	27
Tregaron - - - - -	9	3	12	-	-	-	5	4	9	4	6	10	18	13	31
TOTAL - - -	58	66	124	-	-	-	10	19	29	28	48	76	96	133	229
CARMARTHEN :															
Carmarthen - - - - -	30	32	62	-	-	-	15	10	25	7	20	27	52	62	114
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	8	7	8	15
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	21	15	36	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	6	10	26	23	49
Llandovery - - - - -	8	13	21	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	2	5	13	18	31
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	44	51	95	-	-	-	6	9	15	28	53	81	78	113	191
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke Co.) - - - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	10	8	18
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Pembroke Co.). - - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	4	8	12
TOTAL - - -	116	124	240	-	-	-	25	24	49	49	92	141	190	240	430
CARNARVON :															
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	5	6	26	34	60
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	26	27	53	-	-	-	3	2	5	11	18	29	40	47	87
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	26	20	46	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	3	3	29	28	57
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	7	7	14
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	3	8
Pwllheli - - - - -	19	11	30	-	-	-	3	13	16	11	20	31	33	44	77
TOTAL - - -	101	93	194	-	-	-	12	22	34	27	48	75	140	163	303
CHESTER :															
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Lancs.) - - - - -	45	67	112	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	47	73	120
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Birkenhead C. B.) - - - - -	48	57	105	1	1	2	6	10	16	-	-	-	55	68	123
Bueklow - - - - -	54	66	120	-	-	-	8	24	32	1	-	1	63	90	153
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. B.) - - - - -	13	17	30	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	1	3	15	24	39
Congleton - - - - -	36	41	77	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	4	8	43	51	94
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	3	7
Macclesfield - - - - -	72	93	165	1	-	1	20	21	41	3	1	4	96	115	211
Nantwich - - - - -	68	82	150	-	-	-	11	5	16	12	11	23	91	98	189
Northwich - - - - -	39	46	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	18	30	51	64	115
Runcorn - - - - -	31	39	70	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	1	32	43	75
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Lancs. and Stockport C. B.) - - - - -	58	71	129	4	-	4	15	14	29	2	3	5	79	88	167
Tarvin - - - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	17	26
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co. and Salop) - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Wirral - - - - -	21	28	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	28	49
TOTAL - - -	499	625	1,124	6	1	7	66	97	163	38	41	79	609	764	1,373

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
CORNWALL :															
Bodmin - - - - -	27	29	56	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	2	5	32	32	64
Camelford - - - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	6	10	10	20
Falmouth - - - - -	25	30	55	1	-	1	4	3	7	3	6	9	33	39	72
Helston - - - - -	11	29	40	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	1	3	18	37	55
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	1	12	19	31
Liskeard - - - - -	41	41	82	-	-	-	2	10	12	1	2	3	44	53	97
Penzance - - - - -	44	43	87	1	-	1	2	7	9	-	-	-	47	50	97
Redruth - - - - -	60	60	120	-	-	-	7	12	19	-	-	-	67	72	139
St. Austell - - - - -	46	54	100	-	-	-	5	19	24	1	-	1	52	73	125
St. Columb Major - - - - -	10	14	24	1	-	1	-	3	3	1	-	1	12	17	29
St. Germans - - - - -	22	26	48	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	23	30	53
Stratton - - - - -	15	12	27	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	16	13	29
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Devon Co.) - - - - -	5	17	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	18	23
Truro - - - - -	33	49	82	1	1	2	3	6	9	5	10	15	42	66	108
TOTAL - - -	359	421	780	4	3	7	32	76	108	18	29	47	413	529	942
ISLES OF SCILLY - - - - -															
	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
CUMBERLAND :															
Alston-with-Garrigill - - - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	9	5	14
Bootle - - - - -	6	14	20	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	8	16	24
Brampton - - - - -	17	8	25	-	-	-	10	2	12	-	3	3	27	13	40
Carlisle - - - - -	52	57	109	-	-	-	18	5	23	-	-	-	70	62	132
Cockermouth - - - - -	61	43	104	3	1	4	11	15	26	2	5	7	77	64	141
Longtown - - - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	8	9	17
Penrith - - - - -	19	22	41	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	2	3	25	27	52
Whitehaven - - - - -	67	61	128	-	-	-	19	13	32	2	5	7	88	79	167
Wigton - - - - -	26	23	49	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	2	3	30	30	60
TOTAL - - -	259	240	499	5	1	6	72	47	119	6	17	23	342	305	647
DENBIGH :															
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	9	14
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	11	24
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery) - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	3	7
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	6	3	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	6	11	6	17
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	5	7
Ruthin - - - - -	18	10	28	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	8	10	24	19	43
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	8	21	29	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	6	11	16	33	49
Wrexham - - - - -	41	37	78	-	-	-	16	21	37	7	9	16	64	67	131
TOTAL - - -	93	91	184	-	-	-	24	29	53	22	33	55	139	153	292

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
DERBY :															
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	23	13	36	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	2	3	23	20	43
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	3	8
Bakewell - - - - -	37	26	63	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	5	8	40	33	73
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	23	24	47	-	-	-	5	3	8	4	5	9	32	32	64
Belper - - - - -	45	61	106	-	-	-	7	5	12	5	2	7	57	68	125
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.)	15	23	38	1	-	1	7	8	15	2	7	9	25	38	63
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	4	8	12	1	1	2	21	26	47
Chesterfield - - - - -	107	93	200	-	-	-	27	32	59	11	17	28	145	142	287
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. B.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.) - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	17
Glossop - - - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	19	16	35
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	11	7	18
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	8	11	13	23	36
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Leicester Co.) -	26	34	60	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	29	38	67
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	-	2	11	6	17
TOTAL - - -	345	338	683	1	1	2	64	73	137	35	49	84	445	461	906
DEVON :															
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Dorset) - - - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	3	8	11	2	2	4	21	30	51
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Barnstaple B.) - - - -	29	39	68	-	-	-	3	6	9	11	4	15	43	49	92
Bideford - - - - -	20	27	47	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	5	8	25	34	59
Crediton - - - - -	17	25	42	-	-	-	7	10	17	4	5	9	28	40	68
East Stonehouse - - - - -	20	15	35	1	-	1	3	2	5	-	1	1	24	18	42
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	9	7	16
Honiton - - - - -	24	47	71	-	-	-	4	1	5	10	8	18	38	56	94
Kingsbridge - - - - -	10	16	26	3	-	3	6	-	6	4	7	11	23	23	46
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	6
Newton Abbot - - - - -	87	110	197	4	2	6	15	47	62	7	37	44	113	196	309
Okehampton - - - - -	16	23	39	1	-	1	3	2	5	7	3	10	27	28	55
Plympton St. Mary - - - - -	19	26	45	1	-	1	6	9	15	2	1	3	28	36	64
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Exeter C. B.) - - - -	61	94	155	1	1	2	6	9	15	3	16	19	71	120	191
South Molton - - - - -	18	25	43	1	1	2	4	4	8	5	4	9	28	34	62
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	24	26	50	3	2	5	5	2	7	-	-	-	32	30	62
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Tiverton B.) - - - - -	32	21	53	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	9	14	37	32	69
Torrington - - - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	20	16	36
Totnes - - - - -	46	67	113	1	4	5	9	5	14	9	11	20	65	87	152
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	3	9	12	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	3	4	8	12	20
TOTAL - - -	465	611	1,076	16	11	27	88	112	200	74	117	191	643	851	1,494
DORSET :															
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Beaminster - - - - -	17	16	33	2	-	2	3	2	5	2	3	5	24	21	45
Blandford - - - - -	21	25	46	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	4	7	26	34	60
Bridport - - - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	8	10	23	29	52

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued</i> .															
DORSET— <i>continued</i> .															
Cerne - - - - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	14	21
Dorchester - - - - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	1	8	9	2	4	6	20	40	60
Poole - - - - -	43	36	79	-	-	-	9	10	19	7	8	15	59	54	113
Shaftesbury - - - - -	28	28	56	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	13	15	32	43	75
Sherborne - - - - -	23	25	48	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	4	8	28	32	60
Sturminster - - - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	15	12	27
Wareham and Purbeck - - - - -	27	28	55	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	5	29	33	62
Weymouth - - - - -	45	54	99	1	1	2	3	3	6	-	-	-	49	58	107
Wimborne and Cranborne - - - - -	26	34	60	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	27	38	65
TOTAL - - -	285	322	607	5	3	8	27	37	64	23	50	73	340	412	752
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - - - -	82	65	147	2	-	2	7	14	21	6	3	9	97	82	179
Chester-le-Street - - - - -	37	24	61	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	43	28	71
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	45	49	94	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	1	1	49	57	106
Durham - - - - -	49	63	112	-	-	-	7	6	13	4	2	6	60	71	131
Easington - - - - -	38	36	74	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	44	38	82
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Gateshead C. B.) - - - - -	43	27	70	2	1	3	11	4	15	1	5	6	57	37	94
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> W. Hartlepool C. B.) - - - - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	21	27	48
Houghton-le Spring - - - - -	31	31	62	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	6	31	40	71
Lanchester - - - - -	45	41	86	-	-	-	3	12	15	-	-	-	48	53	101
Sedgefield - - - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	16	17	33
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> South Shields C. B.) - - - - -	42	38	80	-	-	-	8	10	18	-	2	2	50	50	100
Stockton - - - - -	42	50	92	-	-	-	4	9	13	7	6	13	53	65	118
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Sunderland C. B.) - - - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	8	4	12	-	-	-	27	25	52
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	5	8	13	1	-	1	14	24	38
Weardale - - - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	2	7	9	4	12	16	20	30	50
TOTAL - - -	528	509	1,037	4	1	5	75	97	172	23	37	60	630	644	1,274
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - - - -	15	42	57	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	2	2	20	45	65
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	8	26	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	11	31	42
Braintree - - - - -	22	62	84	-	-	-	11	19	30	3	9	12	36	90	126
Chelmsford - - - - -	38	61	99	-	-	-	6	3	9	15	14	29	59	78	137
Dunmow - - - - -	27	24	51	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	5	30	28	58
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Herts and Middlesex) - - - - -	10	15	25	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	16	28
Epping - - - - -	30	45	75	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	3	3	31	55	86
Halstead - - - - -	21	34	55	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	5	6	24	41	65
Lexden and Winstree - - - - -	20	37	57	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	4	5	24	47	71
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldon - - - - -	28	43	71	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	2	6	35	51	86
Ongar - - - - -	5	20	25	-	1	1	5	1	6	4	8	12	14	30	44
Orsett - - - - -	23	36	59	-	-	-	3	10	13	-	2	2	26	48	74
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	4	7	11
Rochford - - - - -	25	31	56	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	6	9	29	42	71
Romford - - - - -	75	120	195	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	5	7	79	127	206

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
ESSEX—<i>continued.</i>															
Saffron Walden - - - - -	12	32	44	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	6	9	19	43	62
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	11	11	22
Tendring - - - - -	32	58	90	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	5	7	39	68	107
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> West Ham C. B.) - - -	256	337	593	2	3	5	10	21	31	20	21	41	288	382	670
TOTAL - - -	658	1,035	1,693	3	4	7	62	96	158	68	105	173	791	1,240	2,031
FLINT:															
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	10
Hawarden - - - - -	15	11	26	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	19	13	32
Holywell - - - - -	44	40	84	-	-	-	8	12	20	9	5	14	61	57	118
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	3	6	19	28	47
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Salop) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	78	77	155	-	-	-	13	18	31	13	9	22	104	104	208
GLAMORGAN:															
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	79	71	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	82	76	158
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Cardiff C. B.) - - - -	71	75	146	1	1	2	4	-	4	12	7	19	88	83	171
Gower - - - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	12	21	28	49
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	12	10	22
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) -	122	101	223	-	-	-	16	10	26	6	5	11	144	116	260
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - - - -	85	77	162	-	-	-	1	7	8	13	37	50	99	121	220
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - -	26	10	36	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	3	7	31	13	44
Pontypridd - - - - -	193	135	328	-	-	-	13	9	22	1	5	6	207	149	356
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Swansea C. B.) - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	5	6	17	19	36
TOTAL - - -	613	507	1,120	1	1	2	38	29	67	49	78	127	701	615	1,316
GLOUCESTER:															
Barton Regis - - - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	4	6	17	27	44
Cheltenham - - - - -	59	95	154	1	2	3	18	21	39	9	17	26	87	135	222
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	7	12
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	16	18	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	17	20	37
Cirencester - - - - -	28	30	58	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	3	3	34	38	72
Dursley - - - - -	9	25	34	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	3	13	27	40
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	5	5	10
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. B.) - -	8	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	21	30
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - -	26	22	48	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	16	25	36	41	77
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co. and Hereford Co.)	16	26	42	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	17	23	24	45	69
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - -	6	13	19	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	9	15	24
Northleach - - - - -	13	4	17	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	5	18
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	3
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.)	12	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	18
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) -	12	15	27	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	4	4	13	22	35

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>															
GLOUCESTER— <i>continued.</i>															
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.).	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Stroud - - - - -	53	74	127	—	—	—	11	15	26	8	9	17	72	98	170
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) - - - - -	10	14	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	12	14	26
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	16	13	29	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	2	2	17	19	36
Thornbury - - - - -	25	34	59	1	1	2	—	7	7	3	2	5	29	44	73
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	41	30	71	1	—	1	2	2	4	5	5	10	49	37	86
Whcatenhurst - - - - -	8	11	19	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	3	3	11	17	28
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	7	13	20	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	1	1	8	18	26
TOTAL - - -	393	497	890	3	3	6	53	77	130	49	90	139	498	667	1,165
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - - - -	13	27	40	1	1	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	16	30	46
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	19	18	37	—	—	—	3	5	8	3	6	9	25	29	54
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford B.) - - - - -	28	33	61	2	—	2	—	5	5	3	1	4	33	39	72
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Radnor) - - - - -	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	4	10
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	15	15	30	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	1	1	16	21	37
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Salop) - - - - -	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	22	23	45	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	8	12	26	33	59
Leominster - - - - -	20	24	44	1	—	1	1	3	4	6	10	16	28	37	65
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	10
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Monmouth Co.).	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	13	9	12	21
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	32	25	57	—	—	—	4	6	10	6	9	15	42	40	82
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Weobley - - - - -	16	14	30	—	—	—	3	4	7	2	1	3	21	19	40
TOTAL - - -	182	192	374	4	1	5	14	32	46	32	44	76	232	269	501
HERTS :															
St. Albans - - - - -	39	46	85	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	9	9	40	58	98
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	29	40	69	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	31	40	71
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	15	24	39	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	5	7	17	32	49
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	29	34	63	—	—	—	3	3	6	1	—	1	33	37	70
Buntingford - - - - -	3	8	11	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	8	14
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex and Essex) - - - - -	15	22	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	22	37
Hatfield - - - - -	19	16	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	16	35
Hemel Hempstead - - - - -	30	22	52	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	—	—	33	26	59
Hertford - - - - -	33	29	62	—	—	—	4	8	12	3	4	7	40	41	81
Hitchin - - - - -	41	40	81	—	—	—	2	4	6	1	—	1	44	44	88
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	7	15	22	—	—	—	1	5	6	2	3	5	10	23	33
Ware - - - - -	27	29	56	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	1	1	31	30	61
Watford - - - - -	45	71	116	—	—	—	2	3	5	1	—	1	48	74	122
Welwyn - - - - -	5	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	13
TOTAL - - -	337	404	741	2	—	2	22	33	55	11	22	33	372	459	831

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylum.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
HUNTS :															
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huntingdon -	19	26	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	26	45
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	7	11	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	8	12	20
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	16	14	30	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	17	19	36
St. Neots, (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Cambridge Co.) -	10	20	30	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1	11	26	37
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, [Kesteven D.], Rut- land, Northampton Co., and Soke of Peter- borough).	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - - -	52	77	129	-	-	-	3	11	14	-	1	1	55	89	144
KENT :															
Blean (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	36	25	61	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	3	39	29	68
Bridge (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	20	18	38	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	23	20	43
Bromley -	55	78	133	-	-	-	16	14	30	2	1	3	73	93	166
Cranbrook -	11	25	36	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	15	27	42
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Croydon C. B.) -	18	29	47	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	22	31	53
Dartford -	96	98	194	-	1	1	14	15	29	4	4	8	114	118	232
Dover -	53	59	112	-	-	-	9	10	19	6	5	11	68	74	142
E. Ashford -	11	21	32	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	15	24	39
Eastry -	40	52	92	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	40	58	98
Elham -	45	54	99	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	-	-	49	63	112
Faversham -	32	30	62	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	34	33	67
Hollingbourn -	24	7	31	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	25	13	38
Hoo -	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	10	5	15
Isle of Thanet -	79	115	194	-	-	-	9	12	21	2	2	4	90	129	219
Maidstone -	39	69	108	1	-	1	21	23	44	-	-	-	61	92	153
Malling -	33	40	73	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	36	44	80
Medway -	118	160	278	-	-	-	12	15	27	8	3	11	138	178	316
Milton -	24	30	54	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	24	36	60
Romney Marsh -	7	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15
Sevenoaks -	32	34	66	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	37	35	72
Sheppey -	36	25	61	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	2	4	42	28	70
Strood -	34	41	75	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	4	9	41	47	88
Tenterden -	12	14	26	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	1	14	19	33
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Sussex E.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonbridge -	64	104	168	2	1	3	1	10	11	7	2	9	74	117	191
W. Ashford -	18	41	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	18	42	60
TOTAL - - -	946	1,181	2,127	3	2	5	118	150	268	42	30	72	1,109	1,363	2,472
LANCASTER :															
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) -	79	84	163	1	-	1	15	22	37	-	-	-	95	106	201
Barton-upon-Irwell -	59	77	136	2	-	2	50	47	97	-	-	-	111	124	235
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Blackburn C. B.) -	60	100	160	2	-	2	30	24	54	-	1	1	92	125	217
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Bolton C. B.) -	115	108	223	3	-	3	1	4	5	-	-	-	119	112	231
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Burnley C. B.) -	75	105	180	-	-	-	20	17	37	-	4	4	95	126	221

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
LANCASTER—<i>continued.</i>															
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Bury C. B.) - - - -	77	86	163	-	-	-	26	32	58	-	3	3	103	121	224
Chorley - - - - -	48	47	95	-	-	-	15	9	24	1	2	3	64	58	122
Chorlton (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - - -	55	94	149	1	-	1	24	13	37	2	1	3	82	108	190
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	19	13	32	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	21	14	35
Fylde - - - - -	49	73	122	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	1	2	53	81	134
Garstang - - - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	13	9	22
Haslingden - - - - -	66	89	155	-	-	-	25	46	71	4	3	7	95	138	233
Lancaster - - - - -	53	57	110	3	3	6	3	2	5	1	-	1	60	62	122
Leigh - - - - -	64	53	117	2	3	5	10	15	25	2	1	3	78	72	150
Lunesdale - - - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	8	15	23
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Oldham C. B.) - - - -	62	67	129	4	3	7	22	25	47	-	-	-	88	95	183
Ormskirk - - - - -	60	92	152	3	-	3	20	16	36	-	-	-	83	108	191
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> St. Helens C. B.) - - -	83	62	145	2	-	2	21	19	40	11	5	16	117	86	203
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Preston C. B.) - - - -	21	35	56	-	-	-	9	3	12	-	-	-	30	38	68
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	22	20	42
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Rochdale C. B.) - - -	35	49	84	-	-	-	12	14	26	-	-	-	47	63	110
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Salford C. B.) - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Stockport C. B.)	7	6	13	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	1	10	9	19
Ulverston - - - - -	60	64	124	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	8	12	66	73	139
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Warrington C. B.) - -	27	17	44	1	1	2	7	1	8	-	-	-	35	19	54
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Bootle C. B. and Liverpool C. B.)	45	69	114	1	-	1	5	3	8	-	-	-	51	72	123
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Wigan C. B.) - - - -	70	71	141	-	-	-	21	17	38	7	17	24	98	105	203
TOTAL - - -	1,323	1,555	2,878	25	10	35	354	352	706	34	46	80	1,736	1,963	3,699
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	37	27	64	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	4	10	45	35	80
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Barrow-on-Soar - - - - -	22	35	57	-	-	-	3	11	14	9	14	23	34	60	94
Billesdon - - - - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	1	2	11	10	21
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Blaby - - - - -	13	24	37	-	-	-	3	4	7	9	11	20	25	39	64
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], and Grantham B.).	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Hinckley - - - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	2	5	18	30	48
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - -	35	34	69	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	9	10	39	50	89
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	15	24	39
Market Bosworth - - - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	17	15	32
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	17	35	52	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	21	39	60
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	23	20	43
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Rutland) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Notts) - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	1	1	14	9	23
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Rutland).	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	4	7
TOTAL - - -	208	257	465	-	-	-	33	43	76	31	43	74	272	343	615

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
LINCOLN (HOLLAND DIVISION):															
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D.) - - - -	35	40	75	-	-	-	8	6	14	8	17	25	51	63	114
Holbeach - - - - -	9	25	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	25	35
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Isle of Ely). - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Spalding - - - - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	4	8	18	26	44
TOTAL - - - -	57	86	143	-	-	-	11	9	20	13	21	34	81	116	197
LINCOLN (KESTEVEN DIVISION):															
Bourne - - - - -	27	37	64	-	-	-	6	3	9	1	3	4	34	43	77
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Grantham B.)	13	18	31	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	1	1	17	24	41
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D. and Lincoln C. B.)	9	15	24	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	11	11	14	27	41
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Newark B.) - -	3	16	19	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	19	22
Sleaford - - - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	9	13	23	31	54
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Rutland, Northampton Co., Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough.)	7	8	15	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	8	10	18
TOTAL - - - -	75	113	188	-	-	-	19	17	36	5	24	29	99	154	253
LINCOLN (LINDSEY DIVISION):															
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Holland D.) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	5	6
Caistor - - - - -	21	22	43	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	12	16	26	35	61
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	39	38	77	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	7	13	46	48	94
Glanford Brigg - - - - -	38	43	81	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	6	9	42	50	92
Goole (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Grimsby C. B.) - - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	13	16	29
Horneastle - - - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	2	5	19	18	37
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Kesteven D. and Lincoln C. B.)	4	12	16	-	-	-	5	4	9	2	9	11	11	25	36
Louth - - - - -	31	33	64	-	-	-	8	4	12	11	14	25	50	51	101
Spilsby - - - - -	38	29	67	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	4	10	47	36	83
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	4	13	17	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	13	18
TOTAL - - - -	202	214	416	-	-	-	24	20	44	36	63	99	262	297	559
LONDON:															
Bethnal Green - - - - -	268	288	556	21	14	35	96	105	201	1	5	6	386	412	798
Camberwell - - - - -	309	441	750	1	1	2	185	226	411	1	-	1	496	668	1,164
Chelsea - - - - -	139	181	320	1	-	1	49	56	105	-	-	-	189	237	426
Fulham - - - - -	155	215	370	-	-	-	50	30	80	-	-	-	205	245	450
George's, St.- - - - -	148	259	407	2	2	4	68	64	132	-	-	-	218	325	543
George-in-the-East, St.	65	102	167	2	-	2	63	59	122	-	-	-	130	161	291
Giles, St., and St. George	68	91	159	-	-	-	40	52	92	-	-	-	108	143	251
Greenwich - - - - -	155	285	440	1	-	1	106	103	209	2	8	10	264	396	660
Hackney - - - - -	482	680	1,162	34	3	37	91	107	198	3	9	12	610	799	1,409
Hammersmith - - - - -	127	173	300	-	-	-	49	44	93	-	-	-	176	217	393
Hampstead - - - - -	50	83	133	-	-	-	21	27	48	-	-	-	71	110	181
Holborn - - - - -	295	426	721	3	1	4	173	207	380	-	5	5	471	639	1,110

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospital and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
LONDON—<i>continued.</i>															
Islington - - - - -	389	595	984	3	1	4	129	109	238	9	9	18	530	714	1,244
Kensington - - - - -	263	463	731	-	-	-	84	63	147	-	-	-	347	531	878
Lambeth - - - - -	456	603	1,059	21	3	24	236	235	521	-	4	4	713	895	1,608
Lewisham - - - - -	112	187	299	-	-	-	35	41	76	2	2	4	149	230	379
Marylebone, St. - - - - -	241	400	641	1	-	1	100	108	208	8	9	17	350	517	867
Mile End Old Town - - - - -	189	274	463	3	3	6	78	76	154	1	4	5	271	357	628
Olaves, St. - - - - -	243	281	524	-	-	-	119	125	244	-	1	1	362	407	769
Paddington - - - - -	133	241	374	1	1	2	50	41	91	-	-	-	184	283	467
Pancras, St. - - - - -	376	546	922	10	-	10	309	395	704	-	-	-	695	941	1,636
Poplar - - - - -	287	304	591	-	-	-	102	151	253	6	11	17	395	466	861
Shoreditch - - - - -	252	231	533	8	2	10	114	119	233	-	-	-	374	402	776
Southwark - - - - -	473	614	1,087	-	-	-	173	158	331	22	40	62	668	812	1,480
Stepney - - - - -	101	118	219	1	-	1	44	46	90	-	-	-	146	164	310
Strand - - - - -	94	72	166	-	-	-	41	39	80	-	-	-	135	111	246
Wandsworth and Clapham - - - - -	384	611	995	13	8	21	145	122	267	2	3	5	544	744	1,288
Westminster - - - - -	73	89	162	2	-	2	56	59	115	-	-	-	131	148	279
Whitechapel - - - - -	172	197	369	26	3	29	87	87	174	-	-	-	285	287	572
Woolwich - - - - -	137	187	324	-	-	-	54	47	101	-	1	1	191	235	426
TOTAL - - -	6,636	9,292	15,923	154	42	196	2,947	3,151	6,098	57	111	168	9,794	12,596	22,390
CITY OF LONDON (see III.—Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890).															
MERIONETH :															
Bala - - - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	8	15	23
Corwen (part, see Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	6	10	16
Dolgelly - - - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	6	9	15	21	36
Festiniog (part, see Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	15	14	29	-	-	-	9	6	15	-	2	2	24	22	46
Machynlleth (part, see Montgomery Co. and Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	8
TOTAL - - -	36	49	85	-	-	-	13	13	26	6	12	18	55	74	129
MIDDLESEX :															
Barnet (part, see Herts) - - - - -	21	39	60	3	4	7	2	-	2	1	1	2	27	44	71
Brentford - - - - -	222	312	534	1	24	25	22	29	51	7	14	21	252	379	631
Edmonton (part, see Herts and Essex) - - - - -	230	321	551	5	36	41	25	-	25	1	2	3	261	359	620
Hendon - - - - -	36	48	84	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	36	53	89
Kingston (part, see Surrey) - - - - -	20	22	42	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	20	30	50
Staines - - - - -	36	58	94	-	1	1	3	9	12	-	-	-	39	68	107
Uxbridge - - - - -	42	56	98	-	5	5	1	7	8	1	1	2	44	69	113
Willesden - - - - -	84	108	192	4	17	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	125	213
TOTAL - - -	691	964	1,655	13	92	105	53	49	102	10	22	32	767	1,127	1,894

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
MONMOUTH :															
Abergavenny - - - - -	59	69	128	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	6	10	64	79	143
Bedwelty - - - - -	108	82	190	-	-	-	5	12	17	6	10	16	119	104	223
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	19	14	33	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	1	1	24	22	46
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	4	6
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	23	19	42	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	11	15	29	30	59
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Newport C. B.) - - - - -	52	47	99	1	-	1	2	1	3	4	6	10	59	54	113
Pontypool - - - - -	59	63	122	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	-	2	64	69	133
TOTAL - - -	327	303	630	1	-	1	18	30	48	22	35	57	368	368	736
MONTGOMERY :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Shrewsbury B.) - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	22	20	42
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	26	28	54	-	-	-	3	7	10	3	7	10	32	42	74
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	6	9	15
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	22	28	50	-	2	2	1	2	3	4	9	13	27	41	68
TOTAL - - -	72	82	154	-	2	2	11	15	26	8	16	24	91	115	206
NORFOLK :															
Aylsham - - - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	5	7	25	31	56
Blofield - - - - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	4	8	12	19	31
Depwade(a) - - - - -	38	49	87	-	-	-	4	9	13	5	7	12	47	65	112
Docking - - - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	16	17	33
Downham - - - - -	17	26	43	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	3	21	28	49
Erpingham - - - - -	17	25	42	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	19	28	47
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Great Yarmouth C. B.) - - - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	28
Forehoe - - - - -	12	19	31	1	-	1	3	5	8	2	4	6	18	28	46
Freebridge Lynn - - - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	3	6	15	23	38
Guiltecross(a) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Henstead - - - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	2	2	4	9	11	20	25	32	57
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> King's Lynn B.) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Loddon and Clavering - - - - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	3	5	25	31	56
Mitford and Launditch - - - - -	25	48	73	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	13	17	29	64	93
St. Faith's - - - - -	18	8	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	6	18	15	33
Smallburgh - - - - -	25	13	38	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	4	6	28	19	47
Swaffham - - - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	20	27	47
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.)(a) - - - - -	22	35	57	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	6	25	41	66
Walsingham - - - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	22	33	55
Wayland(a) - - - - -	23	26	49	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	8	12	31	38	69
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely) - - - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	-	6	20	18	38
TOTAL - - -	357	448	805	1	-	1	26	51	77	47	76	123	431	575	1,006

(a) Guiltecross Union dissolved and Parishes added to Depwade, Thetford, and Wayland Unions.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH..	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
NORTHAMPTON:															
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Warwick Co.) -	2	7	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	7	11
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford Co.) -	17	24	41	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	17	27	44
Brixworth - - - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	1	1	11	22	33
Daventry - - - - -	24	27	51	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	4	7	31	36	67
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.B.) -	12	11	23	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	13	14	27
Kettering - - - - -	38	44	82	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	42	50	92
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) -	7	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	6	14
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	7	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	7	15
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	12	20	32
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	2	6	11	14	25
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rut- land, Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough).	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Hants) - - - - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	18	29	47
Towcester - - - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	12	23	35
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Rutland)	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	6
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	55	54	109	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	4	6	59	61	120
TOTAL - - -	218	263	481	-	-	-	19	38	57	13	23	36	250	324	574
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH:															
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Hol- land D.], and Isle of Ely).	46	32	78	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	1	49	39	88
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], North- ampton Co., Rutland Co., and Hunts).	5	2	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	3	9
TOTAL - - -	51	34	85	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	1	1	55	42	97
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - - - -	31	26	57	1	-	1	2	6	8	-	-	-	34	32	66
Belford - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	5	7
Bellingham - - - - -	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	3	9
Berwick-on-Tweed - - - - -	25	32	57	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	2	4	28	38	66
Castle Ward - - - - -	27	36	63	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	28	39	67
Glendale - - - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	3	7	14	12	26
Haltwhistle - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	6	5	11
Hexham - - - - -	45	31	76	-	-	-	2	5	7	7	8	15	54	44	98
Morpeth - - - - -	41	26	67	-	-	-	4	6	10	3	-	3	48	32	80
Newcastle-on-Tyne (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-on-Tyne C. B.).	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	13	28
Rothbury - - - - -	10	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	6	16
Tynemouth - - - - -	195	137	332	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	5	8	200	146	346
TOTAL - - -	407	320	727	1	-	1	18	31	49	19	24	43	445	375	820

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
NOTTS :															
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	70	56	126	1	-	1	1	10	11	6	2	8	78	68	146
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	12	19
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R., and Don- caster B.) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	3
East Retford - - - - -	16	22	38	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	3	4	20	32	52
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	6	8
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	56	43	99	-	-	-	10	13	23	6	7	13	72	63	135
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.]) - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	8	29	23	52
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Leicester Co.) -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
Southwell - - - - -	19	27	46	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	22	32	54
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and York, W. R.) -	12	17	29	-	-	-	3	10	13	5	6	11	20	33	53
TOTAL - - -	209	206	415	1	-	1	22	47	69	25	23	48	257	276	533
OXFORD :															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C. B.) -	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Warwick Co.) - - - - -	33	43	76	-	-	-	-	8	8	6	6	12	39	57	96
Bicester (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	11	22	33	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	2	3	14	26	40
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Bucks) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - -	19	26	45	-	-	-	6	1	7	5	9	14	30	36	66
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Gloucester Co.) -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. B.) - - -	15	23	38	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	4	7	20	29	49
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	30	30	60	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	4	32	34	66
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	2	6	14	22	36
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	10	15	25
Witney - - - - -	36	34	70	-	-	-	2	7	9	5	12	17	43	53	96
Woodstock - - - - -	26	25	51	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	12	15	30	38	68
TOTAL - - -	195	241	436	1	-	1	18	29	47	28	51	79	242	321	563
PEMBROKE :															
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	16	17	33
Haverfordwest - - - - -	29	36	65	-	-	-	3	6	9	9	12	21	41	54	95
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	9	12	15	23	38
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Carmarthen Co.) - - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Pembroke - - - - -	32	21	53	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	4	10	39	28	67
TOTAL - - -	85	82	167	-	-	-	6	12	18	21	32	53	112	126	238

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.															
RADNOR :															
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Hereford Co.) - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	10	15
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	9	13
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	20	21	41	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	24	23	47
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	6	18	13	31
TOTAL - - -	43	48	91	-	-	-	3	3	6	8	9	17	54	60	114
RUTLAND :															
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	14	18	32
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Soke of Peterborough, Northampton Co., and Hunts).	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Northampton Co.).	11	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	19
TOTAL - - -	23	24	47	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	27	27	54
SALOP :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Shrews- bury B.).	36	27	63	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	41	31	72
Bridgenorth - - - - -	12	20	32	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	13	21	34
Church Stretton - - - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	8	11	19
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) -	3	4	7	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	6	6	12
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	9	22	31	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	4	10	27	37
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	13	28
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	13	17	30
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	6	9
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor Co. and Hereford Co.)	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	15	28	43	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	20	30	50
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Wenlock B.) - - - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	11	22
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	2	2	16	25	41
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	27	35	62	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	3	4	30	45	75
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	1	6	22	15	37
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co. and Worcester Co.)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Wellington - - - - -	29	34	63	-	-	-	9	13	22	6	10	16	44	57	101
Wem - - - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	1	8	9	2	-	2	15	18	33
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Flint Co.) -	10	14	24	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	12	18	30
TOTAL - - -	232	271	503	-	-	-	35	63	98	16	19	35	283	353	636
SOMERSET :															
Axbridge - - - - -	44	68	112	2	2	4	1	6	7	5	6	11	52	82	134
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Bath C. B.) - - - - -	18	28	46	-	-	-	4	9	13	2	4	6	24	41	65
Bridgwater - - - - -	31	53	84	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	12	17	38	68	106
Chard - - - - -	30	36	66	1	-	1	3	2	5	5	9	14	39	47	86
Clutton - - - - -	35	33	68	3	2	5	4	5	9	7	5	12	49	45	94
Dulverton - - - - -	6	4	10	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	3	4	10	9	19
Frome - - - - -	41	49	90	1	1	2	16	12	28	2	5	7	60	67	127
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	6	8	11	21	32

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
SOMERSET—<i>continued.</i>															
Langport - - - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	8	13	22	28	50
Long Ashton - - - - -	19	36	55	2	-	2	11	13	24	2	3	5	34	52	86
Shepton Mallet - - - - -	18	31	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	20	37	57
Taunton - - - - -	50	58	108	2	2	4	1	4	5	5	9	14	58	73	131
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	19	35	54	-	-	-	5	7	12	7	10	17	31	52	83
Wells - - - - -	26	35	61	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	29	38	67
Williton - - - - -	34	32	66	-	1	1	4	11	15	3	6	9	41	50	91
Wincanton - - - - -	22	34	56	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	5	10	28	40	68
Yeovil - - - - -	40	59	99	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	42	69	111
TOTAL - - -	458	622	1,080	13	9	22	56	80	136	61	108	169	588	819	1,407
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	23
Alton - - - - -	31	29	60	-	-	-	5	1	6	4	3	7	40	33	73
Alverstoke - - - - -	36	35	71	-	-	-	11	7	18	-	-	-	47	42	89
Andover - - - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	5	6	23	36	59
Basingstoke - - - - -	24	21	45	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	25	23	48
Catherington - - - - -	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	5	12
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Bournemouth C. B.) - - - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	2	3	16	15	31
Droxford - - - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	21	19	40
Fareham - - - - -	47	30	77	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	7	51	35	86
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	29	15	44	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	32	16	48
Fordingbridge - - - - -	5	15	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	9	12	8	25	33
Hartley Wintney - - - - -	41	42	83	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	4	8	46	49	95
Havant - - - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	20	23	43
Hursley - - - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	8	7	15
Kingsclere - - - - -	21	18	39	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	22	19	41
Lymington - - - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	21	24	45
New Forest - - - - -	14	27	41	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	17	27	44
Petersfield - - - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	11	21	32
Ringwood - - - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	10	15
Romsey - - - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	12	21	33
South Stoneham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton C. B.) - - - - -	37	37	74	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	39	41	80
Stockbridge - - - - -	12	8	20	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	16	14	30
Whitchurch - - - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	13	21
Winchester - - - - -	37	49	86	-	-	-	1	4	5	6	6	12	44	59	103
TOTAL - - -	477	493	970	-	-	-	45	55	100	28	41	69	550	589	1,139
ISLE OF WIGHT :															
Isle of Wight - - - - -	89	148	237	2	-	2	11	9	20	13	9	22	115	166	281
STAFFORD :															
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.).	7	5	12	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	3	4	11	11	22
Cannock - - - - -	34	29	63	-	-	-	10	11	21	5	3	8	49	43	92

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
STAFFORD—<i>continued</i>:															
Cheadle - - - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	1	4	20	27	47
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Dudley C. B.) - - - - -	76	79	155	-	-	-	28	44	72	26	44	70	130	167	297
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and Birmingham C. B.).	41	42	83	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	1	2	45	48	93
Leek - - - - -	33	36	69	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	2	3	39	44	83
Lichfield - - - - -	35	31	66	3	2	5	11	10	21	2	4	6	51	47	98
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-under-Lyme B.).	8	8	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	8	17
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	6	14
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	21	18	39	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	7	10	26	26	52
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Stafford - - - - -	43	38	81	-	-	-	5	21	26	4	2	6	52	61	113
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Hanley U. B.) - - -	99	84	183	-	-	-	19	35	54	7	11	18	125	130	255
Stone - - - - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	3	8	16	21	37
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	36	34	70	-	-	-	15	23	43	9	14	23	60	76	136
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	4	5	13	19	32
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	20	18	38
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Walsall C. B.) - - - - -	19	14	33	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	3	8	27	20	47
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and West Bromwich C. B.).	64	58	122	-	-	-	8	22	30	3	3	6	75	83	158
Wolstanton and Burslem - - - - -	59	72	131	-	-	-	5	13	18	5	10	15	69	95	164
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Wolverhampton C. B.)	68	66	134	-	-	-	8	24	32	4	1	5	80	91	171
TOTAL - - -	706	695	1,401	3	2	5	134	237	371	87	117	204	930	1,051	1,981
SUFFOLK, EAST:															
Blything - - - - -	22	31	53	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	28	35	63
Bosmere and Claydon - - - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	3	2	5	7	13	20	23	38	61
Hartismere - - - - -	20	21	41	-	1	1	3	9	12	10	15	25	33	46	79
Hoxne - - - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	13	21	34
Mutford and Lothingland - - - - -	38	37	75	1	-	1	-	5	5	-	12	12	39	54	93
Plomesgate - - - - -	27	35	62	-	-	-	3	4	7	6	8	14	36	47	83
Samford - - - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	1	1	15	24	39
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	4	6	12	23	35
Wangford - - - - -	19	22	41	-	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	24	25	49
Woodbridge - - - - -	30	33	63	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	7	8	31	41	72
TOTAL - - -	198	249	447	1	3	4	22	35	57	33	67	100	254	354	608
SUFFOLK, WEST:															
Cosford - - - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	15	16	31
Mildenhall - - - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	10	13	11	16	27
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	10	17	27
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	19	20	39	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	4	5	21	30	51
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, E.) - - - - -	7	16	23	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	8	14	18	32
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	33	29	62	-	-	-	7	2	9	4	4	8	44	35	79
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	5	13
Thingoe - - - - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	17	14	31
TOTAL - - -	107	116	223	-	-	-	13	11	24	20	24	44	140	151	291

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
SURREY :															
Chertsey - - - - -	41	52	93	1	1	2	3	10	13	2	3	5	47	66	113
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Croydon C. B.) - -	23	36	59	-	-	-	12	8	20	-	-	-	35	44	79
Dorking - - - - -	20	26	46	3	2	5	-	3	3	-	-	-	23	31	54
Epsom - - - - -	53	82	135	-	-	-	7	6	13	-	3	3	60	91	151
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - - -	30	25	55	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	1	1	35	31	66
Godstone - - - - -	19	25	44	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	3	22	27	49
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Guildford B.) - - -	49	68	117	1	-	1	6	6	12	9	9	18	65	83	148
Hambledon - - - - -	16	28	44	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	1	2	18	35	53
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	100	139	239	-	-	-	15	40	55	2	6	8	117	185	302
Reigate - - - - -	31	64	95	4	-	4	1	7	8	1	1	2	37	72	109
Richmond - - - - -	57	87	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	87	144
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and New Windsor B.) -	10	23	33	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	12	26	38
TOTAL - - -	449	655	1,104	9	3	12	51	95	146	19	25	44	528	778	1,306
SUSSEX, EAST :															
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - - - -	21	29	50	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	21	31	52
Cuckfield (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W.) - - - - -	39	44	83	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	1	2	42	50	92
Eastbourne - - - - -	43	44	87	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	49	50	99
East Grinstead - - - - -	15	29	44	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	3	4	18	36	54
Hailsham - - - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	4	5	18	27	45
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Lewes - - - - -	28	26	54	-	-	-	11	9	20	-	1	1	39	36	75
Newhaven - - - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	15	17	32
Rye - - - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	5	5	12	19	31
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W., and Brighton C. B.)	30	68	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	31	70	101
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	27	24	51	1	-	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	33	26	59
Uckfield - - - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	4	6	19	33	52
TOTAL - - -	255	333	588	1	1	2	31	40	71	11	24	35	298	398	696
SUSSEX, WEST :															
Chichester - - - - -	24	22	46	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	29	25	54
Cuckfield (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
East Preston - - - - -	40	65	105	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	10	12	44	75	119
Horsham - - - - -	45	57	102	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	6	6	48	66	114
Midhurst - - - - -	16	33	49	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	19	33	52
Petworth - - - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	4	19	23	42
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E., and Brighton C. B.)	21	24	45	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	3	6	29	34	63
Thakeham - - - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	13	15	28
Westbourne - - - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	11	23	34
West Hampnett - - - - -	32	47	79	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	34	51	85
TOTAL - - -	213	299	512	-	-	-	25	23	48	8	24	32	246	346	592

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
WARWICK :															
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	15	35	50	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	17	38	55
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B.) - - -	102	120	222	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	1	1	112	130	242
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	5	11	16	1	-	1	4	2	6	2	-	2	12	13	25
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Northampton Co.)	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	5	7
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Coventry C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foleshill - - - - -	17	16	33	-	-	-	8	3	11	4	11	15	29	30	59
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Meriden - - - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	13	22	35
Nuneaton - - - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	6	8	17	28	45
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - -	45	23	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	23	68
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	11	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	13	15	28
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	22	19	41	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	23	20	43
Southam - - - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	2	6	18	22	40
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	38	50	88	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	2	3	41	55	96
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	23
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick B.) - - -	37	60	97	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	41	66	107
TOTAL - - -	344	417	761	1	-	1	32	34	66	21	28	49	398	479	877
WESTMORLAND :															
East Ward - - - - -	18	7	25	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	2	3	23	13	36
Kendal - - - - -	29	51	80	-	-	-	20	15	35	-	1	1	49	67	116
West Ward - - - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	9	6	15
TOTAL - - -	51	60	111	-	-	-	29	23	52	1	3	4	81	86	167
WILTS :															
Amesbury - - - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	1	12	19	31
Bradford-on-Avon - - - - -	26	19	45	-	-	-	8	8	16	3	-	3	37	27	64
Calne - - - - -	19	20	39	-	-	-	1	7	8	2	5	7	22	32	54
Chippenham - - - - -	41	48	89	1	-	1	11	4	15	-	2	2	53	54	107
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett - - - - -	10	23	33	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	13	28	41
Devizes - - - - -	40	42	82	-	-	-	7	11	18	3	-	3	50	53	103
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks)	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	11	11	22
Malmesbury - - - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	4	11	26	37
Marlborough - - - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	12	20	32
Mere - - - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3	11	15	26
Pewsey - - - - -	27	26	53	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	29	27	56
Salisbury - - - - -	40	53	93	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	8	10	44	65	109
Swindon and Highworth - - - - -	86	80	166	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	2	3	89	89	178
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury - - - - -	13	17	30	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	14	22	36
Trowbridge and Melksham - - - - -	19	38	57	-	-	-	1	10	11	3	8	11	23	56	79
Warminster - - - - -	15	29	44	-	-	-	4	1	5	8	8	16	27	38	65
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - - - -	18	25	43	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	11	13	23	36	59
Wilton - - - - -	11	23	34	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	12	26	38
TOTAL - - -	409	517	926	1	-	1	50	68	118	33	59	92	493	644	1,137

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
WORCESTER :															
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	13	23
Bromsgrove - - - - -	36	52	88	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	6	8	44	59	103
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Droitwich - - - - -	32	46	78	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	3	3	36	51	87
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	13	26	39	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	15	26	41
Kidderminster - - - - -	62	61	123	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	1	1	70	71	141
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Birmingham C. B.) - - -	28	46	74	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	32	56	88
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Martley - - - - -	13	28	41	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	-	3	18	33	51
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pershore - - - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	5	9	24	35	59
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.) - - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	12	19
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	20	33	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	33	53
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	64	76	140	-	-	-	10	11	21	4	10	14	78	97	175
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	7	13	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	10	14	24
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Upton-on-Severn - - - - -	32	43	75	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	2	2	37	51	88
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and West Bromwich C. B.) - - -	25	34	59	-	-	-	4	9	13	2	3	5	31	46	77
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	375	516	891	-	-	-	47	61	108	18	30	48	440	607	1,047
YORK, EAST RIDING :															
Beverley - - - - -	32	32	64	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	-	2	36	35	71
Bridlington - - - - -	23	25	48	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	24	26	50
Driffield - - - - -	32	31	63	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	8	14	38	45	83
Howden - - - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	2	4	15	24	39
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	10	18
Patrington - - - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22
Pocklington - - - - -	17	16	33	-	-	-	1	7	8	2	-	2	20	23	43
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	10
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> Kingston-upon-Hull C. B.) -	17	30	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	17	33	50
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Skirlaugh - - - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	13	12	25
York (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R. and W. R., and York C. B.) - - - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	8	10	18
TOTAL - - -	174	198	372	-	-	-	9	23	32	13	18	31	196	239	435
YORK, NORTH RIDING :															
Aysgarth - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Bedale - - - - -	10	16	26	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	12	17	29
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Easingwold - - - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	15	24

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>															
YORK, NORTH RIDING— <i>continued.</i>															
Guisborough - - - - -	26	23	49	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	28	23	51
Helmsley - - - - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	16	10	20
Kirkby Moorside - - - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	10	12	22
Leyburn - - - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	11	14	25
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2	15	18	33
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> Middlesbrough C. B.) - - - - -	55	43	98	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	57	45	102
Northallerton - - - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	1	3	20	21	41
Pickering - - - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	11	8	19
Reeth - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	4	6
Richmond - - - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	15	11	26
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - - - -	42	68	110	-	-	-	3	1	4	8	4	12	53	73	126
Stokesley - - - - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2	10	13	23
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	7	9
Thirsk - - - - -	18	18	36	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4	23	20	43
Whitby - - - - -	35	19	54	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	2	35	25	60
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	5	5	10	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	6	8	14
TOTAL - - -	288	305	593	2	-	2	23	30	53	20	14	34	333	349	682
YORK, WEST RIDING :															
Barnsley - - - - -	82	74	156	-	1	1	5	8	13	13	23	36	100	106	206
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C.B.) - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	7	13
Dewsbury - - - - -	148	118	266	1	1	2	2	4	6	-	1	1	151	124	275
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Doncaster B.) - - - - -	39	42	81	2	-	2	8	12	20	3	8	11	52	62	114
Goole (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - - - - -	21	18	39	1	-	1	2	4	6	-	-	-	24	22	46
Great Ouseburn - - - - -	7	8	15	-	1	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	11	10	21
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> Halifax C. B.) - - - - -	107	121	228	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	2	109	124	233
Hemsworth - - - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	9	15	24
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.) - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	2	5
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> Huddersfield C. B.) - - - - -	42	60	102	-	-	-	16	6	22	1	-	1	59	66	125
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.) - - - - -	2	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9
Keighley - - - - -	59	78	137	-	1	1	9	19	28	1	1	2	69	99	168
Knaresborough - - - - -	30	38	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	31	41	72
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> Leeds C. B.) - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	4
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> Bradford C. B.) - - - - -	61	77	138	1	-	1	17	23	40	5	5	10	84	105	189
Pateley Bridge - - - - -	7	2	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	9	2	11
Penistone - - - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	-	3	21	19	40
Pontefract - - - - -	38	54	92	-	-	-	3	10	13	-	2	2	41	66	107
Ripon (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	3	5	15	30	45
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> Rotherham C. B.) - - - - -	34	33	67	1	-	1	8	11	19	4	8	12	47	52	99
Saddleworth - - - - -	8	17	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	25
Sedbergh - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	12	18	30
Settle - - - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	13	14	27
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.) - - - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	7	7	14
Skipton - - - - -	54	41	95	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	1	1	56	48	104
Tadcaster - - - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	18	26	44
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	6
Todmorden - - - - -	39	36	75	-	-	-	6	8	14	-	-	-	45	44	89
Wakefield - - - - -	94	65	159	-	-	-	10	9	19	6	8	14	110	82	192
Wetherby - - - - -	20	16	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16	36

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
YORK, WEST RIDING—<i>continued.</i>															
Wharfedale - - - - -	37	53	90	1	-	1	8	6	14	-	2	2	46	61	107
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Derby Co.) - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	7	9	16
Wortley - - - - -	26	21	47	-	-	-	5	2	7	1	8	9	32	31	63
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R. and N. R., and York C.B.)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - - -	1,051	1,091	2,142	7	4	11	115	159	274	53	88	141	1,226	1,342	2,568
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.															
BARROW-IN-FURNESS:															
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	49	57	106	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	3	3	54	66	120
BATH:															
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	80	117	197	-	-	-	24	37	61	2	3	5	106	157	263
BIRKENHEAD:															
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - -	115	160	275	-	-	-	24	39	63	19	10	29	158	209	367
BIRMINGHAM:															
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	191	210	401	-	-	-	25	60	85	2	-	2	218	270	488
Birmingham - - - - -	529	461	990	-	-	-	74	73	147	-	3	3	603	537	1,140
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	64	87	151	-	-	-	2	8	10	5	4	9	71	99	170
TOTAL - - -	784	758	1,542	-	-	-	101	141	242	7	7	14	892	906	1,798
BLACKBURN:															
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	93	132	225	1	2	3	89	58	147	1	-	1	184	192	376
BOLTON:															
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	258	272	530	4	3	7	4	2	6	5	7	12	271	284	555
BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE:															
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co., and Liverpool C.B.).	82	87	169	2	-	2	11	6	17	-	-	-	95	93	188
BOURNEMOUTH:															
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - -	45	48	93	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	3	8	51	52	103
BRADFORD:															
Bradford - - - - -	227	238	465	1	3	4	66	46	112	3	5	8	297	292	589
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - -	49	53	102	-	-	-	7	13	20	4	2	6	60	68	128
TOTAL - - -	276	291	567	1	3	4	73	59	132	7	7	14	357	360	717

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES—continued.															
BRIGHTON :															
Brighton - - - - -	196	267	463	-	-	-	47	41	88	22	20	42	265	328	593
Steyning (part, see E. and W. Sussex) - -	12	21	33	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	13	21	34
TOTAL - - -	208	288	496	-	-	-	48	41	89	22	20	42	278	349	627
BRISTOL :															
Bristol - - - - -	374	435	809	30	8	38	175	284	459	39	72	111	618	799	1,417
BURNLEY :															
Burnley (part, see Lancaster Co.) - - -	83	120	203	-	-	-	42	37	79	1	1	2	126	158	284
BURTON-ON-TRENT :															
Burton-on-Trent (part, see Derby Co. and Stafford Co.).	36	46	82	4	2	6	23	14	37	4	2	6	67	64	131
BURY :															
Bury (part, see Lancaster Co.) - - - -	67	64	131	-	-	-	19	11	30	2	1	3	88	76	164
CANTERBURY :															
Blean (part, see Kent) - - - - -	4	-	4	2	5	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	5	13
Bridge (part, see Kent) - - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Canterbury - - - - -	23	-	23	6	13	19	6	5	11	-	5	5	35	23	58
TOTAL - - -	28	-	28	9	19	28	7	5	12	1	5	6	45	29	74
CARDIFF :															
Cardiff (part, see Glamorgan Co.) - - -	268	328	596	4	2	6	7	6	13	19	33	52	298	369	667
CHESTER :															
Chester (part, see Chester Co.) - - - -	21	38	59	3	1	4	33	42	75	3	1	4	60	82	142
COVENTRY :															
Coventry (part, see Warwick Co.) - - -	61	72	133	-	-	-	13	31	44	-	-	-	74	103	177

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued.</i>															
CROYDON :															
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Surrey) - -	17	48	65	93	130	223	12	20	32	-	2	2	122	200	322
DERBY :															
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	133	155	288	-	-	-	9	9	18	2	5	7	144	169	313
DEVONPORT :															
Devonport - - - - -	66	71	137	-	-	-	13	12	25	-	-	-	79	83	162
DUDLEY :															
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	58	54	112	-	-	-	22	36	58	16	23	39	96	113	209
EXETER :															
Exeter - - - - -	66	81	147	3	2	5	10	14	24	21	16	37	100	113	213
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - -	8	19	27	1	-	1	1	5	6	5	1	6	15	25	40
TOTAL - - -	74	100	174	4	2	6	11	19	30	26	17	43	115	138	253
GATESHEAD :															
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	91	93	184	2	-	2	16	25	41	5	2	7	114	120	234
GLOUCESTER :															
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	42	52	94	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	5	45	56	101
GREAT YARMOUTH :															
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	43	44	87	1	2	3	34	52	86	2	6	8	80	104	184
TOTAL - - -	43	44	87	1	2	3	34	52	86	2	6	8	80	104	184
GRIMSBY :															
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, [Lindsey D.]) - -	67	51	118	-	-	-	7	4	11	10	14	24	84	69	153
HALIFAX :															
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - - -	125	115	240	1	-	1	3	2	5	4	7	11	133	124	257
HANLEY :															
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	63	69	132	-	-	-	20	13	33	14	14	28	97	96	193

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued.</i>															
HASTINGS :															
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	3	17	20	40	73	113	1	3	4	-	-	-	44	93	137
TOTAL - - -	3	18	21	40	73	113	1	3	4	-	-	-	44	94	138
HUDDERSFIELD :															
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	84	118	202	-	-	-	16	17	33	-	-	-	100	135	235
IPSWICH :															
Ipswich - - - - -	75	96	1 1	2	-	2	13	12	25	3	8	11	93	116	209
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL :															
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	119	98	217	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	126	106	232
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - -	105	156	261	1	-	1	7	11	18	12	9	21	125	176	301
TOTAL - - -	224	254	478	1	-	1	14	19	33	12	9	21	251	282	533
LEEDS :															
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	55	65	120	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	58	72	130
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	25	23	48	-	1	1	4	1	5	1	-	1	30	25	55
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	56	51	107	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	60	56	116
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	294	320	614	4	6	10	53	67	120	4	5	9	355	398	753
TOTAL - - -	430	459	889	6	8	14	59	73	132	8	11	19	503	551	1,054
LEICESTER :															
Leicester - - - - -	234	300	534	-	-	-	27	30	57	6	21	27	317	351	668
LINCOLN :															
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln Co. [Kesteven D.] and [Lindsey D.]).	53	64	117	1	1	2	15	15	30	7	9	16	76	89	165
LIVERPOOL :															
Liverpool - - - - -	305	437	742	7	6	13	41	63	104	3	1	4	356	507	863
Toxteth Park - - - - -	139	195	334	1	3	4	81	55	136	1	7	8	222	260	482
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Bootle C. B.).	503	829	1,332	2	1	3	89	63	152	-	1	1	594	894	1,488
TOTAL - - -	947	1,461	2,403	10	10	20	211	181	392	4	9	13	1,172	1,661	2,833

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued.</i>															
MANCHESTER:															
Chorlton (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	260	406	666	9	4	13	85	99	184	-	-	-	354	509	863
Manchester - - - - -	185	191	376	-	-	-	106	114	220	-	-	-	291	305	596
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	115	112	227	1	1	2	41	35	76	-	-	-	157	148	305
TOTAL - - -	560	709	1,269	10	5	15	232	248	480	-	-	-	802	962	1,764
MIDDLESBROUGH:															
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - -	107	99	206	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	1	2	109	106	215
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:															
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland)	366	298	664	1	-	1	1	10	11	8	13	21	376	321	697
NEWPORT (MON.):															
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - -	88	92	180	-	1	1	-	2	2	6	10	16	94	105	199
NORTHAMPTON:															
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	9
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	118	95	213	-	-	-	9	9	18	8	16	24	135	120	255
TOTAL - - -	125	97	222	-	-	-	9	9	18	8	16	24	142	122	264
NORWICH:															
Norwich - - - - -	129	163	292	-	-	-	30	38	68	36	88	124	195	289	484
NOTTINGHAM:															
Nottingham - - - - -	312	352	664	3	-	3	114	124	238	55	97	152	484	573	1,057
OLDHAM:															
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	131	145	276	5	5	10	56	56	112	2	1	3	194	207	401
OXFORD:															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	21	42	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	23	42	65
Oxford - - - - -	28	54	82	1	1	2	10	10	20	-	-	-	39	65	104
TOTAL - - -	49	96	145	1	1	2	10	10	20	2	-	2	62	107	169

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued</i> .															
PLYMOUTH :															
Plymouth - - - - -	117	148	265	3	1	4	47	64	111	32	54	86	199	267	466
PORTSMOUTH :															
Portsmouth - - - - -	202	259	461	17	5	22	62	84	146	25	74	99	306	422	728
PRESTON :															
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	106	177	283	-	-	-	67	50	117	-	1	1	173	228	401
READING :															
Reading - - - - -	56	73	129	-	-	-	21	24	45	1	2	3	78	99	177
ROCHDALE :															
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	72	103	175	2	2	4	33	40	73	2	-	2	109	145	254
ROTHERHAM :															
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	84	63	147	-	-	-	29	19	48	3	3	6	116	85	201
ST. HELENS :															
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	75	81	156	1	-	1	34	16	50	12	11	23	122	108	230
SALFORD :															
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	245	207	452	7	4	11	122	138	260	1	1	2	375	350	725
SHEFFIELD :															
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	118	143	261	-	-	-	58	54	112	5	1	6	181	198	379
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	199	229	428	-	-	-	86	89	175	26	39	65	311	357	668
TOTAL - - -	317	372	689	-	-	-	144	143	287	31	40	71	492	555	1,047
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Southampton - - - - -	66	82	148	1	-	1	62	47	109	27	32	59	156	161	317
South Stoneham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) -	37	57	94	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	8	14	46	66	112
TOTAL - - -	103	139	242	1	-	1	65	48	113	33	40	73	202	227	429

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued</i> .															
SOUTH SHIELDS :															
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	72	57	129	-	-	-	21	18	39	6	2	8	99	77	176
STOCKPORT :															
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Lancaster Co.)	127	146	273	4	1	5	35	60	95	9	20	29	175	227	402
SUNDERLAND :															
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	169	151	320	-	1	1	33	35	68	-	2	2	202	189	391
SWANSEA :															
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	127	152	279	-	-	-	18	12	30	17	28	45	162	192	354
WALSALL :															
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	96	73	174	-	-	-	1	9	10	17	21	38	114	108	222
WARRINGTON :															
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	41	55	96	-	-	-	20	22	42	2	3	5	63	80	143
WEST BROMWICH :															
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	79	73	152	-	-	-	36	33	69	4	13	17	119	119	238
WEST HAM :															
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - -	374	420	794	8	2	10	11	17	28	5	9	14	398	448	846
WEST HARTLEPOOL :															
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	35	33	68	-	-	-	9	9	18	-	-	-	44	42	86
WIGAN :															
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	51	60	111	-	-	-	30	24	54	-	-	-	81	84	165
WOLVERHAMPTON :															
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	144	146	290	-	-	-	23	33	56	-	-	-	167	179	346
WORCESTER :															
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	65	80	145	-	-	-	7	11	18	4	4	8	76	95	171
YORK :															
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R., N. R., and W. R.) -	33	32	65	22	30	52	35	60	95	-	1	1	90	123	213

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHE- DULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890:															
BARNSTAPLE:															
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	10	22	32	-	-	-	3	9	12	-	-	-	13	31	44
BEDFORD:															
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	35	44	79	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	35	45	80
BURY ST. EDMUNDS:															
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	18	26	44
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - - - - -	59	79	138	4	1	5	-	1	1	4	3	7	67	84	151
COLCHESTER:															
Colchester - - - - -	31	60	91	3	-	3	7	7	14	5	8	13	46	75	121
DONCASTER:															
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.)- -	26	17	43	2	-	2	12	15	27	2	1	3	42	33	75
GRANTHAM:															
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Lincoln Co. [Kesteven D.]).	11	26	37	6	-	6	12	8	20	4	2	6	33	36	69
GRAVESEND:															
Gravesend and Milton - - - - -	33	41	74	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	38	47	85
GUILDFORD:															
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	27	33	60	1	-	1	3	5	8	-	-	-	31	38	69
HEREFORD:															
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.)- - - -	38	50	88	-	-	-	3	8	11	3	9	12	44	67	111
KING'S LYNN:															
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	7	3	10	4	8	12	23	26	49

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890— <i>continued.</i>															
LONDON, CITY OF :															
London, City of - - - - -	111	167	278	-	-	-	102	61	163	-	-	-	213	228	441
NEWARK :															
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.] and Notts).*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEWBURY :															
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	19	22	41
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME :															
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) -	16	21	37	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	17	22	39
NEW WINDSOR :															
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Surrey) - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	-	12	26	38
SHREWSBURY :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Salop) -	38	40	78	-	-	-	8	12	20	-	-	-	46	52	98
TIVERTON :															
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	17	26	43
WARWICK :															
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	16	30	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	30	46
WENLOCK :															
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	28	25	53	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	5	29	30	59

* Has ceased to be a Local Authority.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1903.

COUNTY OR BOROUGH.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darenth Asylum.			In Rochester House Asylum.			TOTAL.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London County	Bethnal Green - - -	35	51	86	14	7	21	37	44	81	4	1	5	90	103	193
	Camberwell - - -	29	39	68	70	81	151	64	72	136	4	5	9	167	197	364
	Chelsea - - -	6	3	9	15	25	40	23	22	45		1	1	44	51	95
	Fulham - - -	6	6	12	17	14	31	21	9	30	4	-	4	48	29	77
	George's, St. - - -	9	7	16	23	30	53	31	24	55	1	2	3	64	63	127
	George's, St., in the East - -	28	27	55	5	4	9	23	23	46	3	1	4	59	55	114
	Giles, St., and St. George -	4	6	10	22	31	53	6	6	12	2	-	2	34	43	77
	Greenwich - - -	7	8	15	46	34	80	42	51	93	7	4	11	102	97	199
	Hackney - - -	31	54	85	13	14	27	43	32	75	3	1	4	90	101	191
	Hammersmith - - -	9	7	16	16	20	36	17	13	30	1	1	2	43	41	84
	Hampstead - - -	9	18	27	1	-	1	10	8	18	1	1	2	21	27	48
	Holborn - - -	25	31	56	91	131	222	44	33	77	5	5	10	165	200	365
	Islington - - -	32	44	76	10	15	25	61	37	98	5	2	7	103	98	206
	Kensington - - -	26	19	45	13	22	35	31	19	50	2	1	3	72	61	133
	Lambeth - - -	28	29	57	116	163	279	82	85	167	8	6	14	234	233	517
	Lewisham - - -	2	5	7	14	20	34	17	14	31	1	1	2	34	40	74
	Marylebone, St. - - -	62	60	122	7	11	18	28	37	65	3	-	3	100	108	203
	Mile End Old Town - - -	34	35	69	14	10	24	23	27	50	4	2	6	75	74	149
	Olave's, St. - - -	12	13	25	58	76	134	37	24	61	4	-	4	111	113	224
	Paddington - - -	19	19	38	1	5	6	27	12	39	2	1	3	49	37	86
	Pancras, St. - - -	130	194	324	17	83	160	79	79	158	5	1	6	291	357	648
	Poplar - - -	33	47	80	14	43	57	44	43	87	1	4	5	92	137	229
	Shoreditch - - -	48	65	113	13	5	18	41	35	76	6	1	7	108	136	214
	Southwark - - -	16	21	37	79	75	154	70	59	129	8	3	11	173	158	331
	Stepney - - -	21	25	46	5	8	13	15	9	24	-	2	2	41	44	85
	Strand - - -	4	5	9	17	17	34	12	7	19	1	1	2	34	30	64
	Wandsworth and Clapham -	14	20	34	52	48	100	65	41	106	6	3	9	137	112	249
	Westminster - - -	7	5	12	29	28	57	12	5	17	-	1	1	48	39	87
	Whitechapel - - -	43	50	93	8	7	15	27	17	44	1	3	4	79	77	156
	Woolwich - - -	2	5	7	18	14	32	23	23	51	2	4	6	50	46	96
	TOTAL - - -	731	918	1,649	878	1,041	1,919	1,060	910	1,970	94	58	152	2,763	2,927	5,690
City of London Cornwall	City of London - - -	81	37	118	4	6	10	10	9	19	-	2	2	95	54	149
	Falmouth - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
GRAND TOTAL - - -		812	955	1,767	882	1,048	1,930	1,070	919	1,989	94	60	154	2,858	2,982	5,840

TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the Year 1902 will be found in Appendix B., Table IV. (2.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1902.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1902.																		DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1902.														
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																		Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
								Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																								
Beds, Herts and Hunts - -	4	5	9	441	549	990	999	109	113	222	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	9	18	17	15	32	-	-	-	52	51	103	2	1	3	44	45	89	-	-	-			
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	2	3	5	305	379	684	689	75	71	146	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	13	21	7	7	14	-	-	-	32	31	63	2	-	2	25	22	47	1	-	1			
Bucks - - - - -	9	5	14	224	256	480	494	63	61	124	1	1	2	-	-	-	9	10	19	4	5	9	-	-	-	22	30	52	1	2	3	20	18	38	1	1	2			
Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	-	-	-	249	305	(a)554	554	58	67	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	19	29	2	3	5	-	-	-	29	40	69	-	-	-	23	34	57	-	-	-			
Cardiff, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C.	20	20	40	313	295	608	648	66	56	122	8	8	16	-	-	-	8	5	13	4	2	6	1	-	1	39	18	57	4	2	6	20	12	32	3	1	4			
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :																																								
Chester - - - - -	-	1	1	449	525	974	975	123	123	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	24	27	16	23	39	-	-	-	42	81	123	-	-	-	34	46	80	-	-	-			
Parkside - - - - -	14	20	34	324	415	739	773	78	84	162	2	2	4	1	2	3	17	26	43	1	1	2	-	-	-	46	58	104	1	2	3	21	24	45	-	2	2			
Cornwall - - - - -	25	23	48	344	425	769	817	55	83	138	1	4	5	-	1	1	12	18	30	2	6	8	-	1	1	26	54	80	-	1	1	13	34	47	-	-	-			
Cumberland and Westmorland -	27	35	62	313	289	602	664	88	102	190	7	7	14	-	1	1	24	23	47	2	3	5	-	1	1	46	53	99	6	6	12	32	38	70	3	4	7			
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	30	16	46	342	336	678	724	109	91	200	10	6	16	2	1	3	20	19	39	4	2	6	-	-	-	58	51	109	5	4	9	28	36	64	1	2	3			
Derby C. - - - - -	-	-	-	376	352	728	728	112	156	268	1	-	1	-	19	19	16	20	36	6	31	37	-	-	-	86	111	197	-	-	-	32	37	69	-	-	-			
Devon - - - - -	4	-	4	510	675	1,185	1,189	121	119	240	2	-	2	-	-	-	20	28	48	5	7	12	-	-	-	63	45	108	3	-	3	42	31	73	-	-	-			
Dorset - - - - -	45	63	108	320	308	628	736	75	73	148	12	16	28	-	-	-	9	12	21	27	6	33	2	3	5	52	26	78	4	10	14	17	21	38	2	7	9			
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	4	2	6	750	685	1,435	1,441	214	152	366	3	1	4	2	-	2	38	33	71	14	5	19	2	-	2	77	76	153	2	1	3	60	69	129	-	-	-			
Essex and Colchester B. - -	15	36	51	650	997	1,647	1,698	329	353	682	4	1	5	-	1	1	49	66	115	9	11	20	-	1	1	162	193	355	5	-	5	150	142	292	2	-	2			
Glamorgan and Swansea C.B. -	20	17	37	925	879	1,804	1,841	294	268	562	9	8	17	-	-	-	40	32	72	3	33	36	1	1	2	149	163	312	5	4	9	97	67	164	1	-	1			
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.	9	6	15	459	543	1,002	1,017	142	165	307	2	2	4	-	-	-	9	32	41	30	30	60	-	1	1	53	66	119	2	-	2	32	49	81	-	-	-			
Hants - - - - -	4	-	4	551	583	1,134	1,138	120	114	234	3	1	4	-	-	-	15	21	36	3	10	13	-	-	-	83	85	168	3	1	4	32	40	72	-	-	-			
Hereford C., and Hereford B. -	2	1	3	189	228	417	420	65	94	159	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	14	18	15	53	68	-	-	-	20	25	45	1	-	1	15	14	29	-	-	-			
Herts - - - - -	1	-	1	239	299	538	539	97	89	186	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	10	24	21	18	39	-	-	-	37	47	84	-	-	-	16	26	42	-	-	-			
Kent and Gravesend B. :																																								
Barming Heath - - - - -	2	1	3	626	748	1,374	1,377	231	216	447	3	1	4	-	1	1	32	33	65	10	7	17	-	-	-	155	132	287	1	2	3	74	98	172	-	-	-			
Chartham - - - - -	12	20	32	496	495	991	1,023	115	119	234	4	7	11	2	-	2	7	8	15	22	24	47	2	4	6	76	49	125	4	4	8	23	33	56	2	2	4			

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26 (see Appendix B., Table VII.)

TABLE III.

on the 1st January 1903, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

be found in Appendix B., Table V. (3.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B., Table VI.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1902.										NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1903.							RECOVERY RATES.										MORTALITY RATES.						County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Sche- dule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R. 			Total Number of Lunatics.			Average Number Resident during 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1902, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the year 1902.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
1	60	41	101	-	-	-	56	40	96	2	4	6	440	571	1,011	1,017	437	568	1,005	47·8	46·4	47·1	7·9	6·8	7·3	13·7	7·2	10·0	10·8	6·1	8·3	Beds, &c.		
2	37	45	82	-	-	-	36	38	74	2	4	6	311	373	684	690	313	380	693	36·8	34·4	35·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	11·8	11·8	11·8	9·7	9·9	9·8	Berks, &c.		
3	32	16	48	1	1	2	31	12	43	7	5	12	235	271	506	518	237	266	503	33·9	32·1	33·0	6·8	5·6	6·1	13·5	6·0	9·5	10·8	5·0	7·8	Bucks.		
4	38	20	58	-	-	-	25	12	37	-	-	-	240	312	(a)552	552	239	308	547	41·1	53·1	47·5	7·5	9·1	8·4	15·9	6·5	10·6	12·4	5·4	8·5	Cambridge, &c.		
5	33	30	63	3	2	5	30	26	56	20	22	42	307	301	608	650	330	316	646	32·3	22·2	27·6	5·0	3·2	4·2	10·0	9·5	9·8	8·3	8·1	8·2	Carmarthen, &c. Chester, C., &c. :		
6	60	55	115	-	-	-	51	51	102	-	-	-	470	513	983	983	465	511	976	31·8	46·0	38·6	5·9	7·1	6·6	12·9	10·8	11·8	10·5	8·5	9·4	Chester.		
7	32	45	77	2	2	4	30	43	73	13	17	30	325	399	724	754	334	425	759	27·6	29·6	28·7	5·1	4·6	4·8	9·6	10·6	10·1	7·7	8·7	8·3	Parkside.]		
8	22	40	62	-	3	3	16	22	38	25	20	45	351	417	768	813	365	439	804	24·5	44·7	36·4	3·1	6·4	4·9	6·0	9·1	7·7	5·2	7·5	6·5	Cornwall.		
9	29	32	61	4	2	6	29	32	61	30	39	69	323	302	625	694	344	333	677	37·2	38·8	38·0	7·5	8·9	8·2	8·4	9·6	9·0	6·8	7·5	7·2	Cumberland, &c.		
10	36	27	63	3	-	3	34	27	61	33	19	52	354	346	700	752	388	364	752	27·2	40·9	33·5	5·8	8·1	6·9	9·3	7·4	8·4	7·5	6·1	6·8	Denbigh, &c.		
11	31	25	56	-	-	-	29	23	52	1	-	1	370	372	742	743	376	363	739	30·2	34·9	32·5	6·6	7·6	7·1	8·2	6·9	7·6	6·4	5·1	5·7	Derby C.		
12	46	63	109	-	-	-	20	15	35	1	-	1	525	686	1,211	1,212	514	675	1,189	36·2	27·7	32·0	6·6	3·9	5·1	8·9	9·3	9·2	7·2	7·9	7·6	Devon.		
13	35	25	60	4	1	5	35	25	60	47	70	117	306	323	629	746	355	382	737	35·4	31·3	33·0	3·9	4·7	4·3	9·9	6·5	8·1	8·0	5·6	6·8	Dorset.		
14	137	56	193	1	-	1	101	43	144	5	2	7	749	705	1,454	1,461	757	696	1,453	30·3	46·9	37·4	6·2	8·2	7·1	18·1	8·0	13·3	14·2	6·7	10·7	Durham C., &c.		
15	116	88	204	4	-	4	99	75	174	14	48	62	702	1,057	1,759	1,821	689	1,071	1,760	46·9	41·6	44·2	15·1	10·3	12·3	16·8	8·2	11·6	11·7	6·4	8·6	Essex, &c.		
16	90	91	181	2	-	2	63	61	124	21	23	44	979	887	1,866	1,910	967	897	1,864	33·3	28·5	31·2	7·8	5·8	6·8	9·3	10·1	9·7	7·3	7·8	7·5	Glamorgan, &c.		
17	56	62	118	2	3	5	52	52	104	9	7	16	492	579	1,071	1,087	484	568	1,052	28·6	36·3	32·8	5·2	6·9	6·1	11·6	10·9	11·2	9·2	8·7	8·9	Gloucester C., &c.		
18	56	58	114	1	-	1	45	48	93	3	-	3	533	554	1,087	1,090	532	564	1,096	27·4	38·5	32·6	4·7	5·7	5·2	10·5	10·3	10·4	8·3	8·3	8·3	Hants.		
19	14	24	38	-	-	-	6	13	19	1	1	2	221	273	494	496	204	249	453	32·6	35·9	34·1	6·0	4·4	5·1	6·9	9·6	8·4	5·5	7·4	6·6	Hereford C., &c.		
20	15	18	33	-	-	-	15	16	31	1	-	1	284	323	607	608	265	311	576	21·1	36·6	28·6	4·7	6·7	5·8	5·7	5·8	5·7	4·5	4·6	4·6	Herts.		
21	101	94	195	-	1	1	66	55	121	1	1	2	602	738	1,340	1,342	623	744	1,367	33·5	47·1	40·1	8·6	10·2	9·4	16·2	12·6	14·3	11·8	9·8	10·7	Kent, &c. : Barming Heath.		
22	67	56	123	1	1	2	67	54	121	14	26	40	466	503	969	1,009	492	523	1,015	25·6	34·7	30·3	3·7	5·2	4·5	13·6	10·7	12·1	10·8	8·8	9·8	Chartham.		

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26 (see Appendix B., Table VII.).

(continued.)

TABLE III.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C.=County. C.B.=County-Borough. B.=Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1902.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1902.																		DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1902.														
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.															Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
											Private (including Criminal Patients.)			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
														On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).																										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs. and Stockport (part) C.B.																																								
Lancaster - - - - -	9	19	28	572	1,446	2,018	2,046	139	396	535	4	6	10	-	-	-	26	58	84	6	23	29	1	4	5	80	368	448	4	2	6	21	78	99	2	1	3			
Rainhill - - - - -	4	2	6	1,035	1,062	2,097	2,103	317	337	654	6	9	15	-	-	-	35	40	75	18	18	36	-	-	-	222	238	460	-	1	1	77	102	179	-	1	1			
Prestwich - - - - -	14	15	29	1,201	1,475	(a)2,676	2,705	448	401	849	11	3	14	-	-	-	50	68	118	42	16	58	-	-	-	348	264	612	2	2	4	126	144	270	1	1	2			
Whittingham - - - - -	-	2	2	1,077	1,023	2,100	2,102	360	326	686	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	11	22	16	12	28	-	-	-	218	192	410	1	2	3	49	54	103	-	-	-			
Winwick (New Asylum, which in- cludes Patients in Winwick Hall).	-	-	-	50	-	50	50	709	670	1,379	-	-	-	8	10	18	-	-	-	681	660	1,341	-	-	-	13	15	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Leicester C. and Rutland - - -	12	17	29	210	242	452	481	60	62	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	24	4	1	5	-	-	-	21	30	51	1	3	4	17	20	37	1	-	1			
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B.	-	1	1	358	384	742	743	115	123	238	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	15	26	6	8	14	-	-	-	41	56	97	-	-	-	33	50	83	-	-	-			
Lincoln (Kesteven Div.) (New Asylum to which Patients in Old Grantham Workhouse were removed in 1902).	-	-	-	61	70	131	131	26	68	94	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	49	53	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-			
London C. :																																								
Banstead - - - - -	11	7	18	1,064	1,375	2,439	2,457	271	232	503	4	1	5	-	-	-	38	51	89	10	11	21	-	1	1	121	142	263	1	4	5	105	105	210	1	1	2			
Bexley - - - - -	13	10	23	1,002	1,026	2,028	2,051	224	295	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	50	80	5	13	18	-	-	-	98	139	237	1	6	7	76	104	180	-	-	-			
Cane Hill - - - - -	9	13	22	925	1,223	2,148	2,170	181	142	323	5	-	5	5	-	5	31	43	74	3	2	5	1	-	1	95	114	209	4	4	8	69	63	132	2	-	2			
Claybury - - - - -	69	33	102	928	1,376	2,304	2,406	180	265	445	22	-	22	-	-	-	34	66	100	13	12	25	8	-	8	85	152	237	16	4	20	60	97	157	9	2	11			
Colney Hatch - - - - -	10	11	21	906	1,573	2,479	2,500	187	291	478	5	1	6	1	-	1	42	68	110	10	23	33	-	-	-	78	175	253	3	1	4	58	120	178	2	-	2			
Hanwell - - - - -	10	19	29	975	1,541	2,516	2,545	228	253	481	2	1	3	-	2	2	44	48	92	9	19	28	-	-	-	104	144	248	2	7	9	80	93	173	1	3	4			
Manor - - - - -	-	68	68	110	571	681	749	1	194	195	-	25	25	-	1	1	-	19	19	1	38	39	-	17	17	111	70	181	-	9	9	-	41	41	-	2	2			
Horton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,028	991	2,019	-	1	1	-	-	-	20	24	44	642	721	1,363	-	1	1	71	61	132	6	3	9	49	39	88	1	-	1			
Middlesex - - - - -	1	-	1	624	789	1,413	1,414	199	242	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	48	82	22	24	46	-	-	-	105	177	282	4	3	7	59	87	146	-	1	1			
Monmouth C. - - - - -	27	29	56	512	530	1,042	1,098	127	120	247	4	12	16	-	-	-	25	21	46	3	5	8	-	1	1	63	59	122	4	11	15	51	51	102	4	8	12			
Norfolk - - - - -	2	3	5	355	483	838	843	83	93	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	26	45	6	4	10	-	-	-	45	50	95	-	1	1	41	41	82	-	1	1			
Northampton C. - - - - -	19	30	49	420	425	845	894	102	102	204	6	4	10	-	-	-	11	13	24	-	17	17	-	1	1	44	60	104	2	6	8	28	30	58	-	3	3			
Northumberland - - - - -	4	3	7	397	308	705	712	118	115	233	2	3	5	-	-	-	13	22	35	6	3	9	1	-	1	56	72	128	2	3	5	48	53	101	2	1	3			
Nottingham C. (New Asylum to which Patients in Old Asylum were removed in 1902).	1	1	2	201	196	397	399	89	58	147	1	-	1	1	-	1	14	7	21	2	2	4	-	-	-	32	19	51	1	1	2	27	11	38	-	-	-			
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - -	1	-	1	235	325	560	561	55	71	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	22	5	2	7	-	-	-	19	55	74	1	-	1	11	26	37	-	-	-			
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrews- bury B. and Wenlock B.	3	10	13	387	432	(a)819	832	105	120	225	1	5	6	-	-	-	24	22	46	13	24	37	-	-	-	50	56	106	1	4	5	40	43	83	-	1	1			
Somerset and Bath C.B. :																																								
Wells - - - - -	12	18	30	338	473	811	841	104	150	254	6	8	14	1	-	1	24	31	55	6	27	33	2	3	5	57	93	150	2	6	8	41	63	104	1	4	5			
Cotford - - - - -	-	-	-	213	263	476	476	35	46	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	20	2	1	3	-	-	-	15	15	30	-	-	-	14	13	27	-	-	-			
Stafford C., and Newcastle-under- Lyme, B. :																																								
Stafford - - - - -	4	5	9	467	410	877	886	152	118	270	7	-	7	1	-	1	11	16	27	8	4	12	2	-	2	59	87	146	-	1	1	42	37	79	-	-	-			
Burntwood - - - - -	2	3	5	395	445	840	845	152	152	304	4	1	5	-	-	-	19	31	50	11	12	23	1	-	1	54	74	128	-	-	-	31	52	83	-	-	-			
Cheddleton - - - - -	-	2	2	305	315	620	622	108	104	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	11	14	25	-	-	-	66	80	146	-	1	1	42	35	77	-	1	1			
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	1	-	1	251	329	(a)580	581	103	111	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	22	39	4	1	5	-	-	-	75	74	149	1	-	1	42	24	66	1	-	1			
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	3	-	3	409	590	999	1,002	157	179	336	2	1	3	-	-	-	12	29	41	14	12	26	-	-	-	91	79	170	2	-	2	46	44	90	-	-	-			
Sussex, E., and Brighton C - - -	1	-	1	408	566	974	975	99	154	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	19	36	6	6	12	-	-	-	41	105	146	1	5	6	29	44	73	-	-	-			
" W. - - - - -	2	3	5	226	391	617	622	135	147	282	1	3	4	-	-	-	15	11	26	67	64	131	-	-	-	24	99	123	1	3	4	19	29	48	-	2	2			

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. (See Appendix B., Table VII.).

Appendix B. to Fifty-seventh Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

TABLE III.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1902.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1903.							Average Number			RECOVERY RATES			MORTALITY RATES.			County District, and County-Borough Asylums								
Of the Total Number.																Resident			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1902 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1902.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1902.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1902.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1902.											
Total Number.	Private (including Crimi- nal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics	during 1902,			M.	F.					Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
1	61	101	162	-	-	-	39	78	117	10	31	41	569	1,361	1,930	1,971	574	1,394	1,968	15.8	20.9	19.6	2.9	4.2	3.8	10.6	7.2	8.2	8.5	5.4	6.3	Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:	
2	116	102	218	-	-	-	78	88	166	3	3	6	1,015	1,058	2,073	2,079	1,008	1,053	2,061	25.8	32.0	29.0	5.7	7.3	6.5	11.5	9.7	10.6	8.6	7.3	7.9	Lancaster.	
3	106	143	249	1	1	2	77	130	207	14	13	27	1,195	1,471	(a)2,666	2,693	1,202	1,470	2,672	31.0	37.4	34.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.8	9.7	9.3	6.4	7.6	7.0	Rainhill.	
4	165	130	295	-	1	1	105	94	199	2	1	3	1,052	1,028	2,080	2,083	1,066	1,019	2,085	14.2	17.2	15.7	3.4	4.0	3.7	15.5	12.8	14.2	11.5	9.6	10.6	Prestwich.	
5	98	47	145	-	-	-	69	35	104	1	-	1	647	608	1,255	1,256	506	464	970	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	10.1	14.9	13.0	7.1	10.3	Whittingham.	
6	19	33	52	-	3	3	19	32	51	11	16	27	231	242	473	500	234	249	483	30.4	32.8	31.6	6.0	6.2	6.1	8.1	13.2	10.8	6.7	10.3	8.6	Winwick (New Asylum, which in- cludes Patients in Winwick Hall).	
7	63	56	119	-	-	-	28	25	53	-	-	-	369	396	765	765	362	387	749	30.3	43.5	37.1	7.0	9.8	8.5	17.4	14.5	15.9	13.3	11.0	12.1	Leicester C., and Rutland.	
8	11	6	17	-	-	-	9	5	14	-	-	-	71	127	198	198	64	82	146	19.0	21.1	20.0	4.7	2.9	3.6	17.2	7.3	11.6	12.8	4.3	7.6	Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions). Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B.	
9	151	101	252	2	1	3	114	69	183	13	9	22	1,061	1,362	2,423	2,445	1,076	1,377	2,453	40.2	47.5	43.6	7.8	6.5	7.1	14.0	7.3	10.3	11.2	6.3	8.5	Lincoln (Kesteven Div.) (New Asylum, to which Patients in Old Grantham Workhouse were removed in 1902).	
10	126	124	250	7	1	8	122	123	245	8	9	17	1,007	1,059	2,066	2,085	1,019	1,060	2,079	34.7	36.9	35.9	6.1	7.8	7.0	12.4	11.7	12.0	10.2	9.3	9.7	London C.:	
11	98	60	158	2	1	3	88	58	146	12	12	24	910	1,192	2,102	2,126	924	1,215	2,139	39.9	45.0	42.2	6.2	4.6	5.3	10.6	4.9	7.4	8.8	4.4	6.4	Banstead.	
12	96	127	223	13	4	17	89	123	212	71	32	103	925	1,363	2,288	2,391	996	1,402	2,398	35.9	38.3	37.4	5.1	5.8	5.5	9.6	9.1	9.3	8.2	7.6	7.8	Bexley.	
13	106	132	238	1	2	3	73	113	186	10	15	25	909	1,553	2,462	2,487	916	1,574	2,490	33.0	44.8	40.1	5.3	6.4	6.0	11.6	8.4	9.6	9.6	7.0	8.0	Cane Hill.	
14	111	111	222	-	3	3	106	104	210	13	15	28	985	1,543	2,528	2,556	988	1,556	2,544	36.5	40.1	38.4	6.6	5.1	5.7	11.2	7.1	8.7	9.2	6.1	7.3	Claybury.	
15	-	68	68	-	6	6	-	63	63	-	87	87	-	608	608	695	695	18	667	685	-	26.5	26.5	-	4.9	4.3	-	10.2	9.9	-	8.2	7.2	Colney Hatch.
16	70	38	108	-	-	-	69	38	107	5	7	12	882	885	1,767	1,779	537	421	958	12.7	14.4	13.4	4.8	3.9	4.4	13.0	9.0	11.3	6.8	3.8	5.3	Hanwell.	
17	74	65	139	-	-	-	66	54	120	2	-	2	643	789	1,432	1,434	633	792	1,425	33.3	39.9	37.0	7.2	8.4	7.9	11.7	8.2	9.8	9.0	6.3	7.5	Manor.	
18	59	53	112	2	5	7	51	48	99	35	29	64	509	538	1,047	1,111	543	562	1,105	41.1	44.3	42.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	10.9	9.4	10.1	8.9	7.8	8.3	Horton.	
19	33	49	82	-	-	-	19	43	62	1	3	4	361	477	838	842	357	481	838	53.2	46.1	49.4	9.3	7.1	8.0	9.2	10.2	9.8	7.5	8.5	8.0	Middlesex.	
20	66	54	120	2	3	5	33	33	66	18	28	46	413	415	828	874	442	450	892	27.5	35.3	31.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	14.9	12.0	13.4	12.2	9.7	10.9	Monmouth C.	
21	51	42	93	1	-	1	39	30	69	-	2	2	412	310	722	724	399	309	708	42.9	47.3	45.1	9.2	12.4	10.7	12.8	13.6	13.1	9.8	9.9	9.8	Norfolk.	
22	46	27	73	-	-	-	37	26	63	2	-	2	211	209	420	422	211	202	413	31.4	19.6	26.8	9.3	4.3	7.0	21.8	13.4	17.7	15.9	10.6	13.4	Northampton C.	
23	28	21	49	-	-	-	22	17	39	-	-	-	244	320	564	564	240	323	563	22.0	37.7	31.1	3.8	6.5	5.4	11.7	6.5	8.7	9.6	5.3	7.1	Northumberland.	
24	66	78	144	-	2	2	28	24	52	3	10	13	376	418	(a)794	807	380	424	804	43.5	44.8	44.1	8.1	7.7	7.9	17.4	18.4	17.9	13.3	13.9	13.6	Nottingham C. (New Asylum, to which Patients in Old Asylum were removed in 1902).	
25	48	37	85	3	2	5	47	37	84	17	23	40	332	488	820	860	351	510	861	42.3	51.2	47.3	9.1	9.8	9.5	13.7	7.3	9.9	10.6	5.8	7.8	Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	
26	21	22	43	-	-	-	18	20	38	1	1	2	211	271	482	484	214	268	482	42.4	28.9	34.6	5.6	4.2	4.8	9.8	8.2	8.9	8.5	7.1	7.7	Salop and Montgomery C., Shrews- bury B. and Wenlock B.	
27	91	43	134	1	-	1	66	32	98	8	5	13	465	398	863	876	474	415	889	29.4	32.5	30.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	19.2	10.4	15.1	14.6	8.1	11.6	Somerset and Bath C.B.:	
28	65	66	131	1	1	2	41	45	86	6	3	9	424	457	881	890	425	450	875	22.0	37.1	29.5	5.6	8.7	7.2	15.3	14.7	15.0	11.8	11.0	11.4	Wells.	
29	57	33	90	-	-	-	51	32	83	-	1	1	290	307	597	598	293	310	603	43.3	38.9	41.2	10.2	8.3	9.2	19.5	10.6	14.9	13.8	7.8	10.8	Cotford.	
30	27	52	79	-	-	-	27	49	76	-	-	-	253	314	(a)567	567	257	325	582	42.4	21.8	31.6	11.8	5.5	8.3	10.5	16.0	13.6	7.6	11.8	9.9	Stafford C., and Newcastle-under- Lyne B.:	
31	50	48	98	-	-	-	42	31	73	3	1	4	425	641	1,066	1,070	418	618	1,036	32.2	26.3	29.0	8.1	5.7	6.7	12.0	7.8	9.5	8.8	6.2	7.3	Stafford.	
32	48	51	99	-	-	-	26	31	57	1	-	1	418	564	982	983	416	577	993	31.2	29.7	30.3	5.7	6.1	5.9	11.5	8.8	10.0	9.4	7.1	8.1	Burntwood.	
33	22	31	53	-	-	-	22	29	51	2	6	8	315	405	720	728	286	413	699	27.9	34.9	31.8	5.2	5.4	5.3	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.1	5.7	5.9	Cheddleton.	
																																	Suffolk, E. and W.
																																	Surrey and Guilford B.
																																	Sussex, E., and Brighton C.B.
																																	" W.

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. (See Appendix B., Table VII.).

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY, 1902.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1902.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1902.														
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics	Of the Total Number.																Of the Total Number.														
								Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (includ- ing Criminal Patients).						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	15	15	30	407	532	939	969	119	140	259	5	8	13	1	1	2	15	19	34	6	13	19	-	-	-	79	94	173	5	9	14	45	61	106	5	5	10	1
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	-	25	25	108	191	299	324	22	47	69	-	12	12	-	4	4	4	10	14	-	4	4	-	2	2	16	28	44	2	8	10	11	16	27	-	4	4	2
Wilts - - - - -	13	14	27	404	490	894	921	73	89	162	-	1	1	-	1	1	9	15	24	2	5	7	-	-	-	21	36	57	1	-	1	15	30	45	-	-	-	3
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	16	27	43	509	628	1,137	1,180	114	152	266	6	3	9	-	-	-	16	34	50	8	15	23	1	-	1	57	115	172	4	7	11	39	57	96	1	3	4	4
York, North Riding - - - -	50	40	90	308	308	616	706	68	100	168	4	11	15	-	1	1	20	13	33	5	5	10	1	-	1	38	61	99	6	8	14	26	57	83	1	7	8	5
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:																																						
Wakefield - - - - -	3	-	3	863	792	1,655	1,658	338	305	643	-	-	-	-	1	1	56	72	128	68	42	110	-	-	-	132	181	313	1	-	1	110	135	245	1	-	1	6
Wadsley - - - - -	21	28	49	726	895	1,621	1,670	247	284	531	2	3	5	-	-	-	46	66	112	6	5	11	-	-	-	149	180	329	4	-	4	87	105	192	2	-	2	7
Menston - - - - -	35	55	90	696	767	1,463	1,553	215	243	458	19	22	41	1	1	2	38	58	96	5	10	15	4	3	7	131	127	258	17	25	42	86	113	199	8	20	28	8
Scalebor Park - - - - -				Asylum opened 22nd August 1902.				12	26	38	12	26	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	7	8	15	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	9
York, East Riding - - - - -	3	6	9	183	257	440	449	36	65	101	-	3	3	1	-	1	7	9	16	4	18	22	-	-	-	17	26	43	1	2	3	13	17	30	-	1	1	10
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).																																						
Birmingham:																																						
Winson Green - - - - -	13	11	24	449	342	791	815	245	230	475	7	2	9	2	-	2	57	71	128	14	36	50	-	-	-	219	153	372	5	-	5	101	83	184	2	-	2	11
Rubery Hill - - - - -	4	-	4	398	411	809	813	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Bristol - - - - -	3	9	12	388	505	893	905	105	110	215	-	8	8	-	-	-	9	19	28	3	4	7	-	2	2	79	90	169	1	2	3	36	50	86	1	2	3	13
Derby - - - - -	6	13	19	147	153	300	319	41	55	96	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	4	9	2	1	3	1	-	1	32	31	63	1	-	1	19	23	42	1	-	1	14
Exeter - - - - -	26	47	73	141	158	299	372	36	39	75	11	5	16	-	-	-	5	6	11	5	3	8	1	-	1	25	45	70	11	4	15	18	14	32	8	2	10	15
Hull - - - - -	6	12	18	271	265	536	554	111	111	222	12	4	16	1	1	2	18	19	37	3	4	7	-	1	1	65	84	149	3	4	7	22	44	66	1	4	5	16
Ipswich - - - - -	10	10	20	140	176	316	336	41	40	81	7	5	12	-	-	-	8	1	9	2	3	5	1	-	1	30	25	55	5	5	10	16	16	32	5	5	10	17
Leicester - - - - -	8	8	16	312	469	781	797	72	126	198	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	23	31	2	43	45	-	-	-	32	148	180	2	3	5	29	39	68	2	1	3	18
London (City of) - - - - -	85	112	197	146	169	315	512	95	103	198	33	61	94	-	-	-	8	5	13	17	28	45	14	24	38	62	51	113	15	34	49	22	25	47	4	21	25	19
Middlesbrough - - - - -	2	5	7	142	121	263	270	55	24	79	3	2	5	-	-	-	8	3	11	12	1	13	-	1	1	48	27	75	1	2	3	19	14	33	-	2	2	20
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	5	13	18	418	315	733	751	116	129	245	6	7	13	3	3	6	8	12	20	8	30	38	1	-	1	70	44	114	1	7	8	29	31	60	1	3	4	21
Norwich - - - - -	-	2	2	135	173	308	310	56	46	102	1	-	1	1	-	1	11	11	22	2	-	2	-	-	-	27	27	54	-	1	1	17	18	35	-	-	-	22
Nottingham - - - - -	13	17	30	352	343	695	725	89	95	184	13	7	20	-	-	-	9	8	17	7	25	32	2	1	3	37	30	67	4	1	5	33	27	60	3	1	4	23
Plymouth - - - - -	4	2	6	112	150	262	268	30	28	58	2	1	3	-	-	-	6	8	14	1	2	3	-	-	-	12	18	30	-	2	2	4	12	16	-	1	1	24
Portsmouth - - - - -	26	24	50	294	344	638	688	103	103	211	10	12	22	-	-	-	16	27	43	3	4	7	-	-	-	61	64	125	8	9	17	41	57	98	7	7	14	25
Sunderland - - - - -	3	-	3	169	171	340	343	53	39	92	-	3	3	-	-	-	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	37	69	2	-	2	29	17	46	2	-	2	26
West Ham - - - - -	-	-	-	334	392	726	726	174	180	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	46	64	7	4	11	-	-	-	55	86	141	-	-	-	40	64	104	-	-	-	27
TOTAL - - - - -	863	1,093	1,956	34,564	41,740	76,304	78,260	11,812	12,811	24,623	325	356	681	40	56	96	1,455	1,967	3,422	2,090	2,463	4,553	57	82	139	5,539	6,716	12,255	215	270	485	3,193	3,859	7,052	100	142	242	28

(a) In addition to these numbers, 345 patients (163 males and 182 females) were transferred, while resident during 1902, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 103 patients (53 males and 50 females) were transferred, while resident during 1902, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 102 Criminal (Private) Patients (77 males and 25 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in Table III A.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1902.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1903.							RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.									County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER. Total Number of Lunatics.				Average Number Resident during 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1902, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1902.							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
1	47	36	83	3	2	5	24	22	46	12	10	22	403	547	950	972	415	557	972	40·2	48·4	44·5	8·3	8·9	8·6	1·3	6·5	8·5	8·7	5·2	6·8	Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.				
2	10	15	25	—	4	4	8	11	19	—	25	25	104	195	299	324	102	220	322	50·0	41·0	44·3	8·5	6·2	6·9	9·8	6·8	7·8	7·7	5·8	6·4	Wight, Isle of.				
3	40	30	70	1	—	1	30	24	54	11	13	24	418	514	932	956	426	512	938	21·1	36·1	29·2	3·1	5·1	4·2	9·4	5·9	7·5	8·2	5·1	6·5	Wilts.				
4	65	51	116	4	2	6	51	43	94	15	22	37	502	619	1,121	1,158	524	665	1,189	36·8	41·6	39·5	6·1	7·1	6·6	12·4	7·7	9·8	10·2	6·3	8·0	Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.				
5	30	25	55	4	4	8	19	17	36	42	38	80	316	324	640	720	356	357	713	41·3	60·6	52·9	6·1	12·8	9·5	8·4	7·0	7·7	7·0	5·6	6·3	York, North Riding. York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:				
6	101	82	183	—	—	—	93	75	168	1	—	1	970	834	1,804	1,805	922	819	1,741	40·7	51·5	46·1	9·1	12·3	10·7	10·9	10·0	10·5	8·4	7·5	7·9	Wakefield.				
7	89	110	199	1	2	3	82	98	180	21	28	49	735	889	1,624	1,673	746	913	1,659	36·1	37·6	36·9	8·8	8·7	8·7	11·9	12·0	12·0	9·0	9·1	9·0	Wadsley.				
8	73	97	170	3	4	7	64	73	137	30	47	77	712	794	1,506	1,583	743	838	1,581	41·1	48·7	45·1	9·1	10·6	9·9	9·8	11·6	10·8	7·7	9·1	8·5	Menston.				
9	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	22	32	—	—	—	32	1	3	4	20·0	5·6	8·7	8·3	3·8	5·3	100·0	—	25·0	8·3	—	2·6	Scalebor Park.				
10	23	27	50	—	—	—	20	26	46	2	8	10	180	267	447	457	186	269	455	41·9	36·2	38·5	5·9	5·2	5·5	12·4	10·0	11·0	10·4	8·2	9·1	York, East Riding.				
11	71	48	119	4	—	4	44	30	74	11	12	23	406	370	776	799	446	359	805	44·1	42·8	43·5	14·3	14·2	14·3	15·9	13·4	14·8	10·1	8·2	9·3	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham :				
12	31	22	53	—	—	—	27	17	44	4	—	4	377	389	766	770	394	399	793	—	—	—	—	—	—	7·9	5·5	6·7	7·5	5·4	6·4	Winson Green.				
13	39	60	99	—	4	4	37	56	93	2	9	11	376	465	841	852	398	509	907	35·3	47·2	41·3	7·3	8·0	7·7	9·8	11·8	10·9	7·9	9·6	8·8	Rubery Hill.				
14	12	15	27	—	1	1	12	15	27	7	12	19	143	163	306	325	152	172	324	48·7	42·6	45·2	9·8	10·4	10·1	7·9	8·7	8·3	6·2	6·8	6·5	Bristol.				
15	19	17	36	2	3	5	12	11	23	25	44	69	134	138	272	341	163	194	357	58·1	38·9	47·8	8·9	5·7	7·2	11·7	8·8	10·1	9·4	7·0	8·1	Derby.				
16	61	26	87	1	3	4	57	23	80	11	12	23	251	266	517	540	263	284	547	20·6	41·5	31·0	5·7	11·4	8·5	23·2	9·2	15·9	15·8	6·7	11·2	Exeter.				
17	19	25	44	1	—	1	15	22	37	11	11	22	131	165	296	318	140	174	314	41·0	43·2	42·1	8·4	7·1	7·7	13·6	14·4	14·0	9·9	11·1	10·6	Hull.				
18	31	44	75	—	1	1	25	40	65	5	14	19	324	397	721	740	326	465	791	42·0	47·6	45·0	7·4	6·5	6·8	9·5	9·5	9·5	7·9	7·3	7·6	Ipswich.				
19	25	30	55	14	14	28	21	25	46	86	122	208	153	181	334	542	225	293	518	28·2	33·3	30·7	6·7	6·5	6·6	11·1	10·2	10·6	7·7	7·8	7·7	Leicester.				
20	19	5	24	2	—	2	14	5	19	2	5	7	130	113	243	250	130	123	253	44·2	60·9	50·0	9·5	9·3	9·5	14·6	4·1	9·5	9·5	3·3	6·9	London (City of).				
21	47	47	94	1	1	2	38	38	76	9	10	19	413	356	769	788	425	348	773	27·6	32·3	29·9	5·4	6·8	6·1	11·1	13·5	12·2	8·8	10·4	9·5	Middlesbrough.				
22	23	16	39	—	—	—	14	10	24	1	1	2	140	177	317	319	138	173	311	32·1	39·1	35·4	8·9	8·1	8·5	16·7	9·2	12·5	12·1	8·0	9·5	Newcastle-on-Tyne.				
23	40	32	72	4	2	6	39	30	69	19	19	38	358	374	732	770	374	376	750	40·2	38·6	39·5	7·3	5·9	6·6	10·7	8·5	9·6	8·8	7·0	7·9	Norwich.				
24	11	8	19	—	—	—	7	5	12	4	2	6	119	152	271	277	125	153	278	13·8	46·2	29·1	2·7	6·7	4·9	8·8	5·2	6·8	7·5	4·4	5·8	Nottingham.				
25	58	37	95	5	1	6	43	22	65	26	27	53	278	348	626	679	312	360	672	41·0	54·8	48·0	9·7	12·0	10·9	18·6	10·3	14·1	13·7	7·8	10·6	Plymouth.				
26	22	17	39	—	—	—	21	17	38	2	3	5	169	153	322	327	177	167	344	54·7	43·6	50·0	12·9	8·1	10·6	12·4	10·2	11·3	9·7	8·1	9·0	Portsmouth.				
27	75	61	136	—	—	—	75	60	135	—	—	—	378	425	803	803	349	400	749	24·0	36·4	30·3	7·9	11·2	9·6	21·5	15·2	18·2	14·8	10·7	12·6	Sunderland.				
28	4,474	4,145	8,619	115	100	215	3,548	3,357	6,905	891	1,186	2,077	36,335	43,597	79,932	82,009	36,497	43,874	80,371	33·0	37·5	35·3	6·8	6·9	6·9	12·3	9·5	10·7	9·5	7·5	8·4	West Ham.				
																																TOTAL.				

C. = County.
C.B. = County-Borough.
B. = Borough of Schedule
IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE III.—continued.—REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS. IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1902.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1902.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1902.															
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												
									Private (including Criminal Patients).						Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.							Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) HOSPITALS :																																								
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	131	187	318	-	-	-	318	52	56	108	52	56	108	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	-	3	3	-	3	32	41	73	32	41	73	23	25	48	23	25	48	1	
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	51	73	124	-	-	-	124	20	17	37	20	17	37	-	1	1	8	5	13	4	3	7	4	3	7	8	12	20	8	12	20	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - -	68	87	155	-	-	-	155	20	19	39	20	19	39	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	20	18	38	20	18	38	7	13	20	7	13	20	3	
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	29	49	78	-	-	-	78	12	13	25	12	13	25	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	1	1	-	1	1	11	11	22	11	11	22	7	6	13	7	6	13	4	
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - -	57	124	181	-	-	-	181	12	59	71	12	59	71	-	1	1	4	14	18	2	4	6	2	4	6	18	50	68	18	50	68	6	28	34	6	28	34	5	
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	31	50	81	1	-	1	82	9	13	22	9	13	22	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	5	7	12	5	7	12	3	4	7	3	4	7	6	
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	197	210	407	-	-	-	407	42	58	100	42	58	100	1	1	2	10	12	22	12	15	27	12	15	27	36	46	82	36	46	82	16	23	39	16	23	39	7	
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	42	51	93	-	-	-	93	16	9	25	16	9	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	6	14	8	6	14	1	2	6	4	2	6	8	
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	44	48	92	-	-	-	92	14	20	34	14	20	34	1	2	3	3	7	10	2	1	3	2	1	3	9	17	26	9	17	26	7	8	15	7	8	15	9	
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford - -	50	72	122	-	-	-	122	14	13	27	14	13	27	-	-	-	2	6	8	3	3	6	3	3	6	11	9	20	11	9	20	3	4	7	3	4	7	10	
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	87	122	209	-	-	-	209	111	127	238	111	127	238	1	1	2	22	24	46	8	6	14	8	6	14	84	124	208	84	124	208	46	60	106	46	60	106	11	
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.	162	205	367	-	-	-	367	63	58	121	63	58	121	-	2	2	8	5	13	6	5	11	6	5	11	45	50	95	45	50	95	16	15	31	16	15	31	12	
York City (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York -	50	34	84	29	30	59	143	21	22	43	14	13	27	1	1	2	3	4	7	6	2	8	4	2	6	19	16	35	8	8	16	9	10	19	3	4	7	13	
" " (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - -	62	102	164	-	-	-	164	21	33	54	21	33	54	-	1	1	4	8	12	3	2	5	3	2	5	10	31	41	10	31	41	6	17	23	6	17	23	14	
TOTAL - -		1,061	1,414	2,475	30	30	60	2,535	427	517	944	420	508	928	4	10	14	78	105	183	55	49	104	53	49	102	316	438	754	305	430	735	154	219	373	148	213	361	15	
													(d)																											
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886") :																																								
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	7	5	12	172	85	257	269	29	17	46	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	15	44	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester	138	76	214	23	15	38	252	23	13	36	17	13	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	12	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster (a)	267	131	398	119	73	192	590	53	26	79	43	20	63	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	20	47	21	14	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Middlesex - -	Normansfield, Hampton Wick (b)	86	50	136	-	-	-	136	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (c)	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
" - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Combe Down, Bath	7	9	16	3	2	5	21	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (a)	333	180	513	-	-	-	513	38	18	56	38	18	56	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle near Birmingham.	38	37	75	-	-	-	75	6	3	9	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	34	22	12	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments) - -		876	491	1,367	317	175	492	1,859	151	83	234	107	63	170	-	-	-	9	2	11	-	1	1	-	1	1	93	57	150	59	38	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :																																								
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton	89	-	89	-	-	-	89	442	-	442	442	-	442	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	452	-	452	452	-	452	262	-	262	262	-	262	25	
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	165	-	165	-	-	-	165	16	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	262	3	-	262	3	-	262	26
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals) -		254	-	254	-	-	-	254	458	-	458	458	-	458	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	-	455	455	-	455	265	-	265	265	-	265	27	
CRIMINAL ASYLUM :																																								
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	486	179	665	-	-	-	665	96	20	116	96	20	116	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	1	6	5	1	6	14	6	20	14	6	20	3	5	8	3	5	8	28	

(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts. (b) Also a Metropolitan Licensed House. (c) Also a Provincial Licensed House.
(d) In addition to these numbers, 1 male patient was transferred, while resident during 1902, from the Pauper to the Private Class. (e) In addition to these numbers, 1 male patient was transferred, while resident during 1902, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
(f) In addition to these numbers 5 patients (3 males and 2 females) were transferred, while resident during 1902, from the Private to the Pauper Class. Details of these charges will be found in Table IIIA.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUM.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1902.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1903.						Average Number Resident during 1902.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals, and Criminal Asylum.				
	Total Number.			Of the total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R. 				Total Number of Lunatics.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1902 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1902.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1902.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1902.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
1	14	12	26	14	12	26	-	2	2	137	190	327	-	-	-	327	135	189	324	46·9	44·6	45·7	12·6	10·2	11·3	10·4	6·4	8·0	7·6	4·9	6·1	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital. Wonford House. Barnwood House. Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital. Bethel Hospital, Norwich. St. Andrew's Hospital. Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	
2	6	6	12	6	6	12	-	-	-	57	72	129	-	-	-	129	57	72	129	6·2	30·7	17·2	1·4	4·5	3·1	10·5	8·3	9·3	8·5	6·7	7·5		
3	5	6	11	5	6	11	2	-	2	63	82	145	-	-	-	145	66	84	150	41·2	76·5	58·8	8·0	12·3	10·3	7·6	7·1	7·3	5·7	5·7	5·7		
4	5	3	8	5	3	8	2	1	3	25	48	73	-	-	-	73	30	52	82	58·3	50·0	54·2	17·1	9·7	12·6	16·7	5·8	9·8	12·2	4·8	7·8		
5	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	4	5	50	128	178	-	-	-	178	53	131	184	60·0	51·9	53·1	8·7	15·5	13·5	1·9	3·8	3·3	1·4	2·7	2·4		
6	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	32	54	86	1	-	1	87	33	49	82	37·5	40·0	38·9	7·3	6·3	6·7	9·1	4·1	6·1	7·3	3·2	4·8		
7	12	10	22	12	10	22	1	1	2	191	212	403	-	-	-	403	191	208	399	55·2	54·8	54·9	6·7	8·6	7·7	6·3	4·8	5·5	5·0	3·7	4·4		
8	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	48	53	101	-	-	-	101	46	51	97	28·6	28·6	28·6	6·9	3·3	5·1	4·3	2·0	3·1	3·4	1·7	2·5		
9	6	1	7	6	1	7	1	-	1	43	50	93	-	-	-	93	44	50	94	63·6	47·1	53·6	12·3	12·1	12·2	13·6	2·0	7·4	10·3	1·5	5·7	Warneford Asylum. Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital. Bethlem Royal Hospital. Holloway Sanatorium.	
10	4	7	11	4	7	11	3	4	7	9	69	118	-	-	-	118	47	71	118	27·3	40·0	33·3	4·7	4·7	4·7	8·5	9·9	9·3	6·3	8·2	7·4		
11	12	10	22	12	10	22	10	4	14	102	115	217	-	-	-	217	99	117	216	45·1	50·0	47·7	23·4	24·2	23·8	12·1	8·5	10·2	6·1	4·0	4·9		
12	17	6	23	17	6	23	1	1	2	163	207	370	-	-	-	370	163	203	366	28·1	29·4	28·7	7·1	5·7	6·4	10·4	3·0	6·3	7·6	2·3	4·7		
13	8	6	14	6	5	11	2	1	3	50	34	84	23	30	53	137	78	64	142	64·3	52·6	57·6	9·1	11·8	10·3	10·3	9·4	9·9	8·1	7·0	7·6	York Lunatic Asylum. The Retreat, York.	
14	9	4	13	9	4	13	4	1	5	64	100	164	-	-	-	164	63	101	164	33·3	56·7	47·9	7·2	12·7	10·6	14·3	4·0	7·9	10·8	3·0	6·0		
15	104	79	183	102	78	180	23	20	48	1,074	1,414	2,488	24	30	54	2,542	1,105	1,442	2,547	41·9	47·8	45·2	10·2	11·2	10·8	9·4	5·5	7·2	6·9	4·1	5·3	TOTAL.	
16	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	5	10	174	86	260	270	181	89	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·1	·4	-	·9	·3	Western Counties Asylum. Eastern Counties Asylum. Royal Albert Asylum. Normansfield, Hampton Wick. Downside Lodge. Magdalen Hospital School. Earlswood Asylum. Midland Counties Asylum.
17	17	7	24	16	7	23	17	5	22	131	79	210	27	15	42	252	159	91	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	10·7	7·7	9·6	9·2	6·7	8·3		
18	11	14	25	10	9	19	-	-	-	277	126	403	124	70	194	597	389	200	589	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·8	7·0	4·2	2·5	6·1	3·7		
19	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	1	82	48	130	-	-	-	130	79	48	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·5	2·1	2·4	2·3	1·9	2·1		
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	3	2	5	21	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
22	6	7	13	6	7	13	4	6	10	343	179	522	-	-	-	522	336	179	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·8	3·9	2·5	1·6	3·5	2·3		
23	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	40	38	78	-	-	-	78	39	37	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·1	2·7	3·9	4·5	2·5	3·6		
24	38	31	69	36	26	62	22	11	33	885	488	1,373	328	173	501	1,874	1,193	658	1,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·2	4·7	3·7	2·8	4·1	3·3	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).	
25	6	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	6	73	-	73	-	-	-	73	70	-	70	59·3	-	59·3	49·3	-	49·3	8·6	-	8·6	1·1	-	1·1	Royal Military Hospital. Royal Naval Hospital.	
26	21	-	21	21	-	21	20	-	20	157	-	157	-	-	-	157	159	-	159	18·8	-	18·8	1·7	-	1·7	13·2	-	13·2	11·6	-	11·6		
27	27	-	27	27	-	27	26	-	26	230	-	230	-	-	-	230	229	-	229	57·9	-	57·9	37·2	-	37·2	11·8	-	11·8	3·8	-	3·8	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).	
28	18	5	23	18	5	23	18	5	23	550	188	738	-	-	-	738	509	184	693	3·3	26·3	7·3	·5	2·5	1·0	3·5	2·7	3·3	3·1	2·5	2·9	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	

TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1902.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1902.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1902.														
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R. 			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.															Total Number			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).						Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	28	56	84	94	117	211	295	130	167	297	8	10	18	-	2	2	12	19	31	2	23	25	2	1	3	112	166	278	8	14	22	30	37	67	6	6	12
Bow -	Grove Hall -	118	1	119	77	41	118	237	10	21	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	7	7	-	-	-	50	31	81	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	101	232	333	56	76	132	465	76	115	191	54	80	134	-	1	1	10	37	47	10	22	32	10	22	32	56	103	159	26	47	73	22	44	66	14	32	46
Hoxton -	Hoxton House -	17	56	73	69	125	194	267	121	161	282	23	17	40	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	13	16	3	1	4	117	224	341	17	18	35	41	78	119	6	11	17
Peckham -	Peckham House -	86	231	317	27	2	29	346	39	52	91	29	50	79	2	-	2	2	6	8	6	10	16	6	10	16	43	34	77	13	32	45	9	18	27	5	17	22
Chiswick -	Chiswick House -	18	16	34	-	-	-	34	4	7	11	4	7	11	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	8	10	-	2	2	-	2	2
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House -	27	34	61	-	-	-	61	10	10	20	10	10	20	-	1	1	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	10	16	6	10	16	2	1	3	2	1	3
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	28	52	80	-	-	-	80	18	24	42	18	24	42	-	2	2	4	5	9	6	6	12	6	6	12	9	22	31	9	22	31	3	4	7	3	4	7
Hillingdon -	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	38	6	44	-	-	-	44	9	1	10	9	1	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	7
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	21	16	37	-	-	-	37	1	7	8	1	7	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	6	9	1	-	1	1	-	1
Rochampton -	The Priory -	42	42	84	-	-	-	84	21	16	37	21	16	37	-	2	2	4	1	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	18	19	37	18	19	37	6	5	11	6	5	11
Sunbury -	Halliford House -	12	10	22	-	-	-	22	3	6	9	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	1	1
Tooting -	Newlands House -	19	-	19	-	-	-	19	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	3	-	3	3	-	3
Catford -	Flower House -	21	-	21	-	-	-	21	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	1
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1
Finchley, East -	The Grange -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Wood End House -	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	3	3
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	1	1	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	3	3	-	3	3
Kensington, West	Otto House -	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	1	1
Southall -	Vine Cottage -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton -	-	28	28	-	-	-	28	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -		576	877	1,453	323	361	684	2,137	450	634	1,084	188	275	463	2	13	15	41	93	134	33	95	128	33	54	87	435	660	1,095	121	213	334	130	205	335	53	91	144
												(b)																		(c)								
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																																						
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) -	See Hospital Sheet.							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 25 patients (10 males and 15 females) were transferred, while resident during 1902, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 12 patients (3 males and 9 females) were transferred, while resident during 1902, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in Table III. A.

TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1902.										NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1903.							Average Number Resident during 1902.			H O U S E S.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.						
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.															
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		
1	28	33	61	2	5	7	17	16	33	29	51	80	83	90	173	253	95	150	245	Bethnal House.	
2	30	2	32	13	—	13	27	1	28	105	1	106	20	29	49	155	144	34	178	Grove Hall.	
3	24	24	48	15	18	33	5	9	14	115	246	361	38	50	88	449	149	297	446	Camberwell House.	
4	29	33	62	5	9	14	12	19	31	21	48	69	40	37	77	146	76	103	179	Hoxton House.	
5	11	20	31	11	19	30	6	11	17	91	231	322	7	—	7	329	99	232	331	Peckham House.	
6	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	18	14	32	—	—	—	32	18	15	33	Chiswick House.	
7	3	5	8	3	5	8	1	—	1	28	29	57	—	—	—	57	24	30	54	Brooke House.	
8	5	3	8	5	3	8	3	1	4	32	51	83	—	—	—	83	28	51	79	Northumberland House.	
9	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	40	5	45	—	—	—	45	40	6	46	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	
10	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	19	14	33	—	—	—	33	20	14	34	Wyke House.	
11	5	2	7	5	2	7	1	—	1	40	37	77	—	—	—	77	39	40	79	The Priory.	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	26	—	—	—	26	13	11	24	Halliford House.	
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	—	18	18	—	18	Newlands House.	
14	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	17	19	—	19	Flower House.	
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	11	11	Clarence Lodge.	
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	8	8	The Grange.	
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	13	—	12	12	Hayes Park.	
18	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	19	—	17	17	Wood End House.	
19	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	9	9	Hendon Grove.	
20	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	20	—	22	22	Otto House.	
21	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	10	10	Vine Cottage.	
22	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	8	8	Featherstone Hall.	
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	30	—	29	29	Fenstanton.	
24	140	134	274	64	73	137	72	58	130	586	872	1,458	188	206	394	1,852	782	1,109	1,891	TOTAL.	
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Normansfield.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1902.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1902.																		DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1902.												
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.															Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (in- cluding Criminal Patients).						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Beds (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Beds -	Springfield House, Bedford - -	19	27	46	-	-	-	46	5	5	10	5	5	10	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	6	8	1	2	3	1	2	3	2
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	15	13	28	-	-	-	28	4	5	9	4	5	9	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	3
Devon -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	4	
" -	Plympton House, Plympton - -	9	19	28	-	-	-	28	9	8	17	9	8	17	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	5	11	6	5	11	4	2	6	4	2	6	5
Durham -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington - -	14	9	23	-	-	-	23	6	8	14	6	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	3	6	3	3	6	6
" -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George	7	16	23	-	-	-	23	10	12	22	10	12	22	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	18	7	11	18	2	6	8	2	6	8	7
Essex -	Witham - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	12	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol -	21	14	35	-	-	-	35	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	4	10	6	4	10	1	2	3	1	2	3	9
" -	Fairford House, Fairford - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	28	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	10
Hants -	Westbrook House, Alton - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
" -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Herts -	Harpenden Hall - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
" -	Hilfield Lodge, Aldenham - -	House licensed 17th June 1902. Patients received from Harpenden Hall, q.v.							-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	14
Kent -	Redlands, near Tonbridge - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	17	5	4	9	5	4	9	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	2	7	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	15
" -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
" -	West Malling Place, Maidstone - -	7	19	26	-	-	-	26	6	7	13	6	7	13	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	17
Lancaster -	Marsden Hall, Nelson - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	21	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	4	8	-	2	2	-	2	2	18
" -	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester -	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	2	8	6	2	8	3	1	4	3	1	4	19
" -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	56	75	131	1	3	4	135	25	29	54	25	29	54	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	4	6	2	4	6	16	27	43	16	24	40	4	15	19	4	15	19	20
" (Liverpool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liverpool.	23	24	47	-	-	-	47	19	18	37	19	18	37	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	2	2	-	2	2	11	14	25	11	14	25	5	9	14	5	9	14	21
Lancaster -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	17	17	34	-	-	-	34	10	11	21	10	11	21	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	7	11	18	7	11	18	2	5	7	2	5	7	22
Norfolk (Norwich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich - - -	26	45	71	-	-	-	71	5	6	11	5	6	11	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	2	6	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	23
Norfolk -	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich -	1	15	16	-	-	-	16	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	24
Salcp -	Stretton House, Church Stretton -	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	-	5	5	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	25
" -	Grove House, All Stretton - -	-	35	35	-	-	-	35	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	3	3	-	3	3	26
" -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
" -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	7	9	16	-	-	-	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	28	

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1902.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1903.						Average Number Resident during 1902.			H O U S E S.	
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.							Total Number of Lunatics.
				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Bishopstone House.
2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	19	26	45	-	-	-	45	17	26	43	Springfield House.
3	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	14	14	28	-	-	-	28	16	15	31	Wye House.
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	7	7	Court Hall.
5	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	11	20	31	-	-	-	31	11	19	30	Plympton House.
6	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	15	10	25	-	-	-	25	15	9	24	Dinsdale Park.
7	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	8	17	25	-	-	-	25	9	17	26	Middleton Hall.
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	-	-	13	5	7	12	Witham.
9	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	16	14	30	-	-	-	30	17	14	31	Northwoods.
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	20	34	-	-	-	34	12	19	31	Fairford House.
11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	9	4	4	8	Westbrook House.
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	The Briars.
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	House closed, and Patients taken to Hillfield Lodge, q.v.						-	-	1	1	Harpenden Hall.
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Hillfield Lodge.
15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	9	18	-	-	-	18	10	9	19	Redlands.
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	3	1	4	Tattlebury House.
17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	22	31	-	-	-	31	8	21	29	West Malling Place.
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	16	-	-	-	16	8	9	17	Marsden Hall.
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	7	3	3	6	Overdale.
20	5	5	10	5	5	10	-	1	1	60	75	135	1	-	1	136	57	75	132	Haydock Lodge.
21	7	3	10	7	3	10	-	-	-	24	25	49	-	-	-	49	24	25	49	Tue Brook Villa.
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	37	-	-	-	37	18	16	34	Shaftesbury House.
23	3	7	10	3	7	10	-	-	-	24	42	66	-	-	-	66	24	44	68	Heigham Hall.
24	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	17	17	The Grove.
25	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	25	24	-	24	Stretton House.
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	37	-	-	-	37	-	35	35	Grove House.
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	St. Mary's House.
28	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	9	16	-	-	-	16	7	9	16	Boreatton Park.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1902.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1902.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1902.													
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																	Total Number.	Of the Total Number.														
									Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.		Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Dis- charged Recovered.																			
										On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).				Discharged Recovered.	Private (including Criminal Patients).																		
											M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.								Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	28	42	70	-		-	-	70	3	8	11	3	8	11	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	6	6	-	6	6	1		
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	8	33	41	-	-	-	41	4	2	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	5	8	-	2	2	-	2	2	2			
Stafford	-	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	-	9	16	25	-	-	-	25	2	5	7	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	3			
"	-	Moat House, Tamworth	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			
Surrey	-	Church Street, Epsom	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5			
"	-	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6			
Sussex	-	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst	-	45	33	78	-	-	-	78	5	13	18	5	13	18	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	4	9	13	4	9	13	-	3	3	-	3	3	7
"	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	-	13	51	64	-	-	-	64	1	21	22	1	21	22	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	9	9	-	9	9	2	11	13	2	11	13	1	5	6	1	5	6	8
"	-	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	9
"	(Hastings Borough).	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	10
Warwick	-	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, Birmingham.	-	16	21	37	-	-	-	37	5	6	11	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	5	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	11	
Wilts	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	-	24	20	44	-	-	-	44	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	12	
"	-	Fisherton House, Salisbury	-	48	60	108	223	261	484	592	54	91	145	8	20	28	-	-	-	10	14	24	7	28	35	5	12	17	123	163	286	3	5	8	17	46	63	1	3	4	13
"	-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	-	10	11	21	-	-	-	21	4	-	4	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	14
"	-	Kingsdown House, Box	-	10	29	39	-	-	-	39	2	22	24	2	22	24	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	6	23	29	6	23	29	-	13	13	-	13	13	15
York, W.R.	-	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	16
"	(Rotherham Borough).	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	17
York (York City)	-	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	18
TOTAL		-	-	508	792	1,300	224	264	488	1,788	211	347	558	165	276	441	8	11	19	35	44	79	26	64	90	24	48	72	243	374	617	123	213	336	53	147	200	37	104	141	19
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																																									
Somerset	-	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (c).	-	See Hospital Sheet.							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 2 female patients were transferred while resident during 1902, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 2 patients (1 male and 1 female) were transferred while resident during 1902, from the Private to the Pauper Class. Details of these changes will be found in Table IIIA.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1902.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1903.						Average Number Resident during 1902.			H O U S E S.	
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.							Total Number of Lunatics.
				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	31	41	72	-	-	-	72	29	41	70	Brislington House.
2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	30	38	-	-	-	38	8	32	40	Bailbrook House.
3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	9	16	25	-	-	-	25	10	16	26	Ashwood House.
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Moat House.
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	Church Street, Epsom.
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Chalk Pit House.
7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	44	37	81	-	-	-	81	45	36	81	Ticehurst House.
8	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	11	59	70	-	-	-	70	12	58	70	St. George's Retreat.
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	4	4	Periteau House.
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Ashbrook Hall.
11	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	1	1	16	20	36	-	-	-	36	16	22	38	Glendossill and Hurst House.
12	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	20	19	39	-	-	-	39	21	19	40	Laverstock House.
13	17	23	40	3	3	6	9	17	26	49	73	122	136	153	289	411	209	257	466	Fisherton House.
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22	-	-	-	22	11	10	21	Fiddington House.
15	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	6	25	31	-	-	-	31	7	28	35	Kingsdown House.
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	Greta Bank.
17	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	16	16	The Grange.
18	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	21	21	The Pleasaunce.
19	58	61	119	44	41	85	10	19	29	505	815	1,320	137	153	290	1,610	660	1,000	1,660	TOTAL.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Downside Lodge.

TABLE III.—continued.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY, 1902.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1902.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1902.																
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																	Of the Total Number.																		
								Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.		Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharge d Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.										
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	863	1,093	1,956	34,564	41,740	76,304	78,260	11,812	12,811	24,623	325	356	681	40	56	96	1,455	1,967	3,422	2,090	2,463	4,553	57	82	139	5,539	6,716	12,255	215	270	485	3,193	3,859	7,052	100	142	242	1					
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	1,061	1,414	2,475	30	30	60	2,535	427	517	944	420	508	928	4	10	14	78	105	183	55	49	104	53	49	102	316	438	754	305	430	735	154	219	373	148	213	361	2					
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	576	877	1,453	323	361	684	2,137	450	634	1,084	188	275	463	2	13	15	41	93	134	33	95	128	33	54	87	435	660	1,095	121	213	334	130	205	335	53	91	144	3					
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	508	792	1,300	224	264	488	1 788	211	347	558	165	276	441	8	11	19	35	44	79	26	64	90	24	48	72	243	374	617	123	213	336	53	147	200	37	104	141	4					
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS	254	-	254	-	-	-	254	458	-	458	458	-	458	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	-	455	455	-	455	265	-	265	265	-	265	5					
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - -	486	179	665	-	-	-	655	96	20	116	96	20	116	-	-	-	3	2	5	5	1	6	5	1	6	14	6	20	14	6	20	3	5	8	3	5	8	6					
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS -	162	302	464	-	-	-	464	48	133	181	48	133	181	1	5	6	3	9	12	21	61	82	21	61	82	38	100	138	38	100	138	8	16	24	8	16	24	7					
TOTAL - -	3,910	4,657	8,567	35,141	42,395	77,536	86,103	13,502	14,462	27,964	1,700	1,568	3,268	55	95	150	1,639	2,220	3,859	2,230	2,733	4,963	193	295	488	7,040	8,294	15,334	1,271	1,232	2,503	3,806	4,451	8,257	614	571	1,185	8					
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	876	491	1,367	317	175	492	1,859	151	83	234	107	63	170	-	-	-	9	2	11	-	1	1	-	1	1	93	57	150	59	38	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	9					
GRAND TOTAL - -	4,786	5,148	9,934	35,458	42,570	78,028	87,962	13,653	14,545	28,198	1,807	1,631	3,438	55	95	150	1,648	2,222	3,870	2,230	2,734	4,964	193	296	489	7,133	8,351	15,484	1,330	1,270	2,600	3,806	4,451	8,257	614	571	1,185	10					
													(a)																(b)														

(a) In addition to these numbers, 373 patients (174 males and 199 females) were transferred while resident during 1902, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 123 patients (61 males and 62 females) were transferred while resident during 1902, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 102 Criminal (Private) Patients (77 males and 25 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.
Details of these changes will be found in Table IIIA.

TABLE III.—continued.

SUMMARY.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1902.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1903.							Average Number Resident during 1902.			
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
1	4,474	4,145	8,619	115	100	215	3,548	3,357	6,905	891	1,186	2,077	36,335	43,597	79,932	82,009	36,497	43,874	80,371	COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
2	104	79	183	102	78	180	28	20	48	1,074	1,414	2,488	24	30	54	2,542	1,105	1,442	2,547	Registered Hospitals.
3	140	134	274	64	73	137	72	58	130	586	872	1,458	188	206	394	1,852	782	1,109	1,891	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
4	58	61	119	44	41	85	10	19	29	505	815	1,320	137	153	290	1,610	660	1,000	1,660	Provincial Licensed Houses.
5	27	—	27	27	—	27	26	—	26	230	—	230	—	—	—	230	229	—	229	Naval and Military Hospitals.
6	18	5	23	18	5	23	18	5	23	550	188	738	—	—	—	738	509	184	693	Criminal Asylums.
7	12	9	21	12	9	21	—	—	—	160	326	486	—	—	—	486	161	314	475	Private Single Patients.
8	4,833	4,433	9,266	382	306	688	3,702	3,459	7,161	3,996	4,801	8,797	36,684	43,986	80,670	89,467	39,943	47,923	87,866	TOTAL.
9	38	31	69	36	26	62	22	11	33	885	488	1,373	328	173	501	1,874	1,193	658	1,851	Idiot Establishments.
10	4,871	4,464	9,335	418	332	750	3,724	3,470	7,194	4,881	5,289	10,170	37,012	44,159	81,171	91,341	41,136	48,581	89,717	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IIIA.

TABLE showing the Number of,—

- (a) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE to the PAUPER Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);
 - (b) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);
 - (c) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER to the PRIVATE Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);
- while resident during the Year 1902.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS :									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Berks	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Bucks	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3
Carmarthen	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	2
Chester : Chester	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
„ Parkside	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Cornwall	1	2	3	-	2	2	-	1	1
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11
Denbigh	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Devon	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dorset	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Durham	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4
Essex	2	3	5	1	-	1	7	14	21
Glamorgan	2	-	2	2	-	2	3	2	5
Gloucester	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	2	6
Hants	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Hereford	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Herts	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kent : Barming Heath	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	3	4
„ Chartham	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	8
Lancaster : Lancaster	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	9	13
„ Rainhill	-	-	-	7	7	14	-	-	-
„ Prestwich	-	1	1	9	3	12	1	2	3
„ Whittingham	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	5
„ Winwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Leicester and Rutland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Lincoln : Bracebridge	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
London : Banstead	1	-	1	2	-	2	4	6	10
„ Bexley	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	7	12
„ Cane Hill	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	5	10
„ Claybury	3	1	4	3	-	3	15	8	23
„ Colney Hatch	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	6	8
„ Hanwell	-	1	1	2	1	3	5	7	12
„ Manor	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	13	13
„ Horton	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	20
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
Monmouth	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	5	16
Norfolk	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1

TABLE IIIA.—continued—TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—continued.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.									
Northampton - - - -	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	3	3
Northumberland - - - -	-	1	1	4	-	4	1	-	1
Notts - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Salop - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Somerset : Wells - - - -	1	2	3	2	-	2	7	7	14
" Cotford - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Stafford : Stafford - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	2
" Burntwood - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sussex : East - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
" West - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	4
Warwick - - - - -	2	2	4	1	-	1	3	-	3
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Wilts - - - - -	-	4	4	2	-	2	2	2	4
Worcester - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
York : North Riding - - - -	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
" West " Wakefield - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
" " " Wadsley - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
" " " Menston - - - -	2	1	3	4	2	6	2	2	4
" East " - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	1
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hull - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Ipswich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Leicester - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	11	12
London, City of - - - - -	13	7	20	-	-	-	10	4	14
Newcastle - - - - -	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Nottingham - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	3	1	4
Plymouth - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	1	6
Sunderland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :									
York Hospital - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :									
West Counties Asylum - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Albert Asylum - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	4	6	10
Camberwell House - - - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Hoxton House - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	5	8
Peckham House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fisherton House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - - - - -	61	62	123	77	25	102	174	199	373

TABLE IV.

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the year 1902.

	Number of Suicides during the year 1902.								
	Act Committed in Asylum.			Act Committed before Admission.			Act Committed; while Patient was absent "on leave."		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS :									
Cumberland and Westmorland -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Essex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Lancaster : Prestwich - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Notts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Somerset : Wells - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	(a)1
Stafford : Cheddleton - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	1	-	(b)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. York : Wakefield - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Menston - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sunderland - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	1	(b)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Andrew's Hospital - - -	(c)1	(b)1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
York Retreat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSE :									
The Priory - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :									
Ashwood House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY.									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	4	6
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - -	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	5	5	10	2	2	4	3	5	8

(a) On parole. (b) After escape. (c) During removal elsewhere.

TABLE V.

TABLE V. - - - - -

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

	Number,			Number Admitted during 1902.					
	1st January 1902.			Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Bucks - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chester: Chester - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Parkside - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornwall - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Carlisle - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denbigh - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Devon - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Durham - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	2
Essex - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Glamorgan - - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	4	1	5
Gloucester - - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hants - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	4
Hereford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	4
„ Chartham - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lancs: Lancaster - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
„ Rainhill - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	6	9	15
„ Prestwich - - - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	11	2	13
„ Whittingham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lincoln: Bracebridge - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
London: Banstead - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	4
„ Bexley - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
„ Claybury - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	6
„ Hanwell - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	3
Middlesex - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Northumberland - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Oxford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Somerset: Wells - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
Staffs: Stafford - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5
Suffolk - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Warwick - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Wilts - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
Worcester - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
York, N.R. - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	2
York, W.R.: Wakefield - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Menston - - - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
York, E.R. - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1902.

Number Discharged during 1902.						Number			Number			COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS :
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1902.			remaining, 1st January 1903.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Beds, &c.
1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Berks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bucks.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chester : Chester.
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	„ Parkside.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cornwall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Carlisle.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Denbigh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Derby.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Devon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Dorset.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	Durham.
2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Essex.
1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	6	1	7	Glamorgan.
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	4	-	4	Gloucester.
-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	3	-	3	Hants.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hereford.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Herts.
-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	Kent : Barming Heath.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	„ Chartham.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	Lanc. : Lancaster.
-	1	1	7	7	14	-	-	-	2	3	5	„ Rainhill.
1	1	2	10	3	13	-	-	-	8	2	10	„ Prestwich.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Whittingham.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lincoln : Bracebridge.
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	London : Banstead
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ Bexley.
1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	„ Cane Hill.
1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	„ Claybury.
2	-	2	3	-	3	-	1	1	5	-	5	„ Colney Hatch.
-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	„ Hanwell.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Middlesex.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Monmouth.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norfolk.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Northampton.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oxford.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	Salop.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Somerset : Wells.
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	6	-	6	Staffs : Stafford.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suffolk.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	4	Surrey.
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	Warwick.
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	2	Wilts.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Worcester.
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	York, N.R.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	York, W.R. : Wakefield.
1	1	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Menston.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	York, E.R.

(a) Of this number, 77 males and 25 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table III. A.

TABLE V.—continued.—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1902.			Number Admitted during 1902.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham : Winson Green -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
London, City of - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nottingham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :									
Holloway Sanatorium - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	486	179	665	5	1	6	91	19	110
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :									
Fisherton House - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY :									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	115	17	132	1	1	2	92	31	123
REGISTERED HOSPITAL - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - -	486	179	665	5	1	6	91	19	110
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	603	196	799	6	2	8	183	50	233

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1902—continued.

Number Discharged during 1902.						Number			Number			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1902.			remaining, 1st January 1903.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	Birmingham : Winson Green.
1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Derby.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Hull.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	City of London.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Newcastle.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Norwich.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Plymouth.
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	REGISTERED Hos- PITAL :
3	5	8	11	1	12	18	5	23	550	188	738	Holloway Sanatorium.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE : Fisherton House.
14	5	19	92	26	118	10	2	12	92	16	108	SUMMARY :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	COUNTY, AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
3	5	8	11	1	12	18	5	23	550	188	738	REGISTERED Hos- PITAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
17	10	27	103	27	130	29	7	36	643	204	847	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE. TOTAL.

(a) Of this number, 77 males and 25 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table IIIA.

TABLE VI.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 &

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1902.			Number Admitted during 1902.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Royal Hospital - - -	17	14	31	21	20	41	4	2	6
Wonford House - - - - -	2	1	3	5	2	7	4	1	5
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Lawn, Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	1	2
Bethel Hospital - - - - -	2	2	4	1	2	3	-	2	2
St. Andrew's Hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Warneford Hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	1	1
Coton Hill Hospital - - - - -	-	3	3	5	5	10	-	2	2
Bethlem Royal Hospital - - - - -	7	8	15	20	24	44	10	10	20
Holloway Sanatorium - - - - -	11	15	26	19	16	35	7	8	15
York Hospital - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
York Retreat - - - - -	1	2	3	7	6	13	-	2	2
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnall House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	2
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	8	9	-	4	4
Hoxton House - - - - -	-	3	3	5	9	14	-	1	1
Peckham House - - - - -	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	2	3
Chiswick House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brooke House - - - - -	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Northumberland House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Moorcroft House - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
Wyke House - - - - -	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	-	-
The Priory - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Halliford House - - - - -	-	1	1	3	1	4	-	-	-
Flower House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood End House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hendon Grove - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE VI.

55 Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1902.

ceased to be Boarders during 1902.									Number of Boarders remaining, 1st January 1903.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	20	15	35	-	-	-	14	17	31	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	2	Manchester Royal Hospital
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	Wonford House.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barnwood House.
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	The Lawn, Lincoln.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethel Hospital.
-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	St. Andrew's Hospital.
-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	1	4	5	Warneford Hospital.
-	-	-	7	18	25	-	-	-	10	4	14	Coton Hill Hospital.
-	-	-	18	6	24	-	1	1	5	16	21	Bethlem Royal Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Holloway Sanatorium.
-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	3	2	5	York Hospital.
												York Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethnall House.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	Camberwell House,
-	-	-	3	11	14	-	-	-	2	-	2	Hoxton House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	Peckham House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Chiswick House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	Brooke House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	Moorcroft House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	Wyke House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	The Priory.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Halliford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Flower House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wood End House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hendon Grove.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1902.			Number admitted during 1902.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bishopstone House	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Wye House -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court Hall -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Dinsdale Park	1	-	1	1	3	4	-	1	1
Middleton Hall	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1
Northwoods House	-	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	2
Fairford House	2	-	2	2	1	3	-	-	-
Redlands	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tattlebury House	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
West Malling Place	4	-	4	2	1	3	1	-	1
Overdale	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Haydock Lodge	2	2	4	7	6	13	-	2	2
Tue Brook Villa	-	1	1	4	6	10	-	-	-
Shaftesbury House	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Heigham Hall	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
The Grove, Old Catton	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
Stretton House	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1
Grove House	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	2	2
Boreatton Park	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Brislington House	1	3	4	4	7	11	-	2	2
Bailbrook House	2	1	3	2	2	4	-	-	-
Ashwood House	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ticehurst House	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
St George's Retreat	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Asprooke Hall	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
Glendossill	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laverstock House	1	2	3	4	1	5	-	-	-
Fisherton House	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1
Fiddington House	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kingsdown House	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1
The Grange	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Pleasaunce	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
SUMMARY :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS -	41	47	88	87	80	167	26	29	55
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES-	3	11	14	17	32	49	1	9	10
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES	20	26	46	39	59	98	4	13	17
TOTAL	64	84	148	143	171	314	31	51	82

TABLE VII.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY AND BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, and subject to the Regulations of those Boards, made such UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylum, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.	Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1902.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.		M.	F.
Lancaster, at Prestwich	Rochdale	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	80 of both sexes.*	44	36

* Amended Regulation, made 3 July 1895.

TABLE VII.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

ASYLUMS have, with the Consent of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD and of the arrangements with GUARDIANS of UNIONS for BOARDING-OUT, in the WORKHOUSES of
Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylum.]

Number during 1902.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1903.		
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.	
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.						
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
14	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	11	3	Unions.		
										Ashton - - -	4	1
										Blackburn - - -	2	-
										Bolton - - -	10	9
										Bury - - -	3	1
										Chorlton - .	3	7
										Leigh - -	3	1
										Liverpool - -	2	-
										Manchester - -	6	6
										Oldham - - -	3	2
										Prestwich - -	1	1
										Salford - - -	2	1
										Stockport - -	1	-
										Warrington - -	-	1
										West Derby -	2	4
											42	34
										Lancaster County -	1	2
										Manchester C. B. -	1	-
										TOTAL - - -	44	36

TABLE VII.—continued.

Instances of Boarding-out in the Workhouses—continued.

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.	Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1902.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.		M.	F.
Suffolk, E. and W. -	Mildenhall -	6 Aug. 1897	18 Aug. 1897	12 females	-	12
Salop and Montgomery C. and Shrewsbury and Wenlock B.	Forden -	27 July 1899	15 March 1899	25 males	25	-
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	Mildenhall -	21 Mar. 1900	25 May 1900	8, or such smaller num- ber as shall with the Suf- folk patients, make total number 18.	-	6
TOTAL -	-	-	-	-	69	54

TABLE VII.—continued.

Instances of Boarding-out in the Workhouses—continued.

Number during 1902.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1903.		
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.	
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.						
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.							M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<i>Unions.</i> Bosmere and Claydon Cosford - - - Mutford and Loth- ingland. Newmarket - - - Plomesgate - - - Samford - - - Sudbury - - - Wangford - - - TOTAL - - -	- - - - - - - - -	1 2 1 1 2 1 3 1 12
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	<i>Unions.</i> Atcham - - - Bridgnorth - - - Clun - - - Drayton - - - Ellesmere - - - Forden - - - Llanfyllin - - - Ludlow - - - Madeley - - - Newport - - - Oswestry - - - Shifnal - - - Wellington - - - TOTAL - - -	3 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 5 1 1 2 2 -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Unions.</i> Cambridge - - - N. Witchford - - - Whittlesea - - - Wisbech - - - TOTAL - - -	- - - - -	3 1 1 1 6
15	6	-	-	1	-	2	-	12	6	GRAND TOTAL -	69	45

TABLE VIII.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing Cost of BUILDING, AMOUNT OF LAND, &c.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL Cost of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL Cost of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1903.			Cost of Land subsequent purchased up to January 1st 1903 (in even pounds).
						Freehold.				Freehold.			
		M.	F.	T.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.					£				£				£
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	April 1860	250	255	505	62,833	253	3	3	15,775	-	-	-	-
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B. and New Windsor B.	30 Sept. 1870	134	151	285	49,799	79	2	35	8,317	-	-	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	17 Jan. 1853	100	100	200	43,500	20	-	-	3,000	53	1	24	6,494
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., & Isle of Ely	2 Nov. 1858	112	112	244	41,520	43	2	17	3,352	17	-	15	1,490
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	26 Sept. 1865	125	125	250	29,195	42	2	18	3,835	-	-	8	32
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stock- port (part) C.B. :													
Chester - - - - -	27 Aug. 1829	45	45	90	25,484	10	-	-	1,667	151	1	17	24,660
Parkside - - - - -	8 May 1871	320	320	640	133,835	65	2	18	11,823	55	2	10½	13,765
Cornwall - - - - -	1820	50	50	100	16,019	10	-	-	(a)	132	2	37	9,672
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	2 Jan. 1862	110	110	220	38,847	101	-	29	8,097	60	3	25	6,104
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	14 Nov. 1848	100	100	200	25,708	18	3	20	(b)	326	1	35	7,752
Derby C. - - - - -	Aug. 1851	150	150	300	76,179	79	-	-	7,928	56	-	-	5,581
Devon - - - - -	1846	200	200	400	55,894	17	2	-	2,925	180	2	-	14,361
Dorset { (Forston) - - - - - { (Charminster) - - - - -	1 Aug. 1832 15 Aug. 1863.	150	150	300	44,290	55	3	20	5,710	339	3	9	6,354
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	13 April 1858	150	150	300	29,963	52	-	-	4,483	280	-	17	28,092
Essex and Colchester B. - - -	23 Sept. 1853	200	250	450	79,000	86	-	-	8,000	109	3	8	8,160
Glamorgan, and Swansea { (Angleton) - { (Parc Gwylt) -	4 Nov. 1864 10 Jan. 1887	197	168	365	78,000 (about)	83	-	-	6,771	127	-	-	9,509
Gloucester C., and { (Wotton) - Gloucester C.B. { (Barnwood) -	17 July 1823 14 June 1883	260	260	520	131,131	155	3	33	17,241	144	2	32	22,311

(a) Site given by Bodmin Town Council.

(b) Site given.

TABLE VIII.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

and COST of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total Area of Land Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1903.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1903.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1903 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1903, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided on January 1st, 1903 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act. 1890.
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.				
						£	£	£	M.	F.	T.	
395	3	3	210	315	525	87,246	150,079	15,775	460	570	1,030	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
187	3	21	236	281	517	115,736	165,535	8,317	370	432	802	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
73	1	24	101	151	252	17,928	61,428	9,494	201	251	452	Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B. and New Windsor B.
99	—	36	148	180	328	55,850	97,370	4,842	260	292	552	Bucks.
42	2	26	195	186	381	14,199	43,394	3,867	320	311	631	Cambridge C., Cambridge B., & Isle of Ely.
												Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.
												Chester C., Birkenhead C.B.; and Stockport (part) C.B. :
161	1	17	468	477	945	169,776	195,260	26,327	513	522	1,035	Chester.
121	—	28½	8	96	104	37,550	171,385	25,588	328	416	744	Parkside.
157	2	31	300	350	650	70,561	86,580	9,672	350	400	750	Cornwall.
162	—	14	262	247	509	86,618	125,465	14,201	372	357	729	Cumberland and Westmorland.
434	—	16	270	231	501	104,831	130,539	7,752	370	331	701	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.
135	—	—	238	238	476	109,240	185,419	13,509	372	370	742	Derby C.
197	2	—	260	513	773	117,102	172,996	17,286	460	713	1,173	Devon.
395	2	29	57	360	417	79,556	123,846	12,064	357	360	717	Dorset { (Forston). (Charminster).
346	—	17	690	590	1,180	168,439	198,402	32,575	840	740	1,580	Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.
195	3	8	565	1,012	1,577	188,012	267,012	16,160	765	1,262	2,027	Essex and Colchester B.
210	—	—	715	721	1,436	196,626	274,626	16,280	912	889	1,801	Glamorgan, and Swan- { (Angleton). sea C.B. { (ParcGwyllt).
304	—	9	247	339	586	60,995	192,126	39,552	507	599	1,106	Gloucester C., and { (Wotton). Gloucester C.B. { (Barnwood).

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TABLE showing Cost of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1903.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1903 (in even pounds).
		M.	F.	T.		Freehold.				Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
						Acres.	Roods.	Poles.					
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£				£				£
Hants - - - - -	13 Dec. 1852	200	200	400	38,291	108	2	11	5,903	69	-	3	5,384
Hereford C. and Hereford B. - -	21 Feb. 1871	183	188	371	67,049	110	-	-	11,744	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	7 April 1899	268	308	576	(a)	179	1	27	9,149	5	1	25	1,555
Kent and Gravesend B. :													
Barming Heath - - - - -	1 Jan. 1833	Information not supplied.							-	-	-	-	-
Chartham - - - - -	5 April 1875	440	465	905	211,852	121	2	-	6,236	-	-	-	-
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :													
Lancaster - - - - -	28 July 1816	90	60	150	30,000	5	-	-	(b)	111	3	33	9,201
Rainhill - - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	180	220	400	75,509	48	2	34	5,250	202	-	25	35,068
Prestwich - - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	250	250	500	67,662	37	1	23	11,412	130	3	20	33,540
Whittingham - - - - -	1 April 1873	500	500	1,000	132,000 (about)	157	-	23	9,305	255	-	30	19,029
Winwick - - - - -	1902	1,050	1,000	2,050	(a)	203	2	15	21,000	3	1	2	750
Leicester C. and Rutland - - -	10 May 1837	52	52	104	16,638	5	1	-	1,310	(d)35	-	15	20,124
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B.	9 Aug. 1852	125	125	250	44,394	43	1	20	4,378	80	2	7	8,560
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - -	20 June 1902	210	210	420	(a)	112	-	-	5,811	-	-	-	-
London C. :													
Banstead - - - - -	26 Mar. 1877	620	1,080	1,700	288,094	100	-	-	11,088	17	2	30	4,300
Bexley - - - - -	19 Sept. 1898	970	1,030	2,000	422,295 (c)	138	3	30	24,485	-	-	-	-
Cane Hill - - - - -	4 Dec. 1883	480	644	1,124	236,510	149	1	-	24,034	2	-	-	150
Claybury - - - - -	16 May 1893	850	1,200	2,050	483,792	269	2	20	39,415	-	-	-	-
Colney Hatch - - - - -	17 July 1851	520	735	1,255	226,290	128	1	23	19,786	36	2	28	11,000
Hanwell - - - - -	16 May 1831	150	150	300	103,410	58	3	10	10,995	25	2	19	10,652
Manor - - - - -	7 June 1899	-	700	700	(c)	96	1	11	3,683(f)	-	-	-	-
Horton - - - - -	3 Mar. 1902	896	1,097	1,993	(c)	101	1	11	3,875(f)	-	-	-	-

(a) This Asylum is not yet completed.

(b) Land given by Corporation of Lancaster.

(c) Accounts not yet closed.

(d) 4A. OR. 25P., since resold 10,697l. Net cost is 10,737l.

(e) Provided by rearrangement.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

and Cost of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total Area of Land Owned, Leased, or rented on January 1st, 1903.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1903.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1903 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1903, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided on January 1st, 1903 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.				
						£	£	£	M.	F.	T.	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>
177	2	14	370	396	766	145,146	183,437	11,237	570	596	1,166	Hants.
110	—	—	50	125	175	54,262	121,311	11,744	233	313	546	Hereford C., and Hereford B.
184	3	12	—	—	—	—	(a)	10,704	268	308	576	Herts.
												Kent and Gravesend B. :
136	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,900	610	815	1,425	Barming Heath.
121	2	—	100	200	300	49,765	261,617	6,236	511	606	1,117	Chartham.
												Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B. :
116	3	33	553	1,444	1,997	305,346	335,346	9,201	643	1,504	2,147	Lancaster.
250	3	19	860	846	1,706	338,329	413,833	40,318	1,020	1,046	2,066	Rainhill.
204	1	32	921	1,199	2,120	292,273	359,935	44,952	1,171	1,449	2,620	Prestwich.
516	1	6	580	530	1,110	288,985	420,985	28,334	1,080	1,030	2,110	Whittingham.
206	3	17	—	—	—	—	(a)	21,750	1,050	1,000	2,050	Winwick.
(d) 36	—	30	158	215	373	54,206	70,844	(d) 21,434	210	267	477	Leicester C. and Rutland.
123	3	27	233	233	466	69,132	113,526	12,933	358	358	716	Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B. and Lin- coln C.B.
116	3	—	—	—	—	—	(a)	5,811	210	210	420	Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division).
												London C. :
117	2	30	452	306	758	112,765	400,859	15,388	1,072	1,386	2,458	Banstead.
138	3	30	—	—	—	1,379	423,674	24,485	1,017	1,034	2,101	Bexley.
151	1	—	380	496	876	134,243	370,753	24,184	886	1,192	2,078	Cane Hill.
269	2	20	145(e)	203(e)	348(e)	5,987	489,779	39,415	938	1,288	2,226	Claybury.
165	—	11	399	834	1,233	198,861	425,151	30,786	884	1,555	2,439	Colney Hatch.
185	—	23	850	1,411	2,261	297,212	400,622	21,647	963	1,423	2,391	Hanwell.
96	1	11	—	—	—	611	(e)	3,683	—	700	700	Manor.
101	1	11	—	—	—	351	445,048	3,875	(g)	(g)	(g)	Horton.

(f) A pro rata apportionment of the total Cost of the Estate.

(g) Not yet ascertained.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

TABLE showing COST of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1903.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1903 (in even pounds).
						Freehold.				Freehold.			
		M.	F.	T.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£				£				£
Middlesex - - - - -	14 June 1841	150	200	350	68,866	97	-	12	8,985	44	-	15	12,239
Monmouth C. - - - - -	Dec. 1851	104	110	214	29,518	36	2	24	4,633	179	2	2	16,470
Norfolk - - - - -	18 May 1814	50	50	100	34,621	5	-	-	600	88	1	38	12,008
Northampton C. - - - - -	30 June 1876	270	270	540	118,926	193	1	38	19,106	52	3	-	3,020
Northumberland - - - - -	16 Mar. 1859	100	100	200	42,429	99	-	39	7,886	-	-	-	-
Nottingham C. - - - - -	29 July 1902	226	226	452	124,000	130	-	-	6,880	-	-	-	-
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. - - - -	1 Aug. 1846	130	140	270	25,140	15	-	-	1,164	80	3	26	9,243
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.	28 Mar. 1845	50	50	100	16,443	15	-	20	2,029	40	1	13	7,448
Somerset and Bath C.B. :													
Wells - - - - -	1 Mar. 1848	175	175	350	42,156	50	-	-	6,776	150	-	8	8,307
Cotford - - - - -	15 May 1897	310	390	700	163,310	116	-	18	11,220	-	-	-	-
Stafford C. and Newcastle-under- Lyme B. :													
Stafford - - - - -	11 Nov. 1818	60	60	120	29,623	39	-	25	7,840	50	1	20	13,444
Burntwood - - - - -	Dec. 1864	260	270	530	64,200	100	-	31	7,879	53	-	19	3,669
Cheddleton - - - - -	18 Aug. 1899	309	309	618	247,855	174	-	-	12,750	-	-	-	-
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	1829	(a)	(a)	130	(a)	30	-	34	8,000	63	1	37	14,956
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	1 June 1867	321	329	650	75,077	150	-	-	13,413	99	-	29	9,463
Sussex, E. and Brighton C.B. - - -	25 July 1859	225	225	450	54,046	127	3	5	7,405	114	-	35	6,924
„ W. - - - - -	26 July 1897	223	242	465	136,495	245	-	-	24,746	-	-	-	-
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and War- wick B.	30 June 1852	150	150	300	63,888	42	2	20	4,887	41	3	25	3,710
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	7 July 1896	111	207	318	54,906	50	2	32	4,776	-	1	18	140
Wilts - - - - -	19 Sept. 1851	143	143	286	47,621	56	3	13	8,466	77	-	13	7,913
Worcester C., Dudley C.B. and Worcester C.B.	11 Aug. 1852	101	101	202	44,743	45	3	3	5,837	39	2	1	5,046
York, North Riding - - - - -	7 April 1847	72	72	144	30,950	45	1	29	5,170	258	2	7	28,938

(a) Not known.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

and COST of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total area of Land Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1903.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1903.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1903 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1903, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1903 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.	M.	F.	T.	
						£	£	£				COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>
141	—	27	475	588	1,063	368,139	437,005	21,224	625	788	1,413	Middlesex.
251	—	34	439	424	863	86,911	116,429	21,103	543	534	1,077	Monmouth C.
145	3	14	310	450	760	331,600(<i>b</i>)	366,221(<i>b</i>)	12,608	360	500	860	Norfolk.
274	—	—	154	254	408	33,548	152,474	22,126	424	524	948	Northampton C.
167	—	39	360	243	603	110,674	153,103	7,886	460	343	803	Northumberland.
130	—	—	—	—	—	—	124,000	6,880	226	226	452	Nottingham C.
95	3	26	114	180	294	76,063	101,203	10,407	225	309	534	Oxford C. and Oxford C.B.
55	1	33	310	401	711	130,304	146,747	9,477	368	456	824	Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.
												Somerset and Bath C.B. :
248	1	21	190	330	520	69,690	111,846	15,083	393	541	934	Wells.
116	—	18	—	—	—	423	163,733	11,220	200	250	450	Cotford.
												Stafford C. and Newcastle-under- Lyme B. :
103	2	5	420	332	752	208,019	237,642	21,284	480	392	872	Stafford.
155	3	10	159	213	372	88,490	152,690	11,548	419	483	902	Burntwood.
174	—	—	—	—	—	—	247,855	12,750	309	309	618	Cheddleton.
109	2	12	(<i>a</i>)	(<i>a</i>)	741	(<i>a</i>)	(<i>a</i>)	22,956	421	502	923	Suffolk, E. and W.
249	—	29	129	309	438	109,712	184,789	22,876	437	620	1,057	Surrey and Guildford B.
242	—	—	201	365	566	66,566	120,612	14,329	405	565	970	Sussex, E. and Brighton C.B.
245	—	—	100	200	300	62,232	198,727	24,746	332	451	783	„ W.
426	—	38	283	444	727	103,176	167,064	8,597	433	582	1,015	Warwick C., Coventry C.B. and War- wick B.
51	—	10	—	—	—	3,737	58,643	4,916	111	207	318	Wight, Isle of.
133	3	26	297	367	664	108,932	156,553	16,379	440	510	950	Wilts.
486	1	8	429	537	966	111,424	156,167	10,883	530	638	1,168	Worcester C., Dudley C.B. and Worcester C.B.
304	3	16	288	320	608	87,956	118,906	34,108	360	392	752	York, North Riding.

(*b*) Including ordinary repairs.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

TABLE showing COST of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1903.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1903 (in even pounds).
						Freehold.				Freehold.			
		M.	F.	T.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT AYSLUMS— <i>continued.</i> York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Don- caster B. :									£				£
Wakefield - - - - -	18 Sept. 1818	175	175	350	69,250	49	2	22	17,813	181	3	46½	32,143
Wadsley - - - - -	27 Aug. 1872	333	419	752	232,886	164	-	8	23,770	31	-	16	7,356
Menston - - - - -	8 Oct. 1888	380	530	910	300,263	327	1	27	22,254	-	-	-	-
Scalebor Park - - - - -	9 Oct. 1902	105	105	210	(a)	97	3	25	13,249	-	-	-	-
York, East Riding - - - - -	25 Oct. 1871	140	140	280	35,029	62	2	3	1,585	51	3	19	4,213
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).													
Birmingham :													
Winson Green - - - - -	3 June 1850	150	150	300	61,960	20	-	-	7,687	32	2	34	14,494
Rubery Hill - - - - -	4 Jan. 1882	311	314	625	124,246	72	-	-	5,821	79	3	21	5,980
Bristol - - - - -	27 Feb. 1861	100	100	200	42,291	22	3	27	2,906	58	3	18½	14,776
Derby - - - - -	13 Nov. 1888	156	164	320	46,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	29 Sept. 1886	150	178	328	71,359	89	-	-	9,389	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	Dec. 1883	180	180	360	71,430	75	-	-	12,770	27	3	9	2,934
Ipswich - - - - -	June 1870	100	100	200	25,062	52	2	-	2,150	17	-	-	724
Leicester - - - - -	2 Sept. 1869	150	150	300	31,858	41	2	-	17,000	49	1	-	15,550
London (City of) - - - - -	16 April 1866	125	125	250	63,880	33	1	21	4,024	123	3	6	9,970
Middlesbrough - - - - -	1 Mar. 1898	130	130	260	107,000	98	2	18	9,385	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	11 May 1869	125	125	250	47,559	57	3	-	11,350	36	-	7	11,007
Norwich - - - - -	9 Jan. 1880	150	170	320	62,786	51	-	8	1,875	-	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	3 Aug. 1880	140	140	280	54,212	30	-	-	(d)	20	-	-	(d)
Plymouth - - - - -	17 Nov. 1891	90	110	200	45,150	75	-	-	3,790	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	30 Sept. 1879	210	210	420	112,265	75	-	-	14,000	14	-	-	3,649
Sunderland - - - - -	21 May 1895	175	175	350	96,902	75	-	-	9,000	65	2	25	8,350
West Ham - - - - -	6 Aug. 1901	350	450	800	(a)	100	-	-	8,836	-	-	-	-

(a) Payments not yet completed.

(b) Annual rent, 672l.

(c) Accounts not complete.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

and COST of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total Area of Land Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1903.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1903.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1903 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1903, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1903, (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
							Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.				
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.				M.	F.	T.	
						£	£	£				COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i> York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Don- caster B: Wakefield. Wadsley. Menston. Scalebor Park. York, East Riding. COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London), Birmingham: Winson Green. Rubery Hill. Bristol. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.
314	—	28½	837	676	1,513	207,917	277,167	49,956	1,097	852	1,949	
195	—	24	387	471	858	50,448	283,334	31,126	720	890	1,610	
327	1	27	360	300	660	83,866	384,129	22,254	752	842	1,594	
97	3	25	—	—	—	—	(a)	13,249	123	123	246	
114	1	22	56	144	200	45,593	80,622	5,798	196	284	480	
79	2	34	309	265	574	85,356	147,316	22,131	459	415	874	
151	3	21	90	90	180	31,776	156,022	11,801	409	408	817	
81	3	5½	305	450	755	179,348	221,639	17,682	405	550	955	
(d) 57	2	34	—	—	—	3,561	50,265	—	156	164	320	
8	—	—	28	22	50	—	71,359	9,389	178	200	378	
195	3	9	101	101	202	28,733	100,163	15,704	281	281	562	
70	3	3	50	72	122	12,536	37,598	2,874	145	176	321	
90	3	—	185	370	555	113,299	145,157	32,550	335	520	855	
206	1	30	131	191	322	113,442	177,322	13,994	250	300	550	
98	2	18	—	—	—	(e)	107,000	9,385	135	134	269	
93	3	7	320	270	590	179,072	226,631	22,357	445	395	840	
51	—	8	55	10	65	6,078	68,864	1,875	205	180	385	
106	—	—	229	262	491	65,748	119,950	—	369	402	771	
75	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,150	3,790	118	142	260	
89	—	—	122	166	283	(e)	(e)	17,649	332	376	708	
140	2	25	—	—	—	—	96,902	17,350	175	175	350	
100	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a)	8,836	350	450	800	

(d) Property of Corporation.

(e) This cannot be given.

TABLE IX.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS

TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1902.				AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year						
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Rent of Land Rented.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Furniture and Bedding.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	26,637 - -	3,565 - -	- - -	70 18 -	2 3 ¹ / ₈	- 8	2 6	1 2 ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₄
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - - - -	15,689 - -	7,294 - -	- - -	179 6 -	3 -	- 6 ¹ / ₈	2 5 ¹ / ₄	1 4 ¹ / ₂	- 1	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- 4
Bucks - - - - -	13,617 - -	4,364 - -	2,250 - -	- - -	3 4 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	2 5 ⁷ / ₈	1 1 ³ / ₄	- 1	- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - - - - -	16,134 - -	2,165 - -	- - -	66 15 -	3 -	- 7 ¹ / ₄	2 6 ³ / ₄	1 5 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 3 ⁷ / ₈
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C. - - - - -	14,532 - -	1,083 - -	32 - -	- - -	3 5 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₄	2 5 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₂
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :											
Chester - - - - -	19,925 - -	2,065 - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	2 4 ³ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₈
Parkside - - - - -	18,664 - -	2,989 - -	4,326 - -	- - -	2 5 ³ / ₄	- 9 ³ / ₈	2 11 ¹ / ₄	1 3 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₈
Cornwall - - - - -	23,821 - -	2,752 - -	- - -	100 3 9	4 4 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ⁵ / ₈	2 7 ¹ / ₂	1 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₄
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	16,082 - -	2,671 - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 ¹ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₄	2 4 ¹ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₈
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - - - -	18,264 - -	7,678 - -	- - -	353 16 8	2 10 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₄	2 3 ³ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₈
Derby C. - - - - -	20,600 - -	9,239 - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 ³ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₈	2 9 ¹ / ₈	1 8 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ³ / ₈
Devon and Devonport C.B. - - - - -	29,704 - -	10,576 - -	- - -	- - -	3 6	- 6 ¹ / ₄	2 4 ⁷ / ₈	1 7 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 1	- 5 ¹ / ₄
Dorset - - - - -	17,811 - -	1,305 - -	- - -	150 - -	3 3 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ³ / ₄	2 4 ³ / ₄	1 5 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 4
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B. - - - - -	42,967 - -	7,203 - -	- - -	56 4 2	2 3 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₄	3 7 ³ / ₈	1 7 ⁵ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ³ / ₈
Essex and Colchester B. - - - - -	55,896 - -	4,120 - -	- - -	2 - -	3 9 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₂	2 8 ³ / ₄	1 5 ¹ / ₂	- 1	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 4
Glamorgan and Swansea C.B. - - - - -	44,352 - -	8,816 - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₂	2 6 ¹ / ₄	1 1	- 1	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ¹ / ₄
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B. - - - - -	25,928 - -	3,883 - -	1,539 - -	18 10 4	3 2 ³ / ₈	- 7 ³ / ₄	2 1 ³ / ₄	1 3 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 8
Hants - - - - -	27,760 - -	8,567 - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 ³ / ₄	- 7	2 6 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - - - -	14,829 - -	19,894 - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 ³ / ₈	1 1 ¹ / ₈	3 3 ¹ / ₄	2 2 ³ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₄
Herts - - - - -	16,999 - -	12,437 - -	9 - -	- - -	3 6 ¹ / ₂	- 8 ¹ / ₂	3 6 ¹ / ₂	1 11 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₄
Kent and Gravesend B. :											
Barming Heath - - - - -	45,540 - -	4,462 - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 ⁵ / ₈	- 11 ³ / ₈	3 6	2 5 ³ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₄
Chartham - - - - -	32,423 - -	8,098 - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	3 4 ¹ / ₂	1 11 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₂

TABLE IX.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1902.

ended 31st March 1902.			WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1902.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
2 13 ³ / ₄	- 10	- 10 ¹ / ₈	9 4 ¹ / ₂	10 6	14 -	15/ and 20/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 7 ³ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₂	8 7	7 10 ¹ / ₂	14 -	17 6	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.
- 8	- 5 ³ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₈	8 11 ³ / ₈	9 2 ¹ / ₄ (a)	14 -	15/ and 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Bucks.
- 4 ³ / ₄	1 3 ³ / ₄	- 3 ⁵ / ₈	9 5 ¹ / ₈	8 11 ⁵ / ₈ (a)	14 -	- - -	Building - - - - -	- - - - -	Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.
- 2 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	8 7 ³ / ₄	8 - ¹ / ₄ (a)	13/ to 14/	10/ to 40/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.
- 2 ³ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- - ⁵ / ₈	7 5 ³ / ₄	7 9 ¹ / ₂ (a)	14/ to 25/	- - -	County - - - - -	- - - - -	Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :
- 8 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ³ / ₄	- 2 ³ / ₈	9 - ¹ / ₄	9 - ¹ / ₂	25 -	12/ to 25/	- ditto - - - - -	County and Private Patients' Special Furnishing and Dietary.	Chester Parkside.
- 6 ⁷ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈	10 8 ¹ / ₄	10 5 ¹ / ₄ (a)	14 -	21/ to 63/	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance, Building and Repairs and Subscribers.	Cornwall.
1 1 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₈	8 6 ¹ / ₄	9 4	14 -	14/ to 42/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cumberland and Westmorland.
1 2	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	9 4	8 9	14 -	10/6 to 63/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Establishment - - - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.
- 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₂	10 - ¹ / ₂	9 11	14/ to 16/6	- - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -	Derby C.
- 7 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ³ / ₄	- 2	9 7 ¹ / ₈	9 7 ¹ / ₂ (a)	14 -	20 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Devon and Devonport C.B.
- 9 ⁷ / ₈	- 6	- 3 ¹ / ₄	8 11 ³ / ₄	9 4	14 -	10/ to 42/	County and Building - - -	County and Building and Repairs - - -	Dorset.
2 -	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄	11 -	11 4 ¹ / ₂	14 -	12/ to 17/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.
- 5 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ¹ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	9 11 ³ / ₄	9 4	14/ and 21/	- - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -	Essex and Colchester B.
- 5 ³ / ₄	- 6	- 2	9 3	9 3 ¹ / ₈ (a)	14 -	10/6 to 30/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Glamorgan and Swansea C.B.
- 10	- 5	- 6 ¹ / ₂	8 8 ³ / ₄	9 -	14/ to 20/	15/ and 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.
- 7 ³ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₄	9 4 ¹ / ₂	9 4	14 -	- - -	Alterations and Improvements - - -	- - - - -	Hants.
1 7 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ³ / ₄	- 2 ³ / ₈	11 10	11 2 (a)	14 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Hereford C., and Hereford B.
- 11 ³ / ₄	1 - ¹ / ₂	- 1	12 - ⁷ / ₈	14 6 (a)	14/ to 18/6	21 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Herts.
- 8 ³ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₂	- - ⁷ / ₈	12 6 ¹ / ₂	12 10	14 -	21 -	County - - - - -	County - - - - -	Kent and Gravesend B. :
- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	11 9 ³ / ₈	12 10	14/ and 16/4	21 -	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	Barming Heath. Chartham.

(a) Average.

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1902.				AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year						
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Rent of Land Rented.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Furniture and Bedding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:											
Lancaster - - - - -	46,132 - -	13,041 - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rainhill - - - - -	51,142 - -	11,847 - -	- - -	- - -	2 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7	2 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 3	- 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Prestwich - - - - -	67,313 - -	11,801 - -	- - -	89 6 -	3 4	- 9	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whittingham - - - - -	55,642 - -	19,492 - -	- - -	234 - 2	2 6	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 - 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 3	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winwick(a) - - - - -	7,232 - -	83,090 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leicester C., and Rutland - - - - -	13,424 - -	797 - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	21,078 - -	1,773 - -	6,042 - -	120 16 8	3 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Lincoln (Kesteven Division), (Grantham Old Workhouse).	4,700 - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- -	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
London C.:											
Banstead - - - - -	66,480 - -	9,001 - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bexley - - - - -	58,493 - -	26,145 - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 - 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Cane Hill - - - - -	65,074 - -	6,352 - -	- - -	16 1 -	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Claybury - - - - -	78,156 - -	9,528 - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6	3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Colney Hatch - - - - -	71,297 - -	9,232 - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hanwell - - - - -	75,175 - -	8,037 - -	- - -	198 10 -	3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horton(a) - - - - -	2,183 - -	130 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Manor - - - - -	23,326 - -	4,918 - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middlesex - - - - -	44,565 - -	7,188 - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3
Monmouth C. - - - - -	22,883 - -	3,119 - -	8,750 - -	383 8 11	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3
Norfolk - - - - -	22,991 - -	23,223 - -	- - -	65 14 5	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Northampton C. - - - - -	21,022 - -	4,082 - -	- - -	29 14 4	2 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Northumberland - - - - -	18,995 - -	6,689 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - 8	- 11	3 - 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Nottingham C. - - - - -	10,699 - -	498 - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	3 2	1 4	- 1	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	12,122 - -	8,744 - -	6,930 - -	- - -	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	20,783 - -	2,309 - -	- - -	- - -	3 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8	2 5	1 3	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Somerset and Bath C.B.:											
Wells - - - - -	22,409 - -	3,654 - -	- - -	170 - -	3 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5
Cotford - - - - -	11,445 - -	1,471 - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Stafford C. and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:											
Stafford - - - - -	24,152 - -	3,620 - -	- - -	58 10 -	3 6	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 -	1 10	- 1	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4
Burntwood - - - - -	22,881 - -	2,957 - -	- - -	12 - -	3 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cheddleton - - - - -	19,064 - -	5,628 - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	19,544 - -	39,468 - -	- - -	45 6 8	3 5	- 8	2 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	31,633 - -	55,955 - -	1,361 - -	- - -	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9	3 8	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

(a) Asylum not open during the whole year.

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS ;
during the Year ended 31st March 1902.

ended 31st March 1902.				WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1902.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.		
Garden and Farm.	Mis-cellaneous.									
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
- 2½	- 3¼	- 7½	8 7½	9 4	14 -	14/ and 21/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport.(part) C.B. : Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick.	
1 -	- 4¾	- 1¾	9 2½	9 4	14 -	9 4	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -		
- 8½	- 4¾	- 2½	9 4½	9 4	14 -	15/ and 21/	Building - - - - -	Building - - - - -		
2 -¼	- 4¾	- 3½	9 10½	9 4	14 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -		
- 4¼	- 6¾	- 4	9 4¾	9 4	14/ and 21/	9 9¼	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Leicester C., and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B. Lincoln (Kesteven Division), (Grantham Old Workhouse). London C. : Banstead. Bexley. Cane Hill. Claybury.	
- 8½	- 6½	- 6½	9 9	9 11	14 -	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -		
- 1½	- 9¼	- 1¾	9 5	12 10	14 -	-	- - - - -	- - - - -		
- 6½	- 9½	- 1¼	10 7½	11 8	14 -	11/8 and 14/	County - - - - -	County - - - - -		
- 3¼	1 4¾	- 1¾	10 9½	11 8	14 -	11 8	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Colney Hatch. Hanwell. Horton. Manor.	
- 10½	- 11½	- 1¼	11 5	11 8	14 -	11/8 and 14/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -		
- 8½	1 6½	- 1¾	12 2½	11 8	14 -	11/8 to 40/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.		
- 9½	1 1¼	- 2	11 2½	11 8	14 -	11/8 and 14/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -		
- 5¼	1 1¼	- 1¼	10 11	11 8	14 -	11/8 and 14/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Middlesex. Monmouth C. Norfolk. Northampton C. Northumberland. Nottingham C.	
- 5½	1 3½	- 2½	12 5½	11 8	14 -	11/8 to 16/11	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.		
1 2¼	1 1¾	- 1½	11 11½	12 -	14 -	12 -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -		
1 -	- 5¾	- 1	8 1¼	8 2	9/-½ and 14/	10/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -		
- 8½	- 8	- 5½	9 11½	9 11	14/ and 15/	14/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B. : Wells. Cotford. Stafford C. and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. : Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton. Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and Guildford B.	
- 10½	- 4½	- 6½	8 4½	8 6	13/ and 14/	10/ to 17/6	- ditto - ditto - - -	County - - - - -		
2 1½	- 8½	- 5½	10 7½	10 6	14 -	15 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto and Building and Repairs		
- 3¼	- 6¼	-	10 ¼	9 11	14 -	14 -	County - - - - -	County - - - - -		
- 4	- 4	- 1	8 4¼	8 9	14 -	-	Repairs - - - - -	- - - - -	Stafford C. and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. : Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton. Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and Guildford B.	
- 1½	- 3¾	- 1½	8 11½	9 6	14 -	15 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs and Main-tenance.		
- 7	- 5	- 1½	9 -	9 4	9/4 and 14/	9/11 to 15/2	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -		
- 9	- 6	- 6½	9 2½	9 4	14 -	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -		
- 3½	- 9	- 2½	10 4	10 6	14 -	14 -	County - - - - -	County.	Stafford C. and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. : Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton. Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and Guildford B.	
- 9¼	- 6¾	- 7½	9 9¼	10 6	14/ and 15/	15 -	ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - -		
- 9¼	- 7¼	- 8¼	9 10¼	10 6	14/ and 15/	30/ and 42/	ditto - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -		
- 5½	1 -¾	- 7½	10 6½	10 6	25 -	-	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -		
1 5½	- 11¼	- 5¼	11 8¼	12 -	14 -	-	Building and Repairs - - -	- - - - -		

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1902.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS						
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Rent of Land Rented.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Furniture and Bedding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sussex, E. and Brighton, C.B.	29,369 - -	2,052 - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ W.	18,604 - -	29,029 - -	- - -	- - -	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	27,493 - -	5,056 - -	- - -	463 13 10	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wight, Isle of	9,130 - -	561 - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wilts	23,464 - -	2,516 - -	- - -	- - -	3 10	- 6	3 - $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	25,365 - -	1,056 - -	- - -	587 16 6	2 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8	2 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
York, North Riding - - - - -	20,055 - -	2,564 - -	- - -	2 - -	3 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:											
Wakefield - - - - -	50,394 - -	12,018 - -	- - -	355 17 1	3 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Wadsley - - - - -	42,441 - -	6,335 - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Menston - - - - -	40,956 - -	5,814 - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
York, East Riding - - - - -	10,417 - -	446 - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS - - - £	1,887,897 - -	586,462 - -	31,239 - -	3,855 9 6							
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).											
Birmingham:											
Winson Green - - - - -	21,350 - -	2,603 - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rubery Hill - - - - -	17,081 - -	1,491 - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Bristol - - - - -	24,825 - -	24,270 - -	- - -	- - -	4 - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 -	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Derby - - - - -	10,472 - -	1,633 - -	- - -	726 - -	3 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Exeter - - - - -	10,529 - -	1,993 - -	- - -	- - -	2 10	- 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 8	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Hull - - - - -	16,717 - -	1,064 - -	2,934 - -	150 - -	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 -	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- 6
Ipswich - - - - -	8,625 - -	1,394 - -	- - -	- - -	2 9	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leicester - - - - -	22,407 - -	11,394 - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 11	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1
London (City of) - - - - -	17,640 - -	4,595 - -	1,641 - -	- - -	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Middlesbrough - - - - -	8,135 - -	2,005 - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	24,025 - -	6,150 - -	- - -	- - -	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 -	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Norwich - - - - -	7,826 - -	1,405 - -	- - -	- - -	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6	3 - $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 2
Nottingham - - - - -	18,986 - -	2,936 - -	- - -	166 - -	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Plymouth - - - - -	7,628 - -	583 - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 3	1 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 4
Portsmouth - - - - -	20,588 - -	1,668 - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sunderland - - - - -	10,021 - -	2,494 - -	8,504 - -	- - -	3 5	- 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- -	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
West Ham(e) - - - - -	13,358 - -	76,481 - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTALS - - - £	260,213 - -	143,159 - -	13,079 - -	1,042 - -							

(e) Asylum not open during the whole year.

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;
during the Year ended 31st March 1902.

ended 31st March 1902.			WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1902.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS
Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	!Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1820.
Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.								
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
- 9½	- 1	- 3½	9 8½	10 - (a)	14 -	16 -	Building and Repairs - - -	County - - - - -	Sussex, E. and Brighton, C.B.
1 9½	- 11½	- 3	12 1½	12 3	14/ to 21/	21 -	Maintenance - - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	„ W
3 -	- 7½	1 3	9 6½	9 -½	14 -	21 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance and Building - -	Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B
- 6½	- 11½	- 5½	10 6½	10 8	18/1 and 21/	21/ and 25/	- ditto and County - - -	Building and Repairs and County	Wight, Isle of.
- 3	- 6	- ¾	9 9½	9 7½(a)	13¼ to 21/	10/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Wilts.
1 -¾	- 4½	- 3½	8 2	7 7	14 -	15 -	Repairs - - - - -	Repairs - - - - -	Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.
- 10½	- 7½	- 2½	10 5½	10 2½(a)	14 10(a)	12/ to 31/6	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	York, North Riding.
1 3½	1 1½	- 2½	11 2	9 11 (a)	14 -	- - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -	York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax,
- 10½	- 9½	- ¾	9 8½	9 11 (a)	14 -	12/6 to 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B.,
- 11½	- 7½	- 2½	9 10½	9 11 (a)	14 -	10/6 to 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:
1 4½	- 3½	- 4½	8 1	7 10½	14 -	12/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Wakefield.
									Wadsley.
									Menston.
									York, East Riding.
									COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).
- 7¾	- 6¼	- 2	9 10½(b)	10 -	14/ to 15/	10/6 to 42/	Building - - - - -	Building - - - - -	Birmingham :
1 1½	- 7½	- 2½	7 10½(b)	10 -	14 -	10/6 to 21/	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	Winson Green.
- 2	- 10½	- ¾	10 7½	10 9 (a)	14/ to 25/	20 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Rubery Hill.
- 10½	- 2½	- 8½	9 5½	10 9½(a)	14/ and 17/6	15/ and 17/6	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Bristol.
1 5½	- 3½	- 5	10 2½	11 6	14/ and 19/3	21/ and 25/	Borough - - - - -	Borough - - - - -	Derby.
2 -¾	1 2½	- 8½	10 11	11 8	14/ to 21/	12/6 to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	City - - - - -	Exeter.
1 1½	- 3½	- 1½	9 8½	11 8 (a)	15/ to 25/	14/ to 25/	Borough - - - - -	Borough - - - - -	Hull.
- 7½	- 11½	- 5	10 8	11 8	14/ to 16/	15 2	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Ipswich.
1 2½	1 -¾	- 2½	12 9½	11 8 (a)	14 -	21 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Leicester.
1 5½	- 7½	- 3½	12 1½	14 -	14/ and 15/	14/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	London (City of).
- 4½	- 10½	- 1½	12 3½	11 4½(a)	14 -	16/ to 20/	Maintenance - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Middlesbrough
- 3½	- 3½	- ¾	9 6½	10 6	14 -	12 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1 1½	- 3½	- 5½	9 8½	10 -	14/ and 15/	15 -	General and Building and Repairs	General and Building and Repairs	Norwich.
2 1½	- 8	- 2	10 6½	10 6	14 -	18/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Nottingham.
- 11½	1 3	- ¾	11 5½	11 3½(a)	16/ and 18/	14/ to 42/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Plymouth.
- 5½	1 1½	- 1½	10 9½	10 6	14 -	20 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sunderland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	West Ham.

(a) Average.

(b) The Rubery Hill Asylum is one for chronic patients, and is filled by drafts from the Winson Green Asylum, in which all recent cases are received. Hence the difference in the cost of maintenance in the two Asylums.

TABLE X.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

ABSTRACT of CASH ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December 1902

HOSPITALS.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1902.								Total Receipts during the Year.	PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1902.										
	Payments for Maintenance and Incidents of Patients and Boarders.	Rents, Dividends, and Interest.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, &c.	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Other Receipts.	Salaries of Officers.		Wages of Attendants and Servants (not including Labour of Laundry, Farm, and Garden, or Wages of Artizans).	Food.	Housekeeping Incidents (Soap, Soda, Brooms, &c.).	Clothing and Purchases for Patients.	Clothing of Attendants and Servants.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Furniture and Bedding (including Wages of Artizans).	Fuel and Light.	Water.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle - -	52,588	10	910	-	-	-	-	53,518	4,444	5,234	13,342	1,077	3,189	271	1,344	224	869	2,104	132	
Wonford House, Exeter - - - - -	15,303	171	-	2	1	-	4,411	19,894	1,631	1,681	4,250	269	-	199	300	117	584	819	63	
Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - - -	22,983	761	1,640	-	-	-	2,827	27,611	1,996	2,232	4,726	62	1,817	-	355	59	672	613	113	
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn - - -	9,512	12	36	42	-	-	38	9,640	785	1,050	3,116	113	689	18	219	81	579	367	46	
St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - - -	8,458	4,641	11	149	34	-	57	13,350	1,258	1,620	4,092	129	5	137	424	129	623	1,010	81	
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - - -	5,047	1,132	28	-	-	-	-	6,207	704	674	1,581	18	274	21	78	-	190	286	54	
St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton	58,701	3,434	751	-	-	-	119	63,005	4,075	6,119	9,573	284	3,590	582	2,002	229	1,855	2,936	471	
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice - -	10,892	1,127	90	147	-	-	-	12,256	1,237	1,354	3,126	101	1,101	72	83	58	534	538	117	
Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford -	7,306	2,288	99	16	-	-	35	9,744	717	838	2,172	106	44	64	266	42	514	678	-	
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	13,133	20	185	17	-	-	9	13,369	1,235	1,693	3,275	29	1,247	137	919	45	695	969	59	
Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. - -	7,350	35 696	-	-	238	144	1,943	45,371	3,154	4,315	6,704	80	260	369	1,024	301	1,855	2,259	58	
Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham -	65,876	1,114	441	-	-	-	-	67,431	4,597	8,315	13,476	753	3,779	725	1,658	153	1,650	4,430	1,019	
York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham - - - - -	10,331	644	192	-	63	-	328	11,558	1,463	1,450	2,604	47	811	-	182	61	347	584	96	
The Retreat, York - - - - -	24,014	77	206	-	162	6	300	24,765	2,302	3,624	5,701	321	3,243	-	-	115	1,431	1,431	165	

TABLE X.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

(53 Vict. c. 5, s. 234; and Rule 38 of the Commissioners in Lunacy).

PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1902.																		Average Number of Patients and Boarders during the Year.	Average Weekly Cost per Head calculated on Total ordinary Payments.	HOSPITALS.
Laundry (including Cost of Labour).	Farm (including Cost of Labour).	Garden (including Cost of Labour).	Stables (including Carriage Exercise).	Amusements (including Newspapers, Books, Excursions, &c.).	Stationery, Postage, Printing, and Advertising.	Carriage, Portage, and Travelling Expenses.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Law Expenses.	Repairs of Building, Painting, Glazing, &c. (including Wages of Artizans).	Pensions.	Total Expenses of Seaside and other Branch Establishments.	Interest on Mortgages, Loans, &c.	Other Payments.	Total ordinary Payments.	New Buildings, and Additions to or Alterations in Buildings (not ordinary Repairs).	Legacies and other Moneys invested during the Year.	Total Payments during the Year 1902.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	
617	2,622	1,222	127	574	153	532	962	25	4,889	286	1,367	680	928	47,262	11,120	-	58,382	359	2 9 1	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.
401	422 (a)	-	135	180	243	16	477	35	972	182	1,232	1,109	4,500	19,827	-	-	19,827	129	2 13 9	Wonford House, Exeter.
637	1,511	631	581	343	117	8	653	-	835	128	1,403	-	100	19,592	2,421	4,675	26,688	150	2 7 7	Barnwood House, Gloucester.
255	-	121	-	157	81	-	146	-	352	-	111	254	434	8,974	1,225	-	10,199	82	1 19 11	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn.
300	-	59	-	156	254	35	925	-	473	207	1,455	-	81	13,403	-	-	13,403	184	1 8 0	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.
282	-	79	13	78	51	3	147	6	307	116	-	-	25	4,987	40	-	5,027	85	1 2 7	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
537	2,905	1,133	436	665	386	-	3,628	-	2,601	837	5,013	-	2,057	51,914	3,923	-	55,837	399	2 8 0	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.
124	-	417	437	117	130	-	416	-	849	20	-	-	67	10,398	-	2,972	13,370	97	2 0 7	Nottingham Lunatic Hospita The Coppice.
148	552	353	160	98	112	6	182	18	925	63	20	-	107	7,990	217	-	8,207	95	1 11 11	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.
212	659	340	-	83	101	-	428	-	563	40	181	279	318	13,537	-	-	13,537	122	2 2 1	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.
1,234	-	638	-	660	401	193	2,253	10	3,448	958	2,440	-	-	32,614	2,845	3,885	39,344	232	2 14 0	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.
907	1,391	1,730	965	1,012	324	120	1,662	-	4,029	35	3,539	-	438	56,707	7,201	-	63,908	391	2 15 4	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham.
130	292	156	112	172	86	-	559	32	822	-	-	-	41	10,047	-	-	10,047	143	1 6 6	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham.
340	183	841	316	261	418	147	689	-	2,165	-	725	660	979	26,062	-	-	26,062	169	2 18 10	The Retreat, York.

(a) "Farm" includes cost of "garden."

TABLE XI.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on January 1st, 1903.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum (i.e., on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), January 1st, 1903.					
	A.			B.			C.			PRIVATE		PAUPER,		TOTAL.	
	In Beds actually in Position.			In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			(including Criminal).					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS:															
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	460	570	1,030	-	-	-	460	570	1,030	2	4	440	571	442	575
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B. and New Windsor B. - - - - -	316	391	707	54	41	95	370	432	802	2	4	311	373	313	377
Bucks - - - - -	242	276	518	-	-	-	201	251	452	7	5	235	271	242	276
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - - - - -	260	314	574	-	-	-	260	292	552	-	-	240	(a)306	240	(a)306
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke - - - - -	313	311	624	7	-	7	320	311	631	20	22	307	301	327	323
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B.:															
Chester - - - - -	513	558	1,071	-	-	-	513	522	1,035	-	-	470	513	470	513
Parkside - - - - -	340	439	779	-	-	-	328	416	744	13	17	325	399	338	416
Cornwall - - - - -	380	452	832	-	-	-	350	400	750	25	20	351	417	376	437
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	366	357	723	6	-	6	372	357	729	30	39	323	302	353	341
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - - - -	409	367	776	-	-	-	370	331	701	33	19	354	346	387	365
Derby C. - - - - -	388	388	776	-	-	-	372	370	742	1	-	370	372	371	372
Devon - - - - -	530	716	1,246	-	-	-	460	713	1,173	1	-	525	686	526	686
Dorset - - - - -	359	377	736	-	-	-	357	360	717	47	70	306	323	353	393
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and S. Shields C.B. - - - - -	806	695	1,501	34	45	79	840	740	1,580	5	2	749	705	754	707
Essex, and Colchester B. - - - - -	777	1,262	2,039	-	-	-	765	1,262	2,027	14	48	702	1,057	716	1,105
Glamorgan and Swansea C.B. - - - - -	1,016	1,029	2,045	-	-	-	912	889	1,801	21	23	979	887	1,000	910
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B. - - - - -	507	582	1,089	-	17	17	507	599	1,106	9	7	492	579	501	586
Hants - - - - -	560	596	1,156	10	-	10	570	596	1,166	3	-	533	554	536	554
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - - - -	233	313	546	-	-	-	233	313	546	1	1	221	273	222	274
Herts - - - - -	285	323	608	-	-	-	268	308	576	1	-	284	323	285	323
Kent and Gravesend B.:															
Barming Heath - - - - -	610	815	1,425	-	-	-	610	815	1,425	1	1	602	738	603	739
Chartham - - - - -	528	595	1,123	-	11	11	511	606	1,117	14	26	466	503	480	529
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:															
Lancaster - - - - -	643	1,504	2,147	-	-	-	(b)730	(b)1,742	(b)2,472	10	31	569	1,361	579	1,392
Rainhill - - - - -	1,040	1,066	2,106	-	-	-	1,020	1,046	2,066	3	3	1,015	1,058	1,018	1,061
Prestwich - - - - -	1,171	1,449	2,620	-	-	-	1,171	1,449	2,620	14	13	(c)1,151	(c)1,435	(c)1,165	(c)1,448
Whittingham - - - - -	1,067	1,031	2,098	-	-	-	1,080	1,030	2,110	2	1	1,052	1,028	1,054	1,029
Winwick - - - - -	1,050	1,000	2,050	-	-	-	1,050	1,000	2,050	1	-	647	608	648	608
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	248	269	517	-	-	-	210	267	477	11	16	231	242	242	258
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B. - - - - -	390	406	796	-	-	-	358	358	716	-	-	369	396	369	396
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	210	210	420	-	-	-	210	210	420	-	-	71	127	71	127
London C.:															
Banstead - - - - -	1,072	1,386	2,458	-	-	-	1,072	1,386	2,458	13	9	1,061	1,362	1,074	1,371
Bexley - - - - -	1,017	1,084	2,101	-	-	-	1,017	1,084	2,101	8	9	1,007	1,059	1,015	1,068
Cane Hill - - - - -	922	1,216	2,138	-	-	-	886	1,192	2,078	12	12	910	1,192	922	1,204
Claybury - - - - -	995	1,403	2,398	-	-	-	938	1,288	2,226	71	32	925	1,363	996	1,395
Colney Hatch - - - - -	919	1,569	2,488	-	-	-	884	1,555	2,439	10	15	909	1,553	919	1,568
Hanwell - - - - -	1,000	1,561	2,561	-	-	-	963	1,428	2,391	13	15	985	1,543	998	1,558
Manor - - - - -	-	700	700	-	-	-	-	700	700	-	87	-	608	-	695
Horton - - - - -	889	1,088	1,977	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	5	7	882	885	887	892
Middlesex - - - - -	645	789	1,434	-	-	-	625	788	1,413	2	-	643	789	645	789
Monmouth C. - - - - -	543	534	1,077	-	-	-	543	534	1,077	35	29	509	538	544	567
Norfolk - - - - -	360	500	860	-	-	-	360	500	860	1	3	361	477	362	480
Northampton C. - - - - -	424	514	938	-	10	10	424	524	948	18	28	413	415	431	445

(a) Not including six females boarded out at Mildenhall Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(b) Allowing 50 feet superficial per bed these additional beds could be placed in dormitories, but for sanitary reasons it is not done.

(c) Not including 44 males and 36 females boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(d) Not yet ascertained.

TABLE XI.

Vacant Accommodation on January 1st, 1903.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on January 1st, 1903.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
								Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
												COUNTY, &c.
18	(-5)	13	18	(-5)	13	389	499	49	72	2	-	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
3	14	17	57	55	112	290	353	20	20	-	-	Berks, &c.
-	-	-	(-41)	(-25)	(-66)	233	271	-	-	2	-	Bucks.
20	8	28	0	(-14)	6	239	(a)306	-	-	1	-	Cambs, &c.
(-14)	(-12)	(-26)	(-7)	(-12)	(-19)	268	277	39	24	-	-	Carmarthen, &c.
43	45	88	43	9	52	404	504	66	9	-	-	Chester C., Birkenhead C.B.
2	23	25	(-10)	-	(-10)	325	399	-	-	-	-	and Stockport (part) C.B.
4	15	19	(-26)	(-37)	(-63)	351	416	-	-	-	1	Chester.
13	16	29	19	16	35	323	302	-	-	-	-	Parkside.
22	2	24	(-17)	(-34)	(-51)	353	346	-	-	1	-	Cornwall.
17	16	33	1	(-2)	(-1)	343	342	27	30	-	-	Cumberland, &c.
4	30	34	(-66)	27	(-39)	459	615	-	-	66	71	Denbigh, &c.
6	(-16)	(-10)	4	(-33)	(-29)	287	323	19	-	-	-	Derby C.
52	(-12)	40	86	33	119	710	671	3	-	36	84	Devon.
61	157	218	49	157	206	689	1,050	-	-	13	7	Dorset.
16	119	135	(-88)	(-21)	(-109)	745	661	-	-	234	226	Durham C., &c.
6	(-4)	2	6	13	19	423	534	64	45	5	-	Essex, &c.
24	42	66	34	42	76	498	500	-	2	35	52	Glamorgan, &c.
11	39	50	11	39	50	221	240	-	33	-	-	Gloucester C., &c.
-	-	-	(-17)	(-15)	(-32)	194	193	90	129	-	1	Hants.
7	76	83	7	76	83	569	736	28	-	5	2	Hereford C., and Hereford B.
48	66	114	31	77	108	419	501	36	-	11	2	Herts.
64	112	176	(b)151	(b)350	(b)501	568	1,356	-	-	1	5	Kent and Gravesend B. :
22	5	27	2	(-15)	(-13)	1,010	1,057	-	-	5	1	Barming Heath.
6	1	7	6	1	7	(c)1,149	(c)1,435	-	-	2	-	Chartham.
13	2	15	26	1	27	1,048	1,028	-	-	4	-	Lancaster C., all the County
402	392	794	402	392	794	646	608	-	-	1	-	Boroughs, &c. :
11	17	17	(-32)	9	(-23)	231	241	-	-	-	1	Lancaster.
21	10	31	(-11)	(-38)	(-49)	369	396	-	-	-	-	Rianhill.
139	83	222	139	83	222	71	112	-	15	-	-	Prestwich.
(-2)	15	13	(-2)	15	13	1,060	1,362	-	-	1	-	Whittingham.
2	16	18	2	16	18	1,006	1,058	-	-	1	1	Winwick.
-	12	12	(-36)	(-12)	(-48)	909	1,189	-	-	1	3	Leicester C. and Rutland.
(-1)	8	7	(-58)	(-107)	(-165)	922	1,360	-	-	3	3	Lincoln C., &c.
-	-	1	(-35)	(-13)	(-48)	908	1,552	-	-	1	1	" (Kesteven Division).
2	-	5	(-35)	(-130)	(-165)	983	1,541	-	-	2	2	London C. :
-	-	5	-	5	5	-	607	-	-	-	-	Banstead.
2	196	198	(d)	(d)	(d)	877	879	-	-	5	6	Bexley.
-	-	-	(-20)	(-1)	(-21)	627	783	8	3	8	3	Cane Hill.
(-1)	(-33)	(-34)	(-1)	(-33)	(-34)	322	308	103	136	84	94	Claybury.
(-2)	20	18	(-2)	20	18	361	444	-	32	-	1	Colney Hatch.
(e)24	(e)40	64	(e)24	(e)50	74	221	262	176	147	16	6	Hanwell.

(e) Thirty-one idiot boys sleep on the female side.

TABLE XI.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on January 1st, 1903.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum (i.e., on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), January 1st, 1903.					
	A.			B.			C.			PRIVATE		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	In Beds			In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormi- tories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			(Including Criminal).					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Northumberland - - - - -	445	322	767	15	21	36	460	343	803	-	2	412	310	412	312
Nottingham C. - - - - -	226	226	452	-	-	-	226	226	452	2	-	211	209	213	209
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	240	331	571	-	-	-	225	309	534	-	-	244	320	244	320
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	368	456	824	-	-	-	368	456	824	3	10	(f)351	418	(f)354	428
Somerset and Bath C.B. :															
Wells - - - - -	365	505	870	-	-	-	(g)393	(g)541	(g)934	17	23	332	488	349	511
Cotford - - - - -	212	272	484	-	-	-	200	250	450	1	1	211	271	212	272
Stafford C., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :															
Stafford - - - - -	480	403	883	-	-	-	480	392	872	8	5	465	398	473	403
Burntwood - - - - -	428	470	898	-	13	13	419	483	902	6	3	424	457	430	460
Cheddleton - - - - -	309	309	618	-	-	-	309	309	618	-	1	290	307	290	308
Suffolk, East and West - - - - -	394	477	871	(j)	(j)	(j)	421	502	923	-	-	253	(k)302	253	(k)302
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	450	636	1,086	-	-	-	437	620	1,057	3	1	425	641	428	642
Sussex, East, and Brighton C.B. - - - - -	426	590	1,016	-	-	-	405	565	970	1	-	418	564	419	564
Sussex, West - - - - -	325	444	769	7	7	14	332	451	783	2	6	315	405	317	411
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	433	582	1,015	-	-	-	433	582	1,015	12	10	403	547	415	557
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	107	219	326	4	-	4	111	207	318	-	25	104	195	104	220
Wilts - - - - -	440	510	950	-	-	-	440	510	950	11	13	418	514	429	527
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	545	685	1,230	-	-	-	530	638	1,168	15	22	502	619	517	641
York, North Riding - - - - -	360	373	733	-	19	19	360	392	752	42	38	316	324	358	362
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Hud- dersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B. and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :															
Wakefield - - - - -	1,012	851	1,863	85	1	86	1,097	852	1,949	1	-	970	834	971	834
Wadsley - - - - -	720	890	1,610	-	-	-	720	890	1,610	21	28	735	889	756	917
Menston - - - - -	752	842	1,594	-	-	-	752	842	1,594	30	47	712	794	742	841
Scalebor Park - - - - -	107	107	214	16	16	32	123	123	246	10	22	-	-	10	22
York, East Riding - - - - -	188	287	475	8	-	8	196	284	480	2	8	180	267	182	275
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).															
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	480	433	913	-	-	-	459	415	874	11	12	406	370	417	382
" Rubery Hill - - - - -	413	415	828	-	-	-	409	408	817	4	-	377	389	381	389
Bristol - - - - -	405	550	955	-	-	-	405	550	955	2	9	376	465	378	474
Derby - - - - -	156	164	320	-	-	-	156	164	320	7	12	143	163	150	175
Exeter - - - - -	178	200	378	-	-	-	178	200	378	25	44	134	138	159	182
Hull - - - - -	281	281	562	-	-	-	281	281	562	11	12	251	266	262	278
Ipswich - - - - -	145	181	326	-	-	-	145	176	321	11	11	131	165	142	176
Leicester - - - - -	335	520	855	-	-	-	335	520	855	5	14	324	397	329	411
London (City of) - - - - -	256	304	560	-	-	-	250	300	550	86	122	153	181	239	303
Middlesbrough - - - - -	135	134	269	-	-	-	135	134	269	2	5	130	113	132	118
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	442	395	837	3	-	3	445	395	840	9	10	413	356	422	366
Norwich - - - - -	145	180	325	60	-	60	205	180	385	1	1	140	177	141	178
Nottingham - - - - -	381	398	779	-	9	9	369	402	771	19	19	358	374	377	393
Plymouth - - - - -	125	155	280	-	-	-	118	142	260	4	2	119	152	123	154
Portsmouth - - - - -	332	376	708	-	-	-	332	376	708	26	27	278	348	304	375
Sunderland - - - - -	174	173	347	1	2	3	175	175	350	2	3	169	153	171	156
West Ham - - - - -	378	450	828	-	-	-	350	450	800	-	-	378	425	378	425
TOTAL - - -	38,896	47,101	85,997	310	212	522	37,674	45,569	83,243	891	1,186	36,266	43,543	37,157	44,729
				(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)			(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)

(f) Not including 25 male lunatics boarded out at Forden Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(g) These figures accord with the specified floor space, but actual accommodation much less.

(j) There is no unoccupied space. The space allowed for beds is in excess of 50 feet superficial, in consequence of the formation of the roof in some parts of the building not allowing sufficient cubic space were not more than 60 feet superficial allowed.

(k) Not including 12 females boarded out at Mildenhall Union Workhouse, under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(m) See notes to Cambridge Co., Prestwich, Salop, and Suffolk Asylums.

(o) Not including Horton Asylum, where the numbers have not yet been ascertained.

TABLE XI.—continued.

Vacant Accommodation on January 1st, 1903.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on January 1st, 1903.								COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A.).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C.).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.						
								Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to <i>unite</i>) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.				
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
33	10	43	48	31	79	409	309	-	1	3	-	Northumberland.		
13	17	30	13	17	30	211	208	-	-	-	1	Nottingham C.		
(-4)	11	7	(-19)	(-11)	(-30)	244	320	-	-	-	-	Oxford C., &c.		
14	28	42	14	28	42	(f)351	418	-	-	-	-	Salop and Montgomery C.		
												Shrewsbury and Wenlock B.		
												Somerset and Bath C.B. :		
16	(-6)	10	44	30	74	332	468	-	18	-	2	Wells.		
-	-	-	(-12)	(-22)	(-34)	210	271	-	-	1	-	Cotford.		
												Stafford, C., &c.		
7	-	7	7	(-11)	(-4)	446	398	19	-	-	-	Stafford.		
(h)8	(h)-	8	(h)(-1)	(h)13	12	190	201	181	190	53	66	Burntwood.		
19	1	20	19	1	20	227	238	59	68	4	1	Cheddleton.		
141	175	316	168	200	368	253	(h)302	-	-	-	-	Suffolk, East and West.		
22	(-6)	16	9	(-22)	(-13)	424	640	-	-	1	1	Surrey and Guildford B.		
7	26	33	(-14)	1	(-13)	412	548	-	-	6	16	Sussex, East, &c.		
8	33	41	15	40	55	211	300	98	103	6	2	Sussex, West.		
18	25	43	18	25	43	402	547	-	-	1	-	Warwick C., &c.		
3	(-1)	2	7	(-13)	(-6)	89	150	15	45	-	-	Wight, Isle of.		
11	(-17)	(-6)	11	(-17)	(-6)	414	514	-	-	4	-	Wilts.		
28	44	72	13	(-3)	10	502	619	-	-	-	-	Worcester C., &c.		
2	11	13	2	30	32	294	307	21	16	1	1	York, North Riding.		
												York, West Riding, Brad-		
												ford, Halifax, Hudders-		
												field, Leeds, &c. :		
41	17	58	126	18	144	969	834	-	-	1	-	Wakefield.		
(-36)	(-27)	(-63)	(-36)	(-27)	(-63)	734	889	-	-	1	-	Wadsley.		
10	1	11	10	1	11	711	794	-	-	1	-	Menston.		
97	85	182	113	101	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scalebor.		
6	12	18	14	9	23	178	199	-	67	2	1	York, East Riding.		
												COUNTY BOROUGH, &c. :		
63	51	114	42	33	75	406	369	-	-	-	1	Birmingham: Winson Green.		
32	26	58	28	19	47	377	389	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill.		
27	76	103	27	76	103	376	439	-	26	-	-	Bristol.		
6	(-11)	(-5)	6	(-11)	(-5)	130	153	13	10	-	-	Derby.		
19	18	37	19	18	37	73	100	55	38	6	-	Exeter.		
19	3	22	19	3	22	241	265	-	-	10	1	Hull.		
3	5	8	3	-	3	73	97	17	22	41	46	Ipswich.		
6	109	115	6	109	115	283	300	30	95	11	2	Leicester.		
17	1	18	11	(-3)	8	138	176	2	-	13	5	London (City of).		
(l)4	(l)15	19	(l)4	(l)15	19	109	99	14	3	7	11	Middlesbrough.		
20	29	49	23	29	52	382	307	25	47	6	2	Newcastle-on-Tyne.		
4	2	6	64	2	66	128	162	12	15	-	-	Norwich.		
4	5	9	(-8)	9	1	309	355	49	19	-	-	Nottingham.		
2	1	3	(-5)	(-12)	(-17)	119	152	-	-	-	-	Plymouth.		
28	1	29	28	1	29	202	258	73	89	3	1	Portsmouth.		
3	17	20	4	19	23	169	153	-	-	-	-	Sunderland.		
-	25	25	(-28)	25	(-3)	374	420	-	-	4	5	West Ham.		
1,781	2,330	4,111	1,446	1,690	3,136	34,122	41,285	1,411	1,569	733	689	- - - TOTAL.		
(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)(o)	(n)(o)	(n)(o)	(m)	(m)							

(h) Ten male children sleep on the female side.

(n) See notes to Northampton, Burntwood, and Middlesbrough Asylums.

(l) One male infant sleeps on female side.

TABLE XII.

NUMBER of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the year ending 31st December 1902.

Workhouses visited.	Number.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates at time of Visit.		
		M.	F.	Total.
(A.) Visited annually -	97	3,108	3,465	6,573
(B.) Visited triennially -	209	775	1,122	1,897
(C.) Metropolitan District Asylums (a) - (Visited annually.)	4	2,862	2,973	5,835
TOTALS -	310	6,745	7,560	14,305

(a) Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

TABLE XIII.

TABLE XIII.

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT of PATIENTS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, and annual visits to those INSTITUTIONS during 1902. The STATISTICS are given in PERCENTAGES.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	PERCENTAGES OF								
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Post- mortem Exa- minations made.	Bedsore found at Death.	Wet Beds.	Patients attending Chapel.	Patients at Associated Entertain- ments.	Patients walking out weekly beyond Grounds.	Patients walking out daily beyond Airing Courts.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	12.0	1.0	96.0	10.6	1.9	45.0	36.0	52.0	14.5
Berks	11.5	1.0	89.0	2.5	1.4	56.0	56.0	44.0	80.0
Bucks	13.5	1.4	92.0	10.5	5.4	49.0	22.0	39.0	19.0
Cambridge	11.0	5.6	81.0	0.0	1.5	31.0	41.0	23.0	24.0
Carmarthen	8.2	1.5	89.0	12.7	0.0	52.0	50.0	41.0	—
Chester: Upton	9.3	1.8	89.0	7.7	—	38.0	38.0	31.0	25.0
„ Parkside	13.6	3.3	95.0	2.4	5.0	40.0	40.0	33.0	24.0
Cornwall	11.0	1.0	46.0	—	4.0	43.0	29.0	28.0	0.0
Cumberland, &c.	8.2	1.4	100.0	10.2	2.3	40.0	35.0	29.0	39.0
Denbigh, &c.	12.3	1.0	99.0	0.8	—	36.0	34.0	28.0	12.0
Derby Co.	14.3	1.3	84.0	14.0	2.3	48.0	46.0	25.0	57.0
Devon	10.4	3.2	30.0	6.8	1.9	34.0	31.0	49.0	54.0
Dorset	9.1	1.3	100.0	—	0.6	32.0	32.0	—	100.0 (b)
Durham	12.1	2.5	78.0	6.2	2.6	32.4	28.7	0.0	74.0
Essex	13.0	2.0	84.0	5.7	3.3	41.0	36.0	26.0	41.0
Glamorgan	11.9	5.0	70.0	8.2	3.5	35.0	31.0	46.0	70.0
Gloucester	12.7	1.6	90.0	4.7	2.8	47.0	42.0	39.0	29.0
Hants	13.1	1.0	75.0	—	1.5	45.0	62.0	47.0	36.0
Hereford	8.9	2.7	55.0	4.0	3.6	67.5	—	31.4	60.0
Herts	5.0	0.9	91.0	4.5	1.0	70.0	62.0	58.0	0.0 (c)
Kent: Barming Heath	13.5	2.5	62.5	8.3	4.8	20.7	25.8	23.2	4.6
„ Chartham	11.3	1.2	98.6	5.6	—	43.4	36.1	25.2	0.0
Lancaster: Lancaster	12.7	3.3	85.0	6.0	5.4	28.0	38.0	42.0	55.0
„ Rainhill	10.6	4.3	75.0	4.0	1.8	22.0	42.0	23.0	60.0
„ Prestwich	8.6	4.1	83.0	0.0	—	50.0	37.0	M. 23.0 F. 0.0	30.0
„ Whittingham	10.2	2.5	76.0	1.3	2.2	33.0	25.0	49.0	10.0
„ Winwick	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Leicester, &c.	15.8	0.8	95.7	8.5	0.0	36.0	21.2	1.2	74.2
Lincoln: Lindsey, &c.	12.0	2.4	52.0	3.0	2.7	37.0	33.0	37.0	44.0
„ Kesteven	10.0	1.2	74.0	10.0	3.5	40.0	40.0	30.0	30.0
London: Banstead	11.2	2.5	73.0	—	0.5	36.0	35.0	20.0	10.0
„ Bexley	10.8	4.6	98.0	13.5	2.2	25.0	30.0	(g)	32.0
„ Cane Hill	8.9	2.8	88.0	0.9	2.2	40.4	38.0	50.0	50.0
„ Claybury	11.3	2.7	94.0	15.0	1.6	47.0	27.0	26.0	30.0
„ Colney Hatch	8.8	2.7	79.6	6.4	5.9	20.5	20.5	7.4	53.2
„ Hanwell	7.8	3.9	95.0	7.0	4.0	22.0	22.0	2.5	44.0
„ Manor	4.7	2.0	94.5	3.6	1.6	14.5	21.7	0.0	17.4
„ Horton	13.1	2.9	100.0	16.7	—	32.8	(f)	(f)	(f)
Middlesex	16.5	1.5	96.0	7.5	4.1	30.0	30.0	13.0	13.0
Monmouth	11.5	2.1	89.3	2.6	1.4	41.1	49.6	69.3	15.5

(a) A considerable number.

(b) Except sick and infirm.

(c) Information not available; Asylum having only been opened a few weeks.

TABLE XIII.

ASYLUMS in ENGLAND and WALES, extracted from the REPORTS made by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, at their relate to the period between the visit in 1902 and the visit in 1901.

PERCENTAGES OF					Number of Medical Staff.	Number of Day Attendants to Patients.		Number of Night Attendants.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Patients altogether confined to Airing Courts.	Patients employed.		Attendants with under One Year's Service.	Attendants with over Five Years' Service.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Male.	Female.								
14.0	76.0	65.0	19.0	40.0	4	1 to 10½	1 to 10½	5	7	Beds, Herts, Hunts.
14.0	65.0	60.0	43.0	25.0	3	1 „ 10½	1 „ 11½	4	4	Berks.
23.0	54.0	78.0	19.0	40.0	2	1 „ 13¾	1 „ 11¾	4	4	Bucks.
16.0	57.0	56.0	23.0	27.0	2	1 „ 10¾	1 „ 10¼	4	5	Cambs.
			M. F.	M. F.						
3.0	57.0	61.0	17.0 30.0	53.0 9.0	3	1 „ 10½	1 „ 11	3	3	Carmarthen.
(a)	51.0	54.0	23.0 24.0	32.0 20.0	4	1 „ 10	1 „ 10½	3	5	Chester : Upton.
11.0	74.0	59.0	14.0 33.0	44.0 25.0	3	1 „ 9½	1 „ 10	5	7	„ Parkside.
21.0	70.0	57.0	12.0 23.0	61.0 33.0	3	1 „ 8	1 „ 8½	6	8	Cornwall.
15.0	70.0	51.0	37.0 48.0	37.0 21.0	3	1 „ 12	1 „ 13	3	4	Cumberland, &c.
--	52.0	49.0	0.0 22.6	74.0 29.0	3	1 „ 12	1 „ 14½	5	5	Denbigh, &c.
15.0	75.0	64.0	37.0 28.0		3	1 „ 9½	1 „ 9¾	5	4	Derby Co.
24.0	53.0	77.0	22.0 27.0	52.0 22.0	4	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	6	9	Devon.
0.0	78.0	58.0	12.0 24.0	42.0 18.0	3	1 „ 9½	1 „ 9¾	3	5	Dorset.
6.8	50.0	65.0	17.0 18.0	53.0 40.0	4	1 „ 9¾	1 „ 10	16	17	Durham.
13.0	81.0	61.0	14.0 24.0		5	1 „ 9	1 „ 12½	8	17	Essex.
14.8	52.3	64.8	30.0 31.0	30.0 18.0	5	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	12	13	Glamorgan.
8.0	75.0	49.0	11.0 25.0	60.0 32.0	4	1 „ 12	1 „ 10	5	5	Gloucester.
31.6	76.4	76.5	30.0 52.0	36.6 7.2	4	1 „ 10½	1 „ 10	8	10	Hants.
28.5	63.0	52.8	58.0 59.1	16.1 11.7	3	1 „ 7	1 „ 8	3	6	Hereford.
41.0	69.0	63.0	55.0 (d)	--	3	1 „ 9	1 „ 10	2	3	Herts.
32.8	59.5	64.6	15.5 27.1	40.0 16.1	5	1 „ 9	1 „ 8½	--	--	Kent : Barming Heath.
39.1	55.0	66.2	40.0 25.0	22.3 12.9	3	1 „ 8½	1 „ 10	--	--	„ Chartham.
18.0	54.0	60.0	13.0 31.0	81.0 26.0	7	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	10	25	Lancs : Lancaster.
26.0	48.0	59.0	29.0 27.0	29.0 16.0	9	1 „ 10	1 „ 11	15	15	„ Rainhill.
15.0	53.0	73.0	15.0 31.0	40.0 24.0	7	1 „ 6½	1 „ 12	24	26	„ Prestwich.
25.0	52.0	58.0	16.0 21.0	36.0 18.0	8	1 „ 8½	1 „ 9½	13	14	„ Whittingham.
(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	8	(e)	(e)	6	9	„ Winwick.
31.0	63.0	61.0	33.3 39.2	12.5 28.5	2	1 „ 11½	1 „ 10	3	3	Leicester, &c.
25.0	41.0	66.0	26.0 27.0		3	1 „ 7¾	1 „ 10⅝	5	5	Lincoln : Lindsey, &c.
--	30.0	52.0	(f) (f)		2	1 „ 8⅝	1 „ 7¼	1	2	„ Kesteven.
10.0	52.0	53.0	14.0 19.0	48.0 40.0	6	1 „ 10	1 „ 11	--	--	London : Banstead.
14.0	60.0	41.0	53.0 --		7	1 „ 10¼	1 „ 9¾	19	18	„ Bexley.
12.6	60.0	61.6	6.8 27.2	47.6 20.1	6	1 „ 8½	1 „ 10	14	13	„ Cane Hill.
17.0	75.0	63.0	28.0 24.0		9	1 „ 8¾	1 „ 11⅔	15	19	„ Claybury.
10.8	37.9	52.1	6.7 26.1	64.4 26.6	7	1 „ 9½	1 „ 10	--	--	„ Colney Hatch.
30.0	53.0	46.0	20.0 40.0		7	1 „ 9½	1 „ 9⅞	14	20	„ Hanwell.
(h)	--	23.0	58.9 --		3	--	1 „ 11	--	10	„ Manor.
(f)	27.0	39.0	(f) (f)		5	1 „ 9	1 „ 8	10	11	„ Horton.
19.0	60.0	53.0	17.0 52.0	57.0 24.0	5	1 „ 10	1 „ 8½	--	--	Middlesex.
30.7	63.1	59.4	24.0 31.5	37.0 12.2	4	1 „ 11½	1 „ 11¼	6	7	Monmouth.

(d) Not unusual, this being a new Asylum.

(g) None, owing to small-pox.

(h) The bulk of the patients.

(f) This Asylum was only recently opened.

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT of PATIENTS

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	PERCENTAGES OF								
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Post- mortem Exa- minations made.	Bedsore found at Death.	Wet Beds.	Patients attending Chapel.	Patients at Associated Entertain- ments.	Patients walking out weekly beyond Grounds.	Patients walking out daily beyond Airing Courts.
Norfolk - - - - -	10.0	.5	69.0	5.0	4.0	56.0	57.0	44.0	14.0
Northampton - - - - -	13.7	1.2	63.7	7.0	2.3	40.0	34.3	21.7	20.2
Northumberland - - - - -	11.7	3.7	74.0	7.0	2.8	32.4	43.7	53.0	53.0
Nottingham - - - - -	14.0	1.2	99.0	8.7	—	46.0	60.0	33.0	—
Oxford - - - - -	12.5	2.5	88.0	16.0	4.5	43.0	46.0	12.0	40.0
Salop, &c. - - - - -	11.2	1.1	40.8	3.6	1.1	54.3	39.3	36.2	32.5
Someiset, &c. : Wells - - - - -	11.4	1.6	92.0	—	.2	45.0	39.0	62.0	56.0
„ Cotford - - - - -	11.4	.4	81.0	6.3	1.6	62.0	62.0	42.0	16.0
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	20.7	2.2	69.5	3.9	1.6	34.6	33.5	38.0	25.7
„ Burntwood - - - - -	18.5	3.2	68.7	5.0	.7	44.8	46.4	63.8	29.4
„ Cheddleton - - - - -	13.7	4.9	83.3	9.2	1.3	57.3	51.3	44.5	91.6
Suffolk - - - - -	11.2	1.6	98.0	4.6	—	50.0	69.0	57.0	25.0
Surrey - - - - -	11.8	2.2	69.8	—	2.1	66.1	36.5	10.0	2.4
Sussex, E. - - - - -	12.2	2.9	56.6	9.7	1.2	53.0	29.5	34.2	66.7
„ W. - - - - -	7.0	.2	97.7	4.4	1.2	71.3	54.3	40.8	—
Warwick - - - - -	13.6	1.4	62.2	1.6	2.0	31.2	33.3	29.8	52.5
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	7.2	.3	79.3	10.0	1.8	86.2	87.4	37.0	19.7
Wilts - - - - -	13.0	1.2	74.0	9.0	1.0	27.0	32.0	19.0	33.0
Worcester - - - - -	18.1	1.0	87.6	8.5	2.1	49.1	42.2	51.7	28.6
Yorks : Clifton - - - - -	9.4	1.4	41.0	12.5	2.5	50.0	54.0	13.0	28.0
„ Wakefield - - - - -	14.0	4.5	91.4	3.0	2.3	37.0	40.0	26.0	42.0
„ Wadsley - - - - -	20.0	2.2	91.0	4.1	5.0	28.7	27.0	38.0	41.0
„ Menston - - - - -	16.4	4.0	84.0	2.5	2.5	32.0	41.0	25.0	14.0
„ Scalebor Park (f) - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Beverley - - - - -	10.7	2.0	95.0	2.4	2.4	27.0	27.0	38.0	40.0
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	7.3	2.9	63.6	1.7	.9	57.4	28.7	0.0	45.0 M.
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	25.6	.2	83.0	1.1	4.9	33.0	47.4	31.5	20.0
Bristol - - - - -	12.6	2.2	99.0	6.7	1.6	37.0	43.0	22.0	(k)
Derby Borough - - - - -	7.5	4.6	100.0	0.0	1.5	65.0	66.0	17.0	52.0
Exeter - - - - -	9.2	2.9	55.0	—	1.4	34.0	34.0	33.0	21.0
Hull - - - - -	13.7	4.7	90.0	11.9	4.8	41.0	45.0	43.0	20.0
Ipswich - - - - -	12.5	4.0	71.0	0.0	2.5	64.0	54.0	47.0	—
Leicester Borough - - - - -	13.1	2.2	88.8	2.0	4.4	22.0	29.6	(l)	(k)
London (City of) - - - - -	7.7	2.8	75.4	2.0	1.4	74.0	37.0	(m)	(m)
Middlesbrough - - - - -	9.2	4.4	65.0	0.0	.4	47.0	49.0	35.0	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	9.1	6.2	84.0	8.3	1.8	36.0	35.0	12.0 M.	52.0
Norwich - - - - -	12.0	3.5	61.0	0.0	0.0	91.0	91.0	—	—
Nottingham Borough - - - - -	12.7	2.9	97.0	5.1	3.1	35.0	37.0	20.0	70.0
Plymouth - - - - -	10.6	2.9	70.0	5.0	1.8	33.0	40.0	20.0	15.0
Portsmouth - - - - -	11.4	3.5	60.6	1.1	4.4	42.8	43.0	25.7	55.0
Sunderland - - - - -	10.0	4.3	100.0	3.6	.8	73.0	66.0	1.4	90.0
West Ham - - - - -	15.6	4.5	99.0	5.0	.1	60.0	39.0	8.0	37.0
Averages - - - - -	11.8	2.5	80.6	5.9	2.3	43.4	40.9	30.2	35.6

(f) This Asylum was only recently opened.

(i) In Winter only.

(k) All who are able.

in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in ENGLAND and WALES, &c.—continued.

PERCENTAGES OF					Number of Medical Staff.	Number of Day Attendants to Patients.		Number of Night Attendants.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Patients altogether confined to Airing Courts.	Patients employed.		Attendants with under one Year's Service.	Attendants with over Five Years' Service.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
47.0	70.0	71.0	33.0	35.0	3	1 to 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 to 9 $\frac{1}{9}$	4	4	Norfolk.
30.4	63.7	55.8	29.1 28.8	42.5 30.7	3	1 „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	6	Northampton.
15.7	54.7	62.7	19.0	40.0	2	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	7	6	Northumberland.
—	64.0	62.0	—	36.0	2	1 „ 10 $\frac{1}{5}$	1 „ 11 $\frac{1}{3}$	4	4	Nottingham.
9.0	70.0	52.0	25.0	21.0	2	1 „ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 „ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4	Oxford.
18.3	52.2	57.1	28.2 40.4	41.0 17.0	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	4	5	Salop, &c.
19.0	65.0	72.0	27.0 28.0	45.0 26.0	3	1 „ 9	1 „ 11	5	6	Somerset, &c. : Wells.
27.0	73.0	53.0	40.0 50.0	32.0 26.0	2	1 „ 9	1 „ 10	3	3	„ Cotford.
11.7	67.3	59.0	5.0 14.8	69.5 29.7	4	1 „ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 10	10	8	Stafford : Stafford.
4.7	72.7	74.5	28.8 26.1	35.5 21.7	3	1 „ 10 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 „ 11	4	5	„ Burntwood.
2.0	75.7	78.6	26.8 34.6	—	3	1 „ 8	1 „ 11	5	5	„ Cheddleton.
7.0	85.0	81.0	27.0	20.0	3	1 „ 9	1 „ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4	Suffolk.
25.1	69.5	38.2	12.5 40.2	45.3 11.1	4	1 „ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 10	—	—	Surrey.
14.5	58.3	67.0	26.5 37.0	55.0 8.0	4	1 „ 10	1 „ 13	8	10	Sussex, E.
21.2	79.4	75.4	—	—	3	1 „ 8	1 „ 8	—	—	„ W.
3.7	53.0	49.5	23.9 22.3	41.3 30.2	3	1 „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 8 $\frac{1}{3}$	5	7	Warwick.
16.6	63.4	58.1	38.4 25.0	8.3 4.0	2	1 „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 10	2	3	Wight, Isle of.
6.0	48.0	57.0	18.0 44.0	42.0 9.0	3	1 „ 9	1 „ 9	9	10	Wilts.
22.0	63.3	67.5	19.2 22.0	57.7 30.5	4	1 „ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 13	7	9	Worcester.
8.0	63.0	78.0	18.0	34.0	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	Yorks: Clifton.
16.0	60.0	60.0	31.0	30.0	7	1 „ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	„ Wakefield.
24.4	66.0	60.0	24.0	33.0	6	1 „ 9	1 „ 10 $\frac{2}{5}$	12	10	„ Wadsley.
49.0	57.0	55.0	24.0	26.0	5	1 „ 9	1 „ 9 $\frac{3}{5}$	12	13	„ Menston.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ Scalebor Park (f).
18.3	55.0	45.0	18.0	14.0	2	1 „ 12 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 „ 11 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	3	„ Beverley.
0.0	73.3	57.9	41.3 40.0	26.0 20.0	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	Birmingham : Winson Green.
37.0 (i)	61.0	69.0	36.3 17.6	39.3 23.5	3	1 „ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 13	5	4	„ Rubery Hill.
8.0	58.0	70.0	51.0 37.0	21.0 15.0	3	1 „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 11	5	6	Bristol.
8.0	72.0	62.0	16.0	33.0	2	1 „ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 „ 10 $\frac{1}{9}$	2	2	Derby Borough.
—	57.0	51.0	21.0 32.0	73.0 12.0	2	1 „ 10	1 „ 8 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	3	Exeter.
18.0	63.0	64.0	30.0	40.0	3	1 „ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 10	—	—	Hull.
6.0	64.0	68.0	0.0	21.0	2	1 „ 10	1 „ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	Ipswich.
2.1	45.0	45.0	13.5 34.0	40.0 22.0	2	1 „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 9	6	6	Leicester Borough.
(m)	63.0	56.0	34.0 56.0	13.0 13.0	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	London (City of).
12.0	53.0	60.0	23.0	63.0	2	1 „ 10	1 „ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	Middlesbrough.
11.0	70.0	80.0	40.0	20.0	3	1 „ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 „ 11	7	5	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
0.0	58.0	57.0	9.0	60.0	2	1 „ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 „ 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	3	Norwich.
12.0	56.0	54.0	17.0	25.0	3	1 „ 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 „ 10	3	5	Nottingham Borough.
7.0	57.0	63.0	13.0 28.0	40.0 33.0	2	1 „ 9	1 „ 10	2	2	Plymouth.
3.6	55.0	32.2	27.0 26.0	41.6 32.6	3	1 „ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 „ 9	—	—	Portsmouth.
0.0	74.0	82.0	43.0	7.0	2	1 „ 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 „ 8	4	5	Sunderland.
36.0	83.0	56.0	47.0	—	3	1 „ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 „ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	7	West Ham.
17.1	61.2	59.9	M. 25.2 F. 30.3	M. 38.1 F. 25.9	—	—	—	—	—	

(l) A few.

(m) In abeyance, owing to proximity of small-pox.

Appendix C.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

THREE COUNTIES ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

9 June 1902.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

Improvements.

WE are glad to be able to report continued improvement of this Asylum, which we have now fully inspected, and which we find in very good order. The plastering of the walls of all the male dormitories is now complete, and in several the walls have also been painted in suitable colours. The latter work will be continued, as well as that of plastering the walls in other parts—the female dormitories, and No. 1 Female Ward day-rooms—which remain in the rough unplastered state. The improvement in the appearance of the rooms, and, as we believe, in their sanitary condition, which has resulted from this work is very marked, and must be the source of much satisfaction to the Committee.

Among other improvements recently effected or now in progress, we may notice the erection of a paint shop and an office for the engineer; the provision of new w.c. fittings in Nos. 7 and 8 Male Wards and the abolition of urinals, which have now been removed from all the male wards; further staining of floors; sundry repairs; the substitution of new metropole internal fire hydrants and fittings in place of those previously fixed; the enlargement of gas mains; and the construction of a foul linen laundry in the former drying room, in which a fire occurred some time since. The new drying rooms noticed by our Colleagues last year, are reported to be acting well. We learn that last February a fire occurred in the tower, caused, it is supposed, by lighted soot from a chimney falling on a valley gutter of the roof and melting the lead flushing, and so reaching some of the wooden construction. The damage is being made good and copper sheathing in lieu of lead is being used for the gutters.

Wilbury Hill
Farm Cottage.

We visited Wilbury Hill Farm Cottage, where are lodged seven female patients, the accommodation for them being very comfortable; but to afford further protection in case of fire we recommend that a door, probably a sliding one will be necessary, be placed at the bottom of the stairs and be kept closed at night, to prevent the ascent of hot air and smoke should a fire break out on the ground floor.

Treatment of
phthisical
cases.

In several Asylums measures are being adopted for the removal from the open wards of phthisical patients and their treatment, apart from the other patients, by the open-air method or otherwise. We think something in this direction might be done here by appropriating to the purpose the present Isolation Hospital, which is larger than is necessary for isolation. If this course were adopted a small detached hospital, sufficient for three patients of each sex, should

be provided, and this might be cheaply constructed, mainly of timber and iron. We recommend this matter to the favourable consideration of the Committee.

Appendix C.
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

We have seen all the patients who are in residence and have found them very quiet and orderly. Except allegations of undue detention, which we saw no reason to believe well founded, no complaints reached us ; and very general contentment seemed to prevail. We were satisfied with the dress of each sex, that of the women being chiefly of the materials for summer wear ; a few patients were wearing "strong" dresses, which we thought might be made of some less obtrusive material, though one equally indestructible. We saw the majority of each sex at dinner in the respective Dining Halls, where their behaviour was good. The meal consisted of bacon with potatoes and cabbage and bread, some patients having rice puddings as well. The working patients had beer. The meal was evidently well liked.

There are to-day on the books 1,011 patients, 446 being males, and 565 females. Since 18th October last, when our Colleagues were here, 160 patients have been admitted ; 74 have been discharged or removed, of whom 65 had recovered ; and 66 have died. Six patients are in the private class, and two are criminals ; 14 males are boarded here from the Brookwood Asylum and 28 females from the Fulbourn Asylum, and seven patients are out on trial. In 45 instances since the last visit money allowances have been made to patients on trial. This we regard as a very useful and also economical practice.

The accommodation here being for 460 males and 570 females, there are apparently vacancies for 14 males and four females. In this calculation account is taken of the patients on trial, who are liable to be returned.

All of the 66 deaths were from natural causes, which, in the very creditable proportion of 96 per cent., were ascertained by post-mortem examination, general paralysis being accountable for 9·9 per cent. and phthisis for the undue proportion of 21 per cent. Bedsores were present in the too large proportion of 10·6 per cent., but there were none among the patients whom we to-day saw in bed, and who numbered 3 men and 5 women. There has been no inquest. No zymotic or epidemic disease has appeared here since the last visit ; four casualties, causing fractures or dislocations, and all accidental, have occurred, but none were fatal.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed in the interval.

There are now here 81 male and 41 female epileptics, 122 in all, or 12 per cent. of the total patients, and 1 per cent. only of general paralytics ; 23 patients are deemed to be actively suicidal.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

In 1901 the percentage of recoveries on admissions, with the usual correction, was the satisfactory one of 39·33 ; and that of the deaths, on the average number of patients resident, 11·13.

As regards the useful employment of the patients we are informed that 76 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women engage in it ; 45 per cent. of both sexes usually attend the Sunday services in chapel ; and for the few Roman Catholic patients there is the occasional visitation of a priest. The associated entertainments bring together 36 per cent. of the patients ; 52 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate ; 14·5 per cent. walk daily beyond the airing courts, to which only 14 per cent. are wholly confined for exercise.

Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Appendix C.

Beds, Herts,
and Hants
Asylum.

Attendants.

The day staff gives an attendant to $10\frac{1}{2}$ male and a nurse to the same proportion of female patients ; for night duty there are employed 5 men and 7 women. And we note that the wetted beds reported this morning were only 1·9 per cent. of the whole. Of the entire staff of 110 persons only 19 per cent. have not completed a year's service, while 40 per cent. reckon over five years' service. No attendant since the last visit has been dismissed or allowed to resign on account of misconduct.

Medical staff.

The medical staff remains numerically the same but has been varied by the resignation of Dr. Munn, and the temporary appointment of Dr. Hannay. This change of medical officers has caused some arrears in the records of the older cases in the case-books, which in other respects continue to be well and carefully kept.

BERKS ASYLUM.

17 June 1902.

Berks Asylum.
State of wards.

OUR inspection of this Asylum, now completed, enables us to express a very favourable opinion of its present condition. With the exception of No. 6 Male Ward, the dormitory of which is at present being re-painted, we have found in every ward excellent order prevailing, the day-rooms bright with plants and flowers, and very cheerful, and the dormitories, with the beds and bedding, very clean and comfortable. The new male and female blocks have been finished, but only the ground-floor rooms of each are yet occupied. The blocks afford the best possible accommodation, and the rooms in use have been well furnished. The upper floors will probably be occupied ere long. Good airing courts in connection with these blocks have been formed. There is no other recent structural work of importance to be mentioned.

We would suggest the removal of the handles to the doors of w.c.'s in the older wards. They are hardly needed ; and they might be used, as has elsewhere been done, as points to which suicidal patients escaping attention could attach cords or other means of strangulation.

Condition of
patients.

Leave of
absence.

We have seen all the patients on the books, all being resident. We regret that the practice of allowing convalescent patients to be absent on trial with money allowances has been relinquished, owing to the objection raised by some relieving officers to their bringing patients back to the Asylum in case of relapse during the period of trial. It appears that no duty to convey a patient to an Asylum in such a case is imposed on relieving officers, and we can well understand that the refusal to take action in the case of a relapsed patient must place the Committee in a difficulty. We think, however, that there must be cases in which a relapse is improbable, and where the patient's friends could be trusted to return the patient in the event of relapse, and we would hope that in such cases the practice of sending out on trial will be yet followed.

The patients during our progress through the wards, and at dinner in the hall, have, with a few exceptions in the Male Refractory Ward, been most quiet and orderly. The women are in their summer dresses, which are varied and neat ; and we were satisfied with the dress and personal neatness of both sexes.

No one is wearing a "strong" dress.

The patients now on the books are 695, 310 being males and 385 females. Forty—20 of each sex—are received from the Wandsworth Asylum, and five are private patients. Since the visit of our Colleagues on 24th June 1901, 187 patients have been admitted; 62 have been discharged, of whom 46 had recovered; and 78 have died.

Appendix C.
Berks Asylum.
Statistics.

There appears to be vacant accommodation here for 60 male and 47 female patients, or 107 in all. But the actually vacant beds are only 30, the upper floors of the new blocks being unoccupied, as already mentioned.

We learn that in 1901 the recoveries represented a percentage of 38·84 of the admissions, excluding transfers; and that the deaths were 11·9 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

The deaths since the last visit were, with the exception of one from a fractured femur, accidentally caused, all from natural causes, 11 per cent. and 6·4 per cent. being from general paralysis and phthisis respectively. One death was from enteric fever, the only case of that disease. In 89 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examination was made, and in two instances only, or 2·5 per cent., were bedsores present at death. Inquests were held in two cases; one that of the death from fracture already referred to; the other where cerebral hæmorrhage was the cause of death.

Deaths.

Since the last visit there have been 18 cases of dysentery; one of enteric fever; 5 of influenza; 2 of scarlet fever; and 5 of erysipelas. The serious casualties, not fatal, have consisted of 7 cases of fracture, all apparently accidental.

Dysentery.

Enteric fever.

Scarlet fever.

We notice that in the same interval 2 patients on 12 occasions, and for 144 hours, have for surgical reasons been mechanically restrained; and that 6, on 15 occasions, and for 115 hours, have been secluded.

Restraint and seclusion.

Forty-one patients are now under medical treatment, and we have found 32 in bed, but the general health is good.

The epileptics here are 11·5 per cent. of the total patients, and the general paralytics are only 1 per cent. Forty-two patients are considered to be actively suicidal. The list of these should be frequently revised.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The dinner which we saw in the hall consisted of boiled bacon with cabbage and potatoes and bread. It was neatly served, and the allowance was adequate. Means have been provided for warming the plates, and glass tumblers are supplied in place of the former earthenware mugs.

Dietary.

Turning to matters of usual inquiry we learn that of the male patients 65 per cent., and of the females 60 per cent., are usefully employed; that of both sexes 56 per cent. usually attend chapel on Sundays; the same proportion commonly attending the associated entertainments; 44 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate; 80 per cent. walk daily on the estate beyond the airing-courts; and 14 per cent. are confined to these for exercise. The Roman Catholic patients are only five in number, and they are occasionally visited by a priest of that church.

Employment.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

The staff for day-duty includes 30 men and 33 women, giving an attendant to 10½ male, and one to 11½ female patients. For night-watching there are four attendants of each sex. With reference to the discharge of their duties by this portion of the staff we may mention that the beds reported as wetted last night were only 1·4 per cent. of all.

Attendants

Appendix C.
Berks Asylum.

Changes in the staff seem rather numerous, for 43 per cent. of the present members have not completed a year's service, but the opening of new wards is in some degree the cause of this ; 25 per cent. have been here over five years.

Since the last visit 3 attendants have been dismissed for misconduct, not, however, in relation to patients.

The medical staff continues of the same strength. The case-books continue to be duly and well kept.

The cost of maintenance of home patients is 7s. 10½*d.* per head per week. For the out-county patients the charges are 14s. and 15s., and for private patients 17s. 6*d.*

BUCKS ASYLUM.

6 June 1902.

Bucks Asylum.
Progress of
extensions.

VISITING this Asylum to-day we have been pleased to observe that some progress has been made in the erection of the extension buildings, and we hope that no unforeseen delay may occur in their completion. It is very unfortunate that land adjoining the boundary on the female side of the Asylum was not obtained, as the new buildings on that side approach too near to the boundary, and are, besides, somewhat more crowded together than would otherwise have been necessary. It is still very desirable, in order to protect the Asylum from possible annoyance, to procure some land on that side, and we are informed that this is possible either by purchase or exchange for a portion of the existing Asylum estate, and we cannot too strongly urge the Committee to take advantage of the opportunity which so presents itself.

The extensions are most important for the welfare of the Asylum and its inmates, as the wards continue to be overcrowded. The improvement of the existing wards by plastering the rough walls, and making the rooms brighter and more cheerful, will not, we are sure, be lost sight of, but will be effected when the extensions are complete and the existing wards in turn can be emptied of occupants so as to allow of the necessary work being undertaken. In the meantime they are kept clean and fairly comfortable.

Statistics.

We have seen all the patients who are in residence, and who number 493, and with two females who are absent on trial, make up the 495 whose names are on the statutory books. The males are 234, and the females 261. In the private class are 8 male and 6 female patients, and 2 of the males are out-county. Twenty female patients, properly receivable here, continue to be boarded out in the Herts Asylum.

Since the visit paid by two members of our Board on 23rd October 1901, 73 patients have been admitted here ; 30 have been discharged or removed, 24 of them having recovered ; and 38 have died.

Although there are at present vacant beds for six female patients, but none for males, the proper accommodation afforded by the Asylum is for 452 patients, while, as mentioned, there are 493 in residence. The Asylum is therefore overfull by 41 patients.

The 38 deaths were all from natural causes, as ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in the very creditable proportion of 92 per cent. of the cases. Phthisis and general paralysis were respectively accountable for 13 per cent. Bedsores were present in the undue proportion of 10·5 per cent. of the deaths, but with one exception they were slight in character. No inquest has been held ; and except a few cases of influenza, no disease of a zymotic nature has occurred here. One patient, a male, sustained in a fall fracture of two ribs.

Appendix C.
Bucks Asylum.
Deaths.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, and the patients secluded have been only 3 women on 5 occasions and for 33 hours.

Seclusion.

We have seen 17 patients in bed, but chiefly because of weakness ; and 31 are under medical treatment, but the general health seems to be good.

Last year the recoveries were 35·50 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers, and the deaths were in the rather high proportion of 12·39 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

The epileptics among the patients are 13·5 per cent., and the general paralytics 1·4 per cent., nine patients only are considered to be actively suicidal. All of the first and last classes sleep under constant supervision, there being 4 attendants of each sex engaged in night duty. We learn that 5·4 per cent. of the total beds were reported to have been wetted last night. The patients during our inspection have, with few exceptions, been quiet and apparently contented. No one complained of ill-treatment or rough usage, and not many appealed to us for discharge.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Condition of patients.

The dress of the women leaves somewhat to be desired as regards neatness, that of the men is good. Four women were wearing "strong" dresses rather repulsive in appearance.

A good and plentiful dinner was served to the patients in the wards. It consisted of boiled bacon with cabbage and potatoes and a slice of bread, some patients having a pudding also. The meal was evidently much appreciated.

We learn that of the male patients 54 per cent., and of the female 78 per cent., engage in the customary employments ; that 49 per cent. of both usually attend chapel, but only 22 per cent. the associated entertainments ; that 39 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum bounds ; 19 per cent., walk daily on the grounds, and 23 per cent. are exercised only in the airing courts. The latter is rather a large proportion, perhaps due in some degree to the building operations, which may well restrict more extended exercise. We understand that cricket is now played twice a week, and is joined in by some male patients.

Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

The present maintenance charge is for home patients 9s. 4d. ; for out-county, 14s. ; and for private patients, 15s. to 21s. per head per week.

Some of the doors at the head of staircases have the upper panels filled with bars only. We recommend that these panels be made solid with the object of preventing the access of smoke to the wards, should a fire occur below, and so improving the means of escape from adjacent dormitories and single rooms.

We learn that the present staff of attendants for day duty comprises 17 men and 22 women, giving one of the former to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$, and one of the latter to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ patients. As already mentioned there are four of

Attendants.

- Appendix C. each sex for night duty ; and in relation to this, we must express the hope that ere long an electric recording clock will be provided.
- Bucks Asylum. Of the entire staff 40 per cent. have been here five years and upwards ; and 19 per cent. only, cannot yet reckon a year's service. One attendant, a woman, has been dismissed for misconduct, namely, for slapping a patient's face, since the last visit. This dismissal does not appear to have been reported to our Board as required by law.
- Medical staff. The medical staff consists of the medical superintendent and one assistant medical officer. A second assistant will of course be requisite when the extensions are occupied.
- We find the case-books well kept.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

23 April 1902.

- Cambridge-shire and Isle of Ely Asylum. In this Asylum, which we have now fully inspected, we learn that the following works of improvement have been done since the visit of our Colleagues last year.
- Improvements. A commencement has been made in the erection of the new block for 88 female patients, plans for which have recently been sanctioned ; the drying closets in the laundry have been improved ; but in relation to them, we would recommend the introduction of a fan to propel or draw air, heated if possible, through them, thereby very largely increasing their drying power. The gas brackets in w.c.'s have been altered to the description that drops when pressure is applied, and the windows have been filled with wire netting. This has been done in consequence of a suicide by hanging in a closet, which occurred before the last visit. There remain, however, unprotected pipe-loops and other things which would equally serve as points of suspension, and which should be made safe. In several sanitary blocks the old closet-pans have been replaced by "wash-down" appliances. To-day we found the flushing apparatus defective in more than one closet. The only other works to be mentioned are the decoration of the female dining hall and the repainting of the exterior of the Asylum.
- State of wards. We have found the wards clean, and the bedding generally in good order and properly attended to, except that there appear to be too many of the beds, for which waterproof sheets are necessary, unprovided with under-blankets over those sheets.
- We are, however, still obliged to remark that the day-rooms are cheerless and scantily supplied with objects calculated to interest the patients and so conduce to recovery. A very great, and indeed almost necessary, improvement to both day-rooms and dormitories in the older part of the Asylum would be the removal of the iron window-frames and the substitution of sash-windows. By this the ventilation of the rooms would be greatly improved, and the work might be gradually carried out. We may here mention that we to-day saw a very large number of cracked panes in the windows. These should not be allowed to remain, but new panes should at once replace them.
- The increase in the Asylum population which will follow upon the extension of accommodation will necessitate, we think, some enlargement of the stores which even now seem scarcely adequate.

There are to-day on the Asylum books 536 patients, 234 being males, and 302 females ; only one, a male, is out-county, and there are no private patients. In addition to the foregoing there are 28 females boarded in the Three Counties Asylum ; and of the females on the books, six are boarded in the Mildenhall Workhouse.

Appendix C.
—
Cambridge-
shire and Isle
of Ely Asylum.
Statistics.

The female side remains over-crowded, though not quite to the same extent as last year. The temporary expedients mentioned by our Colleagues are still in use, and will continue until the new block is ready for occupation.

Since 14th June last, the date of our Colleagues' visit, 107 patients have been admitted here ; 55 have been discharged or removed, 41 of them having recovered ; and 60 have died.

In 1901 the recoveries were in the proportion of 36·8 per cent. of the admissions excluding transfers ; and the deaths were 12·4 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Of the 60 deaths 49, or 81 per cent., were the subject of post-mortem examination, and the causes of all were natural. One was accelerated by the accidental fracture of the femur, and in this, and the case of a patient who died suddenly from heart disease, inquests were held. General paralysis was the cause in 1·6 per cent. only, and phthisis in 10 per cent. There were no bedsores upon the bodies either of those who died or of those in bed—only 5 in all—at the time of our visit, a very creditable record.

Deaths.

There has not been any zymotic or epidemic disease since the last visit. No patient has been mechanically restrained ; but one, a male, has, on 11 occasions, and for 92 hours in all, been secluded.

Seclusion.

The epileptics are 11 per cent., and the general paralytics, 5·6 per cent. of the total patients. Six only, in equal numbers of the sexes, are considered actively suicidal. We have seen the 530 patients in residence. They have been quiet, indeed rather generally apathetic, during our inspection, and but few complaints were made to us, and none of these we thought well founded. The dress of the patients in each division is very fair, but we regretted to see several men in rather repulsive strong dresses. Five were so clad, and two women also were wearing exceptional dresses.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.
Condition of
patients.

The men usefully employed are 57 per cent., the women 56 per cent. of the totals. An extension of such employment would be desirable. Thirty one per cent. of both sexes attend chapel on Sunday, and there is an undenominational service weekly which is largely attended. The associated entertainments are usually attended by 41 per cent. ; 23 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate ; 24 per cent. walk daily outside the airing courts ; and 16 per cent. are exercised only in these.

Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

The staff of attendants, which include for day duty 22 men and 29 women, gives one to $10\frac{2}{3}$ male, and one to $10\frac{1}{4}$ female patients. For night-watching there are 4 men and 5 women. We find in connection with this duty that the beds reported as wetted last night, were only 1·5 per cent. of the whole. Twenty-three per cent. of the total attendants have entered the Asylum service within a year, and 27 per cent. have continued in it over 5 years.

Attendants.

Only one, a nurse, has been dismissed, and that for absenting herself without leave, since the visit of our Colleagues.

The medical staff is the same as then. The case-books continue to be well and carefully kept. With the completion of the new female block, the appointment of a second assistant medical officer will be requisite, when perhaps some pathological investigation may be undertaken.

Medical staff.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

Appendix C.

11 October 1902.

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.Condition of
patients.

Statistics.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and have seen and spoken with all the patients in residence, including those who are at present lodged at Jobs Well and Rhydygors.

In the matters of dress and personal tidiness the condition of the patients was satisfactory. No complaints were made to us calling for mention, and the behaviour was orderly. There are on the books the names of 657 patients, 329 being men and 328 women ; of these, 29 are chargeable to Cardiff Union, 4 to Cardiff Corporation, 30 patients are received under contract from Abergavenny Asylum, and 3 patients respectively are chargeable to the Machynlleth, Brecknock, and Hampstead Unions ; 40 patients are on the private list, and 3 are absent on trial. The health of the institution is at present good, 19

Overcrowding.

patients being confined to bed. The Asylum, however, is overcrowded, there being 26 patients in excess of the proper number, and this overcrowding is especially noticeable in the Female Hospital sick room, where all the beds, 17 in number, are occupied, and 12 patients are sleeping on the floor. This condition of things is, in our opinion, most unsatisfactory and insanitary. The dinner served to the patients to-day consisted of apple pudding and bread, and was in our judgment insufficient. In this connection we may mention that according to the Diet Table this dinner and two soup dinners are given to the patients weekly, and that for tea and breakfast the meagre allowance of $\frac{1}{3}$ ounce of butter, to which attention was drawn last year, has not been increased. In view of these facts and having regard to the somewhat poorly nourished condition of many of the patients, we recommend very strongly that the dietary be improved.

Dietary ;
suggested
improvement.Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

At the present time there are 1·5 per cent. of the entire patients who are suffering from general paralysis, 8·2 per cent. are epileptics, and 5·9 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

The two classes last mentioned sleep under constant supervision. No patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 52 per cent. usually attend Divine service of some kind or other on Sunday ; 50 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 41 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, while about 3 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise ; 57 per cent. of the men and 61 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Employment.

Statistics.

Since the last visit to this institution by two members of our Board 115 patients have been admitted, 56 discharged, 37 having recovered, and 55 have died. With one exception the deaths were due to natural causes ; general paralysis accounted for 7·2 per cent., and phthisis for 23·6 per cent. Post-mortem examinations followed death in the satisfactory proportion of 89 per cent. of the cases. Bedsores existed in no less than 12·7 per cent. of the deaths. The exceptional death,

Casualties.

that of a man, was due to a fractured thigh occasioned by a fall during a scuffle with a fellow patient. In this case a coroner's inquest was held. Serious but non-fatal casualties were limited to the cases of two women, each of whom accidentally sustained a fracture of the leg.

Zymotic
disease.

As regards zymotic disease, a male attendant has been attacked with diphtheria, a nurse with scarlatina, and a male patient with erysipelas.

Mechanical
restraint.

No patient has been secluded, but 1 man and 5 women have been mechanically restrained for surgical reasons on 69 occasions for 1,529

hours in all. At our visit to-day we found the wards and dormitories in a generally satisfactory condition, the former being for the most part bright and cheerful and the latter being sweet and clean. Some important improvements have been effected since last October when this institution was visited by 2 members of our Board.

Two substantial external staircases have been provided as exits in case of fire at Rhydygors, but nothing has yet been done either to provide similar means of escape from the dormitories attached to Female Ward VII., the hospital ward, and the laundry, or to increase the pressure of water in the fire mains. We consider these matters of great importance and again commend them to the attention of the Committee. An agreement has been entered into between the Asylum Committee and the Town Council of Carmarthen by which the Asylum sewage is to be conveyed into the River Towy, and the plans for the conversion of the existing laundry into a steam laundry have been passed, but these matters are at present in abeyance in consequence of the disagreement between the representatives of the several counties concerned. We regret to report that little progress has been made with the new Isolation Hospital. When it is completed we think that the existing Isolation Hospital would form a very suitable building for the segregation of patients suffering from phthisis. The staff comprises for day duty 31 men and 30 women. These figures give a proportion of 1 male attendant to every $10\frac{1}{2}$ men, and 1 nurse to every 11 women. There are also 3 attendants of each sex employed on night duty. Of the total staff, 17 per cent. of the male and 30 per cent. of the nurses have been in the service of the Asylum under one year, and 53 per cent. of the former and 9 per cent. of the latter reckon over 5 years' service. One attendant of each sex has been dismissed for misconduct, the offence being, in the case of the nurse, an assault on a patient, which was duly reported to our Board.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

Appendix C.

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.

State of wards.
Improvements.

Precaution
against fire.

Disposal of
asylum sewage.

Isolation
Hospital.

Staff of
attendants.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. UPTON, CHESTER.

6 November 1902.

WE have completed a full inspection of this Asylum, and it enables us to report that it is maintained generally in a satisfactory condition. The wards are clean and bright, the dormitories supplied with good beds and bedding, and the day-rooms sufficiently furnished and decorated, and having a good supply of plants, books, and papers. We observed that some of the padded rooms in the old Asylum need repair, and the airing courts of the new Asylum should be more liberally planted with shrubs and trees. In one of these airing courts a large shed or shelter has been erected since the last visit, and structures of a similar description are needed for others of them.

We learn further that since the visit of our Colleagues last year, a large forcing-house has been built, repairs to the roofs have been effected, and the drains of the old Asylum have been overhauled, and the ventilation of them improved. Internally, too, several wards have

Cheshire
Asylum
(Upton.)

State of wards.

Improvements.

Appendix C.
 —
 Cheshire
 Asylums.
 (Upton.)

been redecorated ; a steam fire engine to pump water into the fire mains has been provided and erected, a communication with the Chester main having been laid ; and a cold storage room with refrigerating plant has been provided by Messrs. Douglas and Son, Putney, at a cost (exclusive of Asylum labour) of 260*l.* The agent employed is sulphurous acid. Plans of additional sanitary accommodation for No. 6 Male Ward, and some other small extensions, have been prepared, and were approved by the Secretary of State, the estimated cost being 1,722*l.*, and tenders were asked, five being sent in. The lowest of these, however, exceeded the sum granted by the County Council by nearly 500*l.*, and an application is about to be made for a supplementary grant of that amount. In the meantime the provision of the much-needed accommodation has been delayed, but it is expected that the work will soon be begun.

Purchase of
 additional
 land.

The Visiting Committee has agreed, subject to the necessary approvals, for the purchase of 34 acres of additional land adjoining the Asylum estate, at a very moderate price. The land will be useful both as an addition to the farm and as affording protection from possible annoyances.

Statistics.

The patients now on the books are 990 in number, being 7 more than at the visit paid on 24th July 1901. The males are 475, and the females 515. One male and 2 female patients are absent on trial. The out-county patients are 79, 33 being chargeable to the Borough of Chester, 25 to the Suffolk Asylum, and 21 to the Borough of Cardiff. For the Chester patients the weekly charge is 14*s.*; for the Suffolk and Cardiff patients, 17*s.* 6*d.* per head. There are no private patients. The charge for home patients is 7*s.* 7*d.* per week.

There are vacancies, we learn, for 38 male and 6 female patients.

Since the visit mentioned above, 325 patients have been admitted ; 162 discharged and removed, of whom 115 had recovered ; and 154 have died.

Zymotic
 diseases.

Of zymotic diseases, enteric fever and colitis or dysentery, and diarrhoea, have appeared here since the last visit ; and of the first there have been 5 cases among the patients and 2 among the staff. Of the enteric cases 2 were fatal, and of the colitis cases 7. Of other causes of the deaths general paralysis was that of 11·7 per cent., and phthisis of 15 per cent. In 89 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examination was made ; and of all, bedsores existed at death in 7·7 per cent. Only one of the 56 patients whom to-day we found in bed is at present suffering from this trouble.

Two inquests have been held since the last visit, death in each case being found to be due to a natural cause. Four casualties of a serious nature, three the result of suicidal attempts apparently, are stated to have occurred since that visit.

Seclusion.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since then, but 56 on 116 occasions and for a total of 792 hours have been in seclusion.

In 1901 the death-rate was, for males 15·07, for females 8·98, and for the two sexes, 11·80 per cent. of the average daily number resident ; and the recoveries were 43·39 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers. Both rates were high.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

We find that the general paralytic patients now here are 1·8 per cent. of the whole ; the epileptic 9·3 per cent. ; and the actively suicidal 2·3 per cent.

Condition of
 patients.

We have seen all the patients in residence, giving all the opportunity of speaking with us. In the female wards there seemed to be very general contentment, but from a good many of the male patients we

had complaints of rough usage, general in terms, but possibly with some foundation. Some dissatisfaction with the food, too, was expressed. In Male Ward 5 there are 71 patients of the more excited class, and too many, we think, of that class to be warded together. It was intended, we believe, that the patients in this block should be divided between the two floors, but instead the day-rooms are entirely on the ground floor, the upper floor being used altogether for sleeping purposes. We think it would be better that the original intention should be followed.

Appendix C.
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Upton.)

We were not dissatisfied with the dress of either sex.

As regards employment, we learn that of the men 51 per cent. and of the women 54 per cent. are usefully employed.

Of the total patients (146 of whom are Roman Catholics) 38 per cent. usually attend the service in chapel on Sundays. For the Roman Catholics there is Mass on Sundays, which is attended by about 90. The proportion of patients usually at the associated entertainments, which include not infrequent theatrical representations, is also 38 per cent. Thirty-one per cent. of the patients walk beyond the Asylum bounds, and 25 per cent. walk daily on the estate, outside the airing courts, to which a considerable and we think too large a proportion must be confined for their exercise.

Divine service.
Amusements.]
Exercise.

Referring to the dietary, we are informed that the committee have sanctioned the increase of the allowance of butter for breakfast and supper respectively, from $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an ounce. This is an increase of only $\frac{1}{24}$ th of an ounce, and we must express our surprise that the allowance was not raised to half an ounce as in the vast majority of county and borough Asylums, and indeed in most workhouses at the present time. The ration of bread, 6oz. for males, and 5oz. for females, too, strikes us as inadequate; and, indeed, the diet-table generally does not err on the side of liberality, and we think the new dietaries of many workhouses would compare favourably with it, both as regards quantity and variety.

Dietary.

The staff at present comprises for day duty 47 men and 49 women, and for night duty 3 men and 5 women. Of the entire number of attendants, 28 per cent. of the men and 24 per cent. of the women have less than a year's service; and 32 per cent. of the former and 20 per cent. of the latter have been here over 5 years. Two male attendants were dismissed since the last visit.

Attendants.

The medical staff continues of the same strength, including three assistant medical officers. We find the case-books still to be well kept.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

12 November 1902.

OUR inspection to-day of this Asylum enables us to say that it is maintained in very excellent order, all the rooms, both day-rooms and dormitories, being bright and cheerful, the former being well but not extravagantly decorated, and liberally supplied with books, plants, and other things calculated to interest the patients; and the dormitories scrupulously clean, and supplied with good beds and bedding, which evidently receive due attention.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Parkside.)
State of wards.

Appendix C.
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 Cheshire
 Asylums.
 (Parkside.)
 Extensions.

With regard to the extensions which are in progress, we observe that the male epileptic ward for 50 patients, the nurses' block, and the new bakehouse are approaching completion, and will probably be handed over by the contractors at the end of the year ; and that most parts of the foundations of the annexe, or acute hospital, for 200 patients have been laid, and will be ready in the spring for the superstructure to be begun. This will be the subject of a separate contract. Additions to the farm buildings are also in hand, and several minor works of improvement have been carried out or are in progress.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum 764 patients, 340 being males and 424 females. Twenty-nine are of the private class, all the rest are pauper cases belonging to Cheshire. Four of the females are absent on trial, and a male is absent on leave. With these exceptions, we have seen all the patients in the course of our inspection.

Since the visit paid by two of our Colleagues on 26th July 1901, 229 patients have been admitted here ; 135 have been discharged or removed, of whom 57 had recovered ; and 82 have died.

Want of
 accommoda-
 tion.

According to the return made to our Office the accommodation here at present, upon the scale sanctioned by our Board, is sufficient for 328 males and 416 females, and comparing these figures with the numbers of patients on the books, there appears to be an excess of 11 males and of 8 female patients beyond the proper numbers. On the male side the occupation of the epileptic block will give relief ; but as regards female patients we fear the pressure for room will become intense before the annexe is ready. We hope the County Council will have due regard to the ever-growing demand for Asylum accommodation and will make timely provision of what is needed.

We learn that the recoveries here in 1901 were 25·8 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding cases of mere transfer ; and that the deaths were 8·7 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. Both proportions were low.

Deaths.

Adverting to the 82 deaths mentioned above, we learn that in 95 per cent. post-mortem examinations were made, and that in only 2·4 per cent. did bedsores exist at death ; no patient of the 28 we have to-day found in bed was suffering from this trouble. Of the causes of the deaths we observe that in 18·2 per cent. it was general paralysis, and in the large proportion of 27 per cent. phthisis. There were 2 deaths from dysentery, of which disease 7 cases have occurred since the last visit. There were also 3 cases of enteric fever, 1 of scarlet fever, and 1 of erysipelas. A nurse also contracted enteric fever while nursing a patient. No case of this disease was fatal, and its source has not been ascertained, the well-water being tested and found good.

Dysentery and
 enteric fever.

Three inquests have been held, the causes of the deaths being declared to have been natural.

Five casualties, resulting in fracture of bones and 2 in dislocations, are recorded since the last visit. All were accidental.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

The epileptics here are in the somewhat large proportion of 13·6 per cent. of the entire number of patients ; the general paralytics 3·3 per cent. ; and the actively suicidal 3·4 per cent.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

Since the visit referred to, a male patient on 18 occasions and for 372½ hours has been mechanically restrained, and 4 male patients on 15 occasions and for 121½ hours, and 68 female patients on 364 occasions and for 2,592 hours, have been placed in seclusion. This treatment in the case of the female patients appears to be somewhat largely used. We hope its employment may be lessened.

The patients, among whom we freely moved, have been very quiet and orderly ; and, except as regards their detention, no one made complaint. We have found their dress and personal condition satisfactory, only two, both men, were wearing exceptionally strong clothing for destructive habits. There are many among them very demented and of faulty habits, and 39, or 5 per cent., are reported to have last night wetted their beds or bedding.

Appendix C.
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Parkside.)
Condition of
patients.

Of both sexes 40 per cent. usually attend chapel on Sundays. There are 83 Roman Catholics among the patients, and for these no service of their religion is yet provided. We must again express regret at this omission, and our hope that the Committee will arrange for the ministrations of a priest, who should be paid for his services.

About the same proportion of the patients attend the associated entertainments ; 33 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate ; 24 per cent. have daily exercise on the estate outside the airing-courts, to which 11 per cent. are confined. Of the men 74 per cent. and of the women 59 per cent. engage in customary useful employments.

Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

We saw the patients at dinner, some in the wards, and a large number in the hall. The fare was boiled meat, pork or beef, or in some cases cold meat, with potatoes, and it was evidently appreciated. We have examined the dietary table, and are generally satisfied with it, understanding that although the table gives the rations of bread for breakfast and supper as 6 ozs. for men and 5 ozs. for women, the supply is practically unlimited. But we must express our disapproval of the allowance of butter, which is only $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an ounce for each of those meals. There are few Asylums, if any, out of this county, in which the allowance is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, which indeed is the amount allowed in most workhouses, including that at Macclesfield. Here, too, it is margarine, and not butter, which is given. The present maintenance charge is 9s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head per week, which we think very moderate and certainly not too high. For the private cases the charge is from 12s. to 25s. per head.

Dietary.

The staff of attendants, other than head attendants, comprises for day duty 36 men and 42 women, and for night duty 5 men and 7 women. Of the entire number of men 14 per cent., and of the nurses 33 per cent., count less than a year's service, but of the former 44 per cent. and of the latter 25 per cent. have served the Asylum upwards of 5 years. Two male attendants and a nurse have been dismissed since the last visit ; the nurse for striking a patient, the men not for offences against patients.

Attendants.

There continue to be two assistant medical officers.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be well kept, the former being still illustrated by photographs of the patients.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

19 March 1902.

THIS Asylum, which we have inspected to-day, continues to be overcrowded, but we are glad to report that the contract for the erection of the new extensions has been signed, and the work will be commenced immediately.

Appendix C.
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 Cornwall
 Asylum.
 Improvements.

Nearly all the recommendations suggested by our Colleagues have been carried out, including drying closets with fan, which have been provided in the laundry. Further improvements will, we understand, be effected by the provision of a sorting room attached to the laundry, and plans will shortly be submitted. These, we have suggested, should include fresh w.c. accommodation, which is much needed. We noticed some machinery bands, which require protection. The scullery also is to be tiled and renovated, urinals are gradually being abolished, and other minor sanitary improvements are being effected.

We would urge the provision of a mess-room on the male side for the attendants, who at present take their meals in the patients' room ; this we consider a very undesirable practice.

The keys giving admission to the female side are now confined to the medical officers, the chaplain, the clerk, and the steward.

In accordance with the opinion of our Board, we think that only the medical officers and the chaplain should possess these keys.

State of wards. At our visit to-day we found the wards and dormitories in very good order, and with the exception of some of the mattresses in the dormitory attached to ward 9 on the male side, we thought the bedding was in excellent condition throughout.

To-day we found Ward C on the female side—to which our Colleagues drew attention at their visit—bright and cheerful, but we still think there is room for improvement. We were glad to notice a very plentiful supply of books, magazines, and newspapers in the wards.

Statistics. There are to-day on the books the names of 811 patients, 363 being males and 448 females.

Of these, 47 patients, in the proportion of 25 gentlemen to 22 ladies, are on the private list, and are very comfortably lodged in the Carew Building, 2 patients are chargeable to out-county unions, and 9 are absent on trial.

In addition to the above, 10 patients of each sex are now boarded out at the Hertfordshire Asylum at Hill End.

Condition of patients. To all in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, and it is satisfactory to record that no complaints were made except in a few cases where the patients complained of detention. The personal condition and dress were satisfactory save in the cases of a few of the more troublesome female patients, who left something to be desired in respect of their tidiness.

The health was very good. Twenty-eight patients were confined to bed, of whom the majority were cases of debility arising from old age. One woman was convalescent from facial erysipelas. We saw a substantial dinner served to the patients to-day, consisting of steamed beef and vegetables, which was spoiled by the way in which it was served, the plates being quite cold.

Epileptic and suicidal patients. The number of epileptics now in this Asylum form 11 per cent. of the entire number of patients. The general paralytics are under 1 per cent., and those who are believed to be actively suicidal are 1·3 per cent. ; the latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. Four per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service. Amusements. Exercise. Forty-three per cent. usually attend Divine Service on Sundays in chapel. Only 29 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. Twenty-eight per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener, beyond the Asylum estate, but hardly anyone usually walks

out daily beyond the airing courts, to which as many as 21 per cent. are altogether confined. This proportion, which is unusually high, will, we hope, be reduced. Appendix C.
Cornwall
Asylum.

We notice with satisfaction that as many as 70 per cent. of the men are usefully employed, 57 per cent. of the women being also engaged in some useful work. Employment.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues to this institution, on the 11th May 1901, 112 patients have been admitted ; 66 discharged, of whom 42 had recovered ; and 46 have died. The deaths, which in 4 instances were followed by inquests, were all due to natural causes. Statistics.
Deaths.

General paralysis accounted for 13 per cent., and phthisis for 11 per cent. of the total number.

We regret to observe, however, that post-mortem examinations followed in only 46 per cent. of the deaths.

Other serious casualties have been limited to the case of a man who sustained a fracture of the humerus through a fall, and of a woman who fractured her thigh by slipping off a chair.

With the exception of the case of erysipelas above mentioned, the Asylum has been free from disease of a zymotic character.

Two patients have been mechanically restrained on 2 occasions for a total of 410 hours, while three patients have been secluded on three occasions for 6½ hours. Seclusion.

We are glad to notice that money allowances have been granted to 32 patients while absent on trial since the last visit.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength. In the male division there is one attendant to every 8 patients, and in the female division one nurse to every 8½ patients, on day duty. Attendants.

There are also 6 men and 8 women for night duty.

The record of service is very satisfactory, only 12 per cent. of the male attendants and 23 per cent. of the female attendants having been in the service of the Asylum under one year, while 61 per cent. of the men and 33 per cent. of the women can count over five years' service.

Dr. Davidson has succeeded Dr. Hare as second assistant medical officer. Medical staff.

The case-books are well kept.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

22 May 1902.

THE patients now on the books of this Asylum, all of whom are at present resident, are 682 in number, 347 being males and 335 females. In the private class are 27 males and 39 females, 12 males being lodged in Cumberland House, and 10 females in Westmorland House. Each of these Houses is calculated for 24 private patients, so that each has considerable vacant accommodation, and this is of an excellent description. In the main Asylum, however, there is vacant accommodation, on the usual calculation of space, for only 1 male and 8 female patients, so that the matter of extension of the Asylum has become urgent. It appears that the average annual increase of pauper patients in the ten years ending 31st December last has been 7·3. It is true that there are several private patients in the main building, but the discharge of Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
Statistics.

Appendix C.
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

these would bring little relief, as the majority would probably return as paupers. How the extension can best be effected will require very careful consideration. There are no out-county patients here; and no patients are boarded out from here.

We find that since the visit of the Commissioners on 13th July last, 146 patients have been admitted; 84 have been discharged or removed, of whom 59 had recovered; and 49 have died.

In 1901 the recoveries bore to the admissions, excluding transfers, the very satisfactory proportion of 54·9 per cent.; while the deaths were only 6·5 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Deaths.
Suicides.

Every one of the 49 deaths was followed by post-mortem examination. Two were suicides, and in regard to these the coroner held inquests. One suicide was by hanging in a bathroom, the patient, a woman, not having previously manifested suicidal tendency; and the other by jumping through a w.c. window on the first floor. The patient, a small man, broke through a single pane, eleven inches wide, without breaking the window frame, and his skull was fractured by falling on the hard walk beneath. The circumstances of both suicides have been reported to our Board. Dr. Farquharson purposes placing bars to render these windows secure against a similar occurrence.

Of the other deaths 9·1 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and only 4 per cent. to phthisis. Five of the patients who died, or 10·2 per cent., suffered from bed sores at death; and a patient of each sex of those whom we to-day found in bed, namely, 10 men and 28 women, suffers from this trouble.

No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared here since the last visit; no serious casualty has occurred, and no patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded. Fifty-seven patients are at present under medical treatment.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The patients suffering from epilepsy now here are 8·2 per cent. of the whole, those having general paralysis 1·4 per cent.; and the actively suicidal, so considered, are 4·8 per cent. We hope the list of these last is frequently revised.

State of
buildings.

We have inspected the Asylum, including the houses for private patients. Of the latter, Cumberland House has been decorated in good taste, an additional smoke screen has been placed on the staircase, and the outside iron escape staircase has been protected by wire. The main building on the whole is in good order, and the wards are comfortable. The walls of No. 2 Female Ward are now being plastered; the sanitary fittings in No. 4 Male and Female Wards have been completely renewed, and a contract has been entered into for the renewal of those in the workshop block, and in a portion of No. 6 Female Ward. Cupboards or lockup places in which can be placed brooms and other things capable of being used as weapons, now lying in the lobbies of the w.c.'s, are needed in some wards. The foul washhouse requires better ventilation, and the introduction of a fan to effect this would be of advantage. We again recommend the provision of a large sized steam calender for the laundry.

In connection with the extension we would again urge the provision of suitable mess and recreation rooms for the attendants. The present conditions under which they take their meals cannot be pleasant or comfortable, and in these days attendants expect more consideration than formerly. Cottages for married male attendants, too, would be found very useful.

Condition of
patients.

We have seen all the patients, who, in both divisions, were very quiet, few wishing to speak with us, though all had full opportunity of doing

so. No complaints of ill-treatment reached us. The dress of each sex is fairly good ; neater, we thought, in the male than the female division. We saw the patients at dinner, which to-day consisted of rhubarb pie and boiled rice, with bread and cheese, and it was evidently relished.

Of the men 70 per cent., and of the women 51 per cent., are usefully employed ; 40 per cent. of both sexes usually attend the Church of England service in the chapel on Sunday ; and for the 55 Roman Catholic patients there is a fortnightly service ; 35 per cent. attend the associated entertainments, for which, however, the present recreation hall is too small ; 29 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, and 39 per cent. walk daily on the estate outside the airing-courts, in which about 15 per cent. are alone exercised.

As regards the present staff of attendants, we are informed that it comprises for day duty 29 men and 25 women, giving one to 12 males, and one to 13 female patients. For night duty there are 3 men and four women employed ; and in relation to this duty we find that the beds or bedding of 16 patients, or 2·3 of the whole, were reported to have been wetted last night—a small proportion.

Of the entire male staff 37 per cent., and of the female 48 per cent., have not completed a year's service ; but of the former 37 per cent., and of the latter 21 per cent., have been here over 5 years. The first figures indicate rather frequent changes, which are undesirable, and emphasise the importance of making the lives of attendants in the Asylum more comfortable, so as to induce longer service. Only one attendant, a woman, has been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit.

The medical staff continues of the same strength as then, and the case-books and other medical records are kept in a very satisfactory manner.

Appendix C.
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements
Exercise.

Attendants.

DENBIGH (NORTH WALES COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

7 November 1902.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum. The several extensions and alterations which have been so long in hand are still incomplete, but the Male Attendants' Block is finished, and is partly occupied for a time by male patients. The new contractor, whom, with the architect, Mr. Lockwood, we have met here, promises that the female chronic and epileptic blocks shall be ready and handed over early in the coming year, but they will not be fit for occupation for some time after. Work has been recommenced on the new kitchen department, recreation hall, &c., but as yet little progress has been made. The new laundry is in use, and the new turkish bath and general bath-room are finished and also in use, though the turkish bath is not yet applied to its special purpose. In the general bath-room heavy slate divisions have unnecessarily, we think, been placed between the baths, and they will interfere greatly with the supervision at bathing time, which we regard as very important. If they could be utilised otherwise they might with advantage be removed.

We were glad to observe that the suggested sanitary spur, containing w.c.'s and bath-room for Male Ward 3, has been erected, but the adjacent wards 2 and 4 remain inadequately supplied with w.c. accom-

Denbigh
Asylum.
Progress of
extensions.

Appendix C. Denbigh Asylum.	<p>modation. We recommend that a medicine cupboard be furnished for each ward, in which the medicines issued shall be kept under lock and key.</p> <p>The female dormitories are in several wards much overcrowded, but this will be remedied when the new blocks referred to are ready for occupation. Certain of the rooms will then be returned to the male division, of which they originally formed part.</p>
"Glanywern" to be relinquished.	<p>We are informed that the house called Glanywern, in which are lodged 72 male patients, will have to be relinquished next May, and the disposal of these patients will be a matter of some difficulty, and the question of at once proceeding with the proposed additional male block, the erection of which was postponed, should be seriously considered.</p>
Proposed purchase and exchange of land.	<p>We understand that an agreement has been entered into, subject to the requisite sanctions, for the acquisition partly by exchange and partly by purchase of 50 acres of land adjoining the Asylum estate. We have examined on the map the relative positions of the parcels of land, and, the price appearing moderate, we think the agreement is a beneficial one. The land to be acquired has been in the occupation of the Asylum on lease for some years, and is found to be very useful.</p>
Improvements.	<p>Of works effected since the visit of our Colleagues in July of last year, and not already mentioned, we may refer to the completion of the Isolation Hospital, the introduction of electric instead of gas-lighting, the improvement of the heating and ventilation of the old building, a new hot-water supply to that building, further colouring and polishing of floors, and sundry minor improvements.</p>
Drainage.	<p>The drainage system of the Asylum, too, has been overhauled and improved, and an arrangement has been made with the Denbigh Town Council for taking the Asylum sewage into the town system.</p>
State of wards.	<p>The wards in occupation are on the whole in a fairly satisfactory condition, and the beds and bedding generally clean and good. We observed that a good many iron bedsteads with wire woven mattresses have been introduced, and that the day-rooms were better supplied with books, games, and cages of birds. The casings of the hot-water pipes in single rooms need to be more frequently removed and cleaned. They are apt to be receptacles of dirt, and several were, we thought, to-day decidedly insanitary.</p>
Statistics.	<p>There are now on the Asylum books 772 patients, 398 males and 374 females. Of the males 72 are, as mentioned, in Glanywern, and in addition to the foregoing 13 males are boarded out in the Derby Borough Asylum, and 9 females in the Middlesbrough Asylum.</p> <p>Of the 772 patients, 54 are of the private class, 2 are criminal lunatics, and 2 are out-county. There are 7 male and 8 female patients at present absent on trial, and to patients so absent money allowances have been made in 20 instances since our Colleagues' visit.</p> <p>Since then 247 patients have been admitted, 122 discharged or removed, of which 68 had recovered, and one was found not to be insane, and 81 have died.</p>
Deaths. Zymotic diseases.	<p>Post-mortem examination was made in the satisfactory proportion of nearly 99 per cent. of the deaths; among the causes of these, acute dysentery was that of two, and of that disease 9 cases occurred. There was also a death from erysipelas, and these two diseases, with typhoid fever, of which there was a single and non fatal case, were all of a zymotic character that have appeared here since the last visit. Phthisis was the cause of 18 per cent. of the deaths, and general</p>

paralysis of 13·8 per cent. There was also a death from scalding, and this, the only one, was the subject of a coroner's inquest. The jury found that there had been general neglect. An attendant had unlocked a bath-room door to allow a patient, who was in the habit of assisting at the bathing of other patients to enter the room with another patient for the purpose of giving him a bath. The lock of the box protecting the bath-taps seems to have been out of order so that the first-named was able to open it; he turned on the hot water, and the other patient got into the bath and was scalded, and died from the shock. We think that the practice of allowing a patient to interfere with the important, and possibly dangerous matter of bathing is an unsafe one, and we are pleased to learn that it is discontinued.

Appendix C.
Denbigh
Asylum.
Death from
scalding.

On the body of only one of those who died was there a bed sore, and no one of the 13 patients whom we found confined to bed to-day is suffering from this complication. This is creditable to the nursing.

There are recorded since the last visit 8 casualties resulting in fracture or dislocation of limbs. Since then a female patient, on 20 occasions and for a total of 460 hours, has been mechanically restrained, and 23 patients of both sexes, on 78 occasions and for 622 hours, have been in seclusion.

Restraint and
seclusion.

In 1901 the recoveries were 35·22 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers, and the deaths 9·11 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

The epileptics now here are 12·3 per cent. of the total patients, the actively suicidal 1·3 per cent. and the general paralytics under 1 per cent.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

We saw all the patients in residence during our inspection. There was a good deal of noise, especially among the women, and some general complaints, but not many of rough treatment. The dress of both sexes appears on the whole satisfactory; six were wearing exceptionally strong dresses.

Condition of
patients.

We saw the dinner served in the female wards to-day and thought it a very good one. It consisted of liver and bacon with potatoes and bread. We have examined the diet table and regard it as satisfactory. The maintenance charge for the pauper cases is 8s. 9d. per head per week, and for the private 10s. 6d. to 25s.

We learn that of the male patients 52 per cent. and of the female 49 per cent. are usefully employed; that 36 per cent. of both sexes usually attend chapel on Sunday, about the same proportion attending services other than those of the Church of England. For Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are only 23, there is a service by a priest once a fortnight. About 34 per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments; 28 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate, and 12 per cent. daily on the estate outside the airing-courts. The building operations interfere, no doubt, with the exercise of the patients.

Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of the head attendants, includes for day duty 33 men and 26 women, being a male attendant to 12 patients, and a nurse to 14½. These proportions are lower than is usual in County Asylums. For night duty there are 5 attendants of each sex.

Attendants.

The duration of service is good. No men, and only 7 women have been here less than a year, while 74 per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the women have been in the Asylum service over 5 years. There has been an increase in the rates of wages for

Appendix C. female attendants; one male attendant has been prosecuted for assaulting a patient, and a nurse has been dismissed, since the last visit.

 Denbigh Asylum.

The medical staff is now as then. The case-books generally speaking are well kept, but we think that all minor injuries such as bruises should be recorded in the Medical Journal.

We are glad to hear that a laboratory will shortly be placed at the service of the medical officers.

Glanywern, 8 November 1902.

IN this branch of the North Wales Asylum are 72 male patients all of whom we have now seen. They appear to be very comfortable, and the accommodation afforded by this country house is excellent for the class of patients—the chronic and quiet—lodged in it.

The house generally is in a satisfactory condition, but many of the mattresses on the beds are in a bad state and should be repaired. The bedding is clean and good in other respects. The dress of the patients is adequate and proper. Useful employment is found for those who are capable.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

21 February 1902.

Derbyshire
 Asylum.
 State of
 Asylum.

AT the conclusion of the inspection which we have to-day made of this Asylum we can give a generally favourable opinion of the condition in which we found it. Since our Colleagues' visit in July last the 2 wards of the new Female Block have been opened, and they to-day presented many features of comfort. We are sorry to find that neither in these wards nor in the corresponding wards on the male side are the water supply pipes to cisterns in the w.c. lobbies covered in, though attention to these sources of danger to suicidally disposed patients was called at last year's visit. In one other ward, No. 3 F., the same defect is also existent. Among other matters noted at the last visit we would again call attention to the want of protection to the driving belts in the foul laundry, but we are glad to find that the defective ventilation of the ironing room has been improved by the introduction of fans.

Improvements. Among the improvements since the last visit, we may enumerate the completion of mess-rooms, which also serve as recreation rooms for both attendants and nurses, the erection of pairs of cottages for attendants, and of a new mortuary, while the visiting rooms have been added to.

We found the day-rooms warm, comfortable and suitably furnished, and throughout very clean.

The dormitories were in good order, and so generally was the bedding, though here and there were some sheets which should have been changed.

Appendix C.
Derbyshire
Asylum.

The dormitory of Female No. 8 has no second exit, and in the event of the nearest staircase being filled with hot air and smoke, the escape of the 37 women who sleep in this room would be greatly imperilled.

Now that the additions are completed, we trust the Committee will from time to time take in hand the plastering of the rough walls in the older portions of the building, as they doubtless realise the importance from a sanitary point of view of carrying out this work.

Among minor improvements which might be carried out at no great expense, may be mentioned the supplying door handles to the few single rooms which remain so unprovided, and the substitution of a steam kneader in the bakehouse for the present system of hand kneading of the flour.

We found the patients generally contented and quiet. We had a few appeals for discharge, but in no instance from patients who were apparently fit to leave for the present. Some convalescent patients will probably go home after to-morrow's meeting of the Committee; and in connection with these patients we can say that they all spoke very favourably of their care and treatment.

The dress on both sides was tidy, but in some instances much worn. We saw a substantial dinner of beef and pork with potatoes served in some of the wards.

Since the 12th of July last, when the last visit took place, 160 patients have been admitted; 66 have been discharged, of whom 39 were on recovery; and 50 have died.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 376 males and 362 females, making a total of 738; all being home patients with the exception of 112 out-county cases, of whom 25 men are chargeable to Canterbury and 30 men and 40 women to the Lancashire Asylums Board.

There are vacancies for 13 men and 26 women.

The weekly maintenance charges are 9s. 11d. for the home patients and from 16s. to 17s. 6d. for the out-county.

The recovery rate for 1901 was 39 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 11·64 per cent. upon the average number resident. Of the 50 patients who have died since the last visit, 16 per cent. were suffering from general paralysis, and as many as 18·4 per cent. from phthisis, while in 8 per cent. of them death was due to dysentery, of which there were altogether 15 cases, 4 of them fatal.

Deaths.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 84 per cent. of the total deaths, and in the too large proportion of 14 per cent. bedsores were present, although it is fair to say that no patient out of the five men and 11 women seen by us in bed was so suffering.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, and there has been no inquest.

The cases of zymotic disease, other than those which have been already referred to, which have occurred since the Asylum was last visited, were 2 of erysipelas and one of scarlet fever, and one fracture and 2 dislocations of bones have been the only serious casualties. There is no restraint or seclusion to report.

There are among the patients 106 epileptics and 10 general paralytics, or in the proportion of 14·3 and 1·3 per cent. respectively of the total. The epileptic and actively suicidal patients all have

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix C. special night "supervision"; the number of wet beds last night formed only 2·3 per cent. of the total.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

Divine service.

With reference to the usual statistical information, we learn that 48 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday services in the chapel.

Amusements.

Exercise.

The Roman Catholics, who number 52 in all, are occasionally visited by a priest of their faith, but no regular mass is provided for them, as we think it should be by a priest, who should be remunerated for his services. 46 per cent. of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments; 25 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 57 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing courts; to which 15 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise;

Employment.

75 per cent. of the men and 64 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Attendants.

The staff for day duty gives one to every $9\frac{1}{2}$ male and 1 to every $9\frac{3}{4}$ female patients. Of the total staff, 37 per cent. have been less than one year in the Asylum service, but 28 per cent. can count over 5 years. The supervision of the bathing of the patients is not continuous, as it is important for the detection of injuries that it should be. In the absence of a general bathroom the bathing takes place in the wards where the head attendant or head nurse have to pass from ward to ward during the bathing. The records of post-mortems and of the progress of the cases are carefully and intelligently kept, but it would be convenient if the chronic cases scattered through the older books were brought forward into those of more recent date. None of the finer pathological work, which tends to keep alive the medical spirit and gives an interest to clinical work, appears to be done in this Asylum.

DEVON ASYLUM.

22 October 1902.

Devon Asylum.

THIS Asylum, which we have inspected to-day, continues to be greatly overcrowded on the male side, there being 65 men in excess of the proper number; although on the female side there are vacancies for 30 patients.

In this connection we may mention that nothing has been done to carry into execution the plans for the extension of the Asylum which were approved by the Secretary of State as long ago as 18th September 1899, and we would point out that unless this or equivalent accommodation be provided the relief which will be afforded when Sir Hugh Owen's award takes effect about $4\frac{1}{2}$ years hence, involving the removal of the Devonport patients, will be insufficient to meet the then requirements of the county as regards Asylum accommodation.

Water supply.

With reference to this subject, however, we think it right to draw special attention to the fact that upon enquiry we learn that the new well is not yielding the supply of water which was anticipated and which threatens to become inadequate. We desire to express our very strong opinion in regard to this matter that the question of the water supply should continue to receive the anxious attention of the Committee, and that it would be imprudent to proceed with the proposed extensions until an ample supply of wholesome water is assured.

We were glad to notice that nearly all the recommendations made by our Colleagues last year have been or are being carried out, and we can report that the new reservoir has been finished, and that the new workshops are approaching completion. Appendix C.
Devon Asylum.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,218 patients, 532 being males and 686 females. One of these is a private patient, and one is boarded out in the village, while nine are now out on trial. With the exception of the latter we have seen all the patients, and can report that they were in a very satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness, and, with one exception, free from complaint. The charge in this case was made by a patient suffering from a black eye, who alleged that he had been roughly treated by two attendants. We enquired very carefully into this allegation and came to the conclusion that the patient probably received the injury to his eye during his forcible removal from the wards by the attendants, but that there was no evidence to convict the latter of ill-treatment or even unnecessary force. Statistics.
Complaint of rough usage.

With the exception of a few of the more excited patients, the conduct was most orderly, and no patient was wearing a strong dress. The general health of the Asylum is good, 16 being confined to bed. Condition of patients.

We saw a substantial dinner served to the patients, consisting of cold pressed beef, potatoes, pickles, and bread, followed by boiled rice pudding.

There are here to-day 3·2 per cent. of the patients who are suffering from general paralysis, 10·4 per cent. who are epileptics, while 4·7 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The two classes last mentioned sleep under constant supervision. 1·9 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Thirty-four per cent. of the patients usually attend the chapel on Sundays. 31 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 49 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 54 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 18 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 6 per cent. for excitement or dirty habits. 53 per cent. of the men and many as 77 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

Since this institution was last visited by two members of our Board on the 8th May 1901, 361 patients have been admitted; 176 discharged, 125 having recovered; and 131 have died. Of the deaths, 16 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 12 per cent. to phthisis. Typhoid fever attacked one of the staff and two patients, the latter fatally. Only 30 per cent. of the deaths were followed by post-mortem examination. Bedsores existed in 6·8 per cent. of the bodies at death, but no patient to-day was suffering from this complication. Statistics.

In addition to the cases of typhoid fever above mentioned, there have been 3 of erysipelas and 8 of colitis. No inquest has been held, but 9 serious casualties have occurred, to which we need not refer in detail. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded on 33 occasions for a total of 261½ hours. Seclusion.

We were glad to observe that the large number of 75 patients have received money allowances while on trial since the last visit.

At our visit to-day we found the wards bright, cheerful and comfortable, and the dormitories very clean and sweet; and we can report that many of these have been tastefully redecorated and otherwise improved. State of wards.

Appendix C. The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength, there being for day duty on the male side 52 attendants, and on the female side 69 nurses. These figures give the proportion of 1 man to every 10 male patients, and 1 woman to every 10 female patients. There are also 6 men and 9 women employed on night duty.

Devon Asylum.
Attendants.

Of the total staff, 22 per cent. of the male attendants and 27 per cent. of the female attendants have served under one year, while 52 per cent. of the former and 22 per cent. of the latter can reckon more than 5 years' service.

No attendant has been dismissed for offences connected with the patients.

Medical staff.

As regards the medical staff; Dr. Davis is still assisted by 3 assistant medical officers, Dr. Willis having succeeded Dr. Peck.

The case-books and other medical records are kept in a highly satisfactory manner.

DORSET ASYLUM.

20 October 1902.

Dorset Asylum. WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, which continues
State of wards. to be maintained in excellent order, the wards being bright, cheerful, and plentifully supplied with objects calculated to interest the patients, and the dormitories without exception sweet and clean. The bedding also was in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

Number of patients. There are on the books the names of 744 patients, in the proportion of 353 males to 391 females; of these, 19 are chargeable to the county of Middlesex and 117 are on the private list, the majority of whom are very comfortably lodged in the special wards set apart for their accommodation.

New private block. In this connection we are able to report that good progress is being made with the erection of the new block for private patients, the walls of which will probably have reached the height of the first floor by the end of the year.

Dietary. To all the patients—no one being absent on trial—we have to-day given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which a considerable number availed themselves to appeal for discharge. A few of the women also complained to us of their food, and in the Charminster Ward the meat of the stew which we saw served to-day consisted mostly of fat and gristle, although in the other wards the quality and quantity of the food were adequate. The behaviour of the patients generally was very orderly and free from excitement, and their personal condition and dress were satisfactory.

The health of the institution is very good, 7 women, but no man, being confined to bed.

Epileptic and suicidal patients. There are at present 9.1 per cent. of the entire patients who are epileptics, 1.3 per cent. are general paralytics, and only 1 patient is considered to be actively suicidal, who, with the epileptics, sleeps under constant supervision.

Two patients of each sex were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Thirty-two per cent. of the patients usually attend divine service on Sundays in chapel, and the same proportion are usually present at the associated entertainments.

All except the sick and infirm usually walk out daily beyond the airing gardens, to which no patient is confined for excitement, violence, or dirty habits. The satisfactory proportion of 78 per cent. of the men are usefully employed, 58 per cent. of the women being also engaged in some useful occupation.

Since this institution was last visited by two members of our Board, more than 17 months ago, 230 patients have been admitted; 134 discharged or removed, 68 on recovery; and 81 have died from natural causes. Of the deaths 11·1 per cent. were due to general paralysis. No death was occasioned by phthisis. We are glad to be able to report that post-mortem examination followed every death.

The Asylum has been free from zymotic disease; and the only serious casualty occurred in the case of a man who jumped through a window and dislocated the scaphoid bone of his right foot. There has been no employment of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The staff of attendants comprises, for day duty, 37 men and 40 women, which figures give a proportion of 1 male attendant to every 9½ patients, and 1 nurse to every 9¾ patients. There are also 3 men and 5 women employed on night duty.

Of the total staff 12 per cent. of the men and 24 per cent. of the women have served under 1 year, while 42 per cent. of the former and 18 per cent. of the latter can count more than 5 years' service.

No attendant has been discharged or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

Before concluding our report we would mention that a handsome stained glass window has been placed at the west end of the chapel to the memory of the late Dr. Symes by his widow and family, and that an oak pulpit has been given by the officers and staff as a Coronation gift.

No change has occurred in the medical staff, by whom the case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

Appendix C.

Dorset Asylum.

Attendance at divine service and amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Statistics.

Attendants.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

13 February 1902.

WE have inspected this Asylum and can report that it is generally in good order. The wards are clean and suitably furnished, and the temperature, in spite of the extremely cold weather, maintained at a comfortable rate. We saw a well stocked library in the sewing-room, but the supply of books in the wards is scanty. We were pleased to find the children brought together in a ward in one of the temporary buildings, where they are in charge of a nurse, with whom they appeared on excellent terms, and where there were many toys. There has been some further plastering of the rough internal walls, a work which the Committee purpose to continue as the older wards are from time to time taken in hand for redecoration, and there has been some further extension of the staining and dry-rubbing of floors, many of which, however, still remain to be so treated.

Durham Asylum.

State of wards.

<p>Appendix C. — Durham Asylum. Improvements.</p>	<p>The dormitories, beds, and bedding are in proper condition ; the bedding is particularly good, but a good many beds are not provided with under-blankets. As regards additions and improvements, we may mention that two of the three detached villas are in course of construction, one of them being nearly roofed in. Telephonic communication is now established between the Winterton Buildings and the Main Asylum, and the electric light installation has been completed.</p>
<p>Suggested improvements.</p>	<p>Among further improvements or additions which appear to be desirable, we would suggest—(1) the erection of a small Isolation Hospital, which might be constructed of the same material as the existing iron buildings ; (2) the provision of alternative exits in case of fire—to the two female dormitories, to Male 18 Dormitory, and to the 2 small dormitories off the landing of the Lutwidge Ward of the Winterton Buildings. The alternative exits from some of the bedrooms on the front landing at Trindon House would probably not be available in case of fire ; the difficulty might be got over by either cutting doors of communication between all these rooms and so leading to one of the back staircases, or by erecting a screen at the head of the front stairs.</p>
<p>The “Business Manager.”</p>	<p>The provision of small cupboards for brooms and long-handled brushes, which are at present kept in the lavatories or in open passages, would minimise the danger of accidents arising from their improper usage by dangerous or violent patients.</p>
<p>Condition of patients.</p>	<p>With reference to recent inquiry made from our office we find that a superior official, called the business manager, has been appointed at the Asylum, whose duties are not defined by the rules, but who clearly trenches, in the discharge of them, upon the paramountcy of the superintendent and the duties, as defined by the rules, of some of the other officers. We are strongly of opinion that no superior official should be employed in the Asylum whose duties are not defined by rule and interfere with existing rules which have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.</p>
<p>Condition of patients.</p>	<p>We found the patients quiet and orderly, and, except on the score of detention, free from complaint. The dress of both sexes was in good order and neat. We saw yesterday a good dinner of meat-pie with 2 vegetables and separated milk served in the women’s general dining hall and in some of the wards. The dinner to-day was currant pudding and milk.</p>
<p>Statistics.</p>	<p>Since the visit paid to this Asylum by two of our Colleagues in February of last year 361 patients have been admitted, 156 of whom were recovered ; 133 have been discharged, and 192 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 1,431 patients, all of whom, with the exception of 7 private and 8 out-county cases, are chargeable to the unions of the county or of the contributory county boroughs. No patient is absent on trial. There is estimated vacant accommodation for 53 men and 20 women, but this includes the accommodation at Newton Hall and Trindon House, where there are respectively 60 men and 33 women.</p>
<p>Epileptic and suicidal patients.</p>	<p>The weekly maintenance charges are 11s. 4½d. for the home patients, from 14s. to 19s. 3d. for the out-county, and from 12s. to 17s. for the private patients. Of the total patients, 12·1 per cent. suffer from epilepsy ; 2·5 per cent. from general paralysis, and 6 patients are actively suicidal. All the epileptic and actively suicidal cases have</p>

special night supervision. The percentage of patients who were reported last night as having wetted their bedding was 2·6.

The chapel services of the Church of England are usually attended by 32·4 per cent. The Roman Catholics number 185, and the Non-conformists 148 ; for both of these classes special religious services are given by ministers who are paid for their services.

The associated entertainments attract an average attendance of only 28·7 per cent.

As regards exercise and employment, we learn that no patient goes out for extended walks beyond the Asylum grounds ; but 1,000, or 74 per cent., walk out weekly around the Asylum estate ; 46 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which only 6·8 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise. 50 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women do some useful work of the kinds usual in Asylums.

Of the 192 deaths which have occurred since the last visit, natural causes accounted for all except four, and were verified by post-mortem examination in 78 per cent. of them. General paralysis was responsible for 18 per cent. of the total deaths, and phthisis for the large proportion of 25 per cent., a fact which shows the importance of making provision for the treatment of cases of this disease, not in the open wards as we saw them, but separately from the other patients. One death was due to enteric fever, by which 1 male and 5 female patients and 2 male attendants were attacked, the cause being apparently defects in the drainage which are in course of being remedied. Excepting 3 cases of scarlet fever in male patients, the origin of which was unascertained, and some scattered cases of influenza, these have been the only cases of zymotic disease. In 6·2 per cent. of the total deaths bedsores were present ; a fact which, taken in connection with the presence in the wards during our visit of 4 men and 2 women who were so suffering out of the 60 men and 35 women whom we saw in bed, seems to show that the nursing of the sick in that particular is not quite all that could be desired.

Inquests were held in 7 instances, in two of which death was caused or accelerated by fractures of bones, the origin of which was unable to be ascertained ; in a third the fatal result was due to choking by food ; and in a fourth to wounds inflicted with suicidal intent before admission. The other inquests were in cases which need no special mention here.

Casualties of a serious but non-fatal character were sustained in 10 instances, with three exceptions all of them fractures of bones, and all save four, in which the cause of the injury could not be discovered, following upon accidental falls. The three exceptions were wounds, and in 2 of them they were the result of suicidal attempts.

The use of mechanical restraint has been limited to 2 cases upon 11 occasions and for a total of 90 hours, and there has been no employment of seclusion.

The staff for day duty gives one for every 9½ male, and one for every 10 female patients. Two extra night nurses have been appointed in the Winterton Building, and the night staff now comprises 16 men and 17 nurses. Of the men 17 per cent., and of the women 18 per cent., have been less than one year in the Asylum service, but 53 per cent. of the men and nearly 40 per cent. of the nurses can count over 5 years' service.

At the main building neither the head attendant nor a duly appointed deputy is continuously present at the bathing of the

Appendix C.

Durham
Asylum.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Deaths.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Attendants.

Appendix C. patients. We look upon it as important, with a view to detection of injuries and bruises, that some special officer should be always present.
Durham
Asylum.

The case-books and medical records are intelligently kept up to date.

Newton Hall, 11 February 1902.

VISITING this House to-day we have found it in good order, and the 60 male patients who are resident here contented and comfortable.

The arrangements for their care and treatment remain satisfactory, and this branch house of the Durham County Asylum continues to serve its purpose usefully.

We are very glad to notice that the Committee pay frequent visits.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

8 July 1902.

Essex Asylum. WE devoted yesterday to the inspection of this Asylum, and in the course of it visited every ward and department, and saw all the patients.

State of wards. The wards generally are very clean and in good order. In the windows of several, however, we noticed much broken glass, which, when breakage occurs, should be at once removed and the squares filled with sound glass. We think, too, that in many wards there is a deficiency of books and other objects of interest, including growing plants, of which we saw very few. We recommend also the provision of partitioned boot-racks in which each patient's outdoor boots can be separated from the rest. We saw yesterday all the boots of a ward piled together in a heap. Ward M 8, which is a female ward, is now being cleaned and whitewashed, and it struck us as unfortunate that the opportunity was not taken to plaster the walls, the patients being temporarily warded in the empty iron building. We again recommend that this work of plastering the rough walls be undertaken as opportunity offers. At Brentwood Hall we thought the bed-rooms on the first floor not to be satisfactorily furnished with means of escape in the event of a fire occurring. We think that a light staircase from each to the room above, with a trap door in the ceiling, would meet the case, there being outside escape staircases from the upper rooms.

Suggested
improvements.

The asphalting of walks in the airing-courts is desirable. The present pebble covered paths are not pleasant to walk on, and it is very possible that the pebbles, used as missiles, account for many broken windows.

There is not much structural work to notice as carried out since the last visit of members of our Board; but we may mention that the storeroom in Block F. male has been converted into mess and sitting and billiard rooms for the male attendants, and some w.c. accommodation at that block has also been provided.

There are on the books of the Asylum 701 male and 1,081 female patients, total 1,782 ; but of the males 67 are at Harold Wood, and of the females 50 are at Brunswick House, Mistley, and 58 at The Chestnuts, Walthamstow. There are therefore warded here 1,607, but eleven patients are absent on trial, so that the number actually in residence at present is 1,596. Seven of these are out-county and 48 private cases.

Appendix C.
Essex Asylum.
Statistics.

Excluding the temporary iron buildings and the Isolation Hospital, in which at the present time there are 15 patients, the permanent accommodation here cannot be considered as sufficient for more than about 1,560 patients, so that the present number is 36 in excess. The consent of our Board to the retention of the temporary buildings for a limited time has been given ; but the need of further permanent Asylum accommodation for the county is obvious ; and we were glad to learn from the Visiting Committee, whom we had the advantage of meeting yesterday, that the subject is engaging their serious attention. In our opinion no time should be lost in securing a suitable site for a second county Asylum.

Need of
further accom-
modation.

Since the visit mentioned above, paid on October 16 ultimo, 447 patients have been admitted here ; 212 have been discharged or removed, 154 having recovered ; and 157 have died.

Statistics.

In 1901 the percentage of recoveries on the admissions, excluding transfers, was 37 ; and that of the deaths upon the average number of patients resident, 14·6.

The 157 deaths were, with two exceptions, due to natural causes ; to general paralysis in 18·5 per cent. ; to phthisis in 7 per cent. ; and to colitis (of which there have been eight cases, all among females) in 3·1 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were made in 84 per cent. of the deaths, and there were bedsores in 5·7 per cent. of the latter. The exceptional deaths, which formed the subject of the only coroner's inquests, were due in one case to septicæmia, the result of injuries sustained before the patient's admission, and in the other to broncho pneumonia, aggravated by accidental fracture of the leg.

Deaths.

We learn that beside the colitis, the only zymotic disease which has appeared in the Asylum was scarlatina, which attacked two female attendants.

The epileptics now here are 13 per cent. of the the total patients ; the general paralytics 2 per cent., and there are only 3 patients deemed to be actively suicidal, and under constant supervision.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Since the last visit 20 male patients on 42 occasions and for a total duration of 1,860 hours, and 15 females on 39 occasions and for 2,546 hours, have been secluded ; but there has not been any employment of mechanical restraint.

Seclusion.

Five casualties resulting in fractures of bones, and all accidental, are recorded. Only 29 patients are at present under medical treatment ; and we found 12 males and 15 females confined to bed.

There are in the wards a good many children, boys and girls, who should be treated apart from adults ; and in designing a second Asylum it would be well to provide separate accommodation of a simple character for this class.

Children in
the wards.

We are informed that 81 per cent. of the male and 61 per cent. of the female patients engage in useful employment ; that 41 per cent. of both sexes usually attend chapel on Sunday, the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are only 16, being visited by a priest and some going to the Mass outside ; that 36 per cent. of the patients commonly attend the associated entertainments ; that 26 per cent. walk weekly or

Employment.
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Appendix C. oftener beyond the Asylum estate; that 41 per cent. walk daily outside the airing-courts, and that to these 13 per cent. are confined for exercise.

Essex Asylum.

Exercise.

Condition of patients.

We found the patients on the whole very orderly during our progress through the wards, though a few became excited and noisy. Appeals for discharge were of course numerous, but complaints few. We were satisfied with the dress and personal neatness of both sexes. Fourteen patients, chiefly women, were wearing strong dresses, which, however, are not obtrusively distinctive.

The dinner yesterday was boiled mutton with cabbage and bread. We saw it served in the dining hall of Female Block D. There is room for improvement in the service; and we thought that jugs, or caraffes, of water should be placed on the tables.

Attendants.

Referring to the staff of attendants, we find that it supplies one to 9 male and one to $12\frac{1}{7}$ female patients by day; and that there are 8 men and 17 women engaged on night duty. As regards this, we note that 3·3 per cent. only of the patients' beds were reported this morning to have been wetted in the past night.

The duration of service in the staff appears to be satisfactory, as only 14 per cent. have not yet completed a year's service. Twenty-four per cent. have been in the service over five years. Two attendants, both male, were dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal since the last visit.

The deputy head attendant supervises the bathing of the male patients in the general bath-room for that sex. There is not yet a general bath-room on the female side, but a superior officer superintends as far as possible the bathing of the women in the ward bath-rooms.

The maintenance charge for home patients is at 9s. 4d. per head per week.

Medical staff.

The medical staff here is of the same numerical strength as at the last visit, namely, four assistant medical officers with the medical superintendent: as, with the patients at Harold Wood, there are about 1,670 patients to look after, the strength of the medical staff seems hardly adequate. Due attention is paid to the keeping of the case-books and other medical records.

In conclusion we may say that our inspection of the Asylum has left upon us a favourable impression of its present condition and general management.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

21 July 1902.

Brunswick House, Mistley.

THIS Branch House of the Essex County Lunatic Asylum continues to be maintained in a good and comfortable condition, and to serve a very useful purpose in providing excellent accommodation for the chronic female patients who are lodged in it. The present number of these is 50, all of whom we have now seen. They appear to be generally happy and contented, and their dress and personal condition are satisfactory. The staff in charge of the patients remains of the same strength as last year, and seems to be efficient.

The entries respecting the patients are in arrear. They must be made with the frequency prescribed by the rules.

THE CHESTNUTS, WALTHAMSTOW.

8 July 1902.

Appendix C.

THERE are 58 female patients lodged here from the Brentwood Asylum, and we have now seen them all. They seem to be very comfortable and contented. Most of them were this afternoon in the garden, which is pleasant; a fair proportion engage in various works. The washing of the establishment is done by patients, with the aid of a laundry woman, who comes three days a week, and the general work of the house is done also by patients.

The dress and personal condition of the women are satisfactory, and we find the house in good order, affording excellent accommodation.

With the matron, three nurses and the cook form the staff.

The bodily health of the patients seems to be very good.

HAROLD WOOD.

8 July 1902.

THE patients lodged here, but borne on the books of the parent Asylum at Brentwood, are 67 in number, all males. They are quiet chronic cases, quite suitable for care in a house such as this, and they appear to be comfortable and contented. All but 16, who are too feeble, work on the land or help in the service of the house. All the patients are properly clad. We find the house in good order.

The staff still consists of the caretaker and his wife, who cooks, and four attendants.

The house is in telephonic communication with the Asylum.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUMS.

10 October 1902.

WE have to-day completed our inspection, commenced yesterday, of this Asylum, and can report in favourable terms of its condition and management.

Since the last visit, paid by two members of our Board on 23rd October 1901, several important improvements have been effected, and some are now being carried out.

At Parc Gwylt the chapel grounds have been completed, the old surgery has been converted into a dining-room for the medical officers, and a new surgery has been built. The new temporary block has been finished, and will afford adequate temporary accommodation, and the laying out of the airing ground in connection with this block is in progress; the installation of the electric light is also in progress, and certain minor improvements have been or are being effected.

At Angelton the laying down of a new fire main with hydrants is in progress, and, we are informed, it has been decided to substitute the kneading of the bread by machinery for the present method of kneading

Appendix C.	by hand. At our visit we found the wards in both portions of the institution bright and cheerful, and, having regard to the greatly overcrowded condition of the Asylum, particularly free from noisy excitement and unpleasant odour. We think, however, that in some of the wards, more especially at Parc Gwyllt, some more books and illustrated papers are needed. We also think that a few inexpensive musical instruments would be much appreciated. We found the dormitories in a thoroughly satisfactory state, the bedding being scrupulously clean and in good order throughout.
Glamorgan Asylums.	
Statistics.	There are to-day on the books the names of 1,916 patients, in the proportion of 995 males to 921 females. Of these 36 are on the private list, 3 are out-county patients, and eleven are absent on trial.
Condition of patients.	To all the patients in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, and we can report favourably on their condition, as regards dress and personal neatness. The behaviour of the patients was orderly, and, although the usual number of appeals for discharge were made to us, we received only one complaint calling for special mention. The particulars are as follows :—D.C., a troublesome and violent patient, preferred a complaint of ill-treatment against two of the attendants, alleging that they forced him into his bedroom, threw him down, and kicked him on the neck. These allegations the attendants denied, stating that they used no violence to the patient, but merely placed him in his room and left him there.
Charge of ill-treatment.	We made a very careful inquiry into the circumstances, and are unable to report that the result of our investigation was satisfactory. The statement of the patient receives some corroboration from the fact that his body (not his neck) is certainly extensively bruised, and also from the evidence of two fairly sensible patients, who stated that they heard, though they did not see, a struggle between the patient and the attendants. On the other hand, the attendants denied the charge, and, in view of this fact, and in the absence of more cogent evidence, we are unable to report that the complaint of ill-treatment was substantiated. We desire, however, to add that we do not believe the statement by the attendants that there was no struggle, and we think that their future conduct should be subjected to strict supervision.
Overcrowding.	The health of the Institution is good, although as many as 96 patients are in bed, of whom the majority were suffering from the feebleness of old age, or paralysis. The Asylum continues to be greatly overcrowded, and we regret to report that although the new block—which will be occupied almost immediately—will afford additional accommodation for 100 patients, there will still be in excess of the proper number 83 men and 32 women.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The dinner which we saw served to the patients yesterday consisted of roast pork and beef and two vegetables. It was of good quality and well served. Of the patients here to-day 11·9 per cent. are epileptics, 5 per cent. are general paralytics, and 2·5 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The class last mentioned and the epileptic patients have the benefit of constant night supervision ; 3·5 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night ; 35 per cent. attend Church of England services ; 9·6 profess the Roman Catholic faith, and have the benefit of a fortnightly service conducted by a priest, who receives remuneration for his services ; while 34 per cent. attend services other than those above mentioned. These figures give the satisfactory proportion of 78·6 per cent. who on Sunday attend some religious service.
Divine service.	

Thirty-one per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 46 usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 70 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, and 14·8 per cent. are altogether confined thereto for exercise ; 52·3 per cent. of the men and 64·8 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Appendix C.

Glamorgan Asylums.
Amusements.
Exercise.

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Statistics.

Deaths.

Since the visit paid nearly a year ago by members of our Board, 558 patients have been admitted, 279 discharged or removed, of whom 143 had recovered, and 171 have died. Post-mortem examination was made in the cases of 70 per cent. of these deaths. Among the ascertained causes of death were general paralysis in 20 per cent., phthisis in 12·3 per cent., senile decay in 14 per cent., influenza and its complications in 7 per cent., and two deaths were the result of colitis.

Bedsore existed at death in the somewhat high proportion of 8·2 per cent.

Inquests were held in two instances, and 12 serious but non-fatal casualties occurred, to which we need not refer in detail.

One hundred and ninety-three patients have been attacked with influenza, and there have been 4 cases of scarlet-fever and 8 of erysipelas.

Scarlet fever.

No patient has been mechanically restrained, but 32 patients have been secluded on 66 occasions for a total of 249 hours.

Seclusion.

The staff is maintained at an adequate strength. It comprises 102 men and 95 women for day duty, or a proportion of one attendant to every ten patients in each division. There are also 12 men and 13 women employed for night duty.

Attendants.

Of the total staff 30 per cent. of the male attendants and 31 per cent. of the nurses have served less than a year, and 30 per cent. of the former and 18 per cent. of the latter count more than five years' service.

Three attendants of each sex have been dismissed for misconduct, the offence in one case being rough usage to a patient, the circumstances of which were reported to our Board at the time.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be kept satisfactorily, but the former are unduly numerous, and it would be a great advantage if the older cases were carried forward into new books.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUMS.

8 March 1902.

It is with satisfaction that we are able to report favourably on the condition of the two Asylums at Barnwood and Wotton inspected by us yesterday.

Gloucester Asylums.

We found the wards bright and cheerful and well filled with objects calculated to interest the patients, the dormitories sweet and clean, and the bedding in excellent condition.

State of wards.

We noticed, however, that practically nothing has been done to carry out our Colleagues' recommendations with regard to the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors throughout the Asylums, and we desire to again express the hope that this matter will engage the attention of the Committee.

Appendix C
Gloucester
Asylums.

We wish also to call attention to the condition of the walls of the kitchen in the old Asylum, which are greatly in need of white washing, and we think that the time has come when the recreation hall and some of the corridors of the second Asylum may properly be decorated in a bright but inexpensive manner.

Improvements. Since our Colleagues' visit some desirable improvements have been effected. Additional bookcases and pictures have been provided in the wards, and various sanitary improvements have been carried out, including the erection of sanitary spurs in connection with Wards 17 and 18 in the old building.

We are glad to report also that 23 acres of additional pasture and arable land have been purchased since the last visit.

Statistics. There are to-day on the books the names of 1,041 patients in the proportion of 475 males to 566 females.

Of these 9 are private patients, 2 are criminals, 70 are chargeable to other counties, and three are absent on trial. All the patients in residence we have seen and spoken with, and we are able to report very favourably as to their personal neatness, and quiet and orderly behaviour.

Apart from the subject of detention, very few complaints were made to us, and these in our opinion were not substantiated.

**Visitation by
guardians.**

In this connection, however, we desire to call attention to the case of a patient belonging to the important Union of Cirencester, the guardians of which have not visited this Asylum for many years, but we are glad to learn that the Committee of Visitors have recently pointed out to the guardians the desirability of visiting their patients. In this view we fully concur.

**Condition of
patients.**

The health of the patients was good, excepting two or three cases of dysentery, which disease has since the last visit attacked 21 patients in about equal proportions of the sexes, and 4 nurses. We desire to urge the importance of strictly isolating cases of this disease. With the exception of dysentery no other zymotic disease has arisen.

Yesterday we saw a substantial dinner served consisting of roast mutton and boiled pork with two vegetables. The beverage was milk, beer being provided for the workers.

**Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.**

There are here at present 12·7 per cent. of the patients who are epileptics and 1·6 per cent. who are general paralytics; 1·1 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal; the class last mentioned and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision.

2·8 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds the night before last.

**Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.**

47 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays; 42 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 39 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; and 29 per cent. walk out every day, except on bathing days, beyond the airing courts, to which 8 per cent. are altogether confined.

Employment.

We are glad to report that as many as 75 per cent. of the men are usefully employed; of the women 49 per cent. are engaged in some kind of useful work.

Statistics.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board on 3rd May 1901, 230 patients have been admitted; 177 discharged; 54 having recovered; and 105 have died. The deaths, which in the satisfactory proportion of 90 per cent. were followed by post-mortem examinations, were, with one exception, the result of natural causes. General paralysis accounted for 13·3 per cent., phthisis for 9·5 per cent., and dysentery

Deaths.

for 7·6 per cent. Bedsores existed on 4·7 per cent. of the bodies at death, and we observed yesterday 3 patients, all men, suffering from this complication.

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—
Gloucester Asylums.

The exceptional death was that of a man who fractured his spine by falling from a tree when picking walnuts. In this case, as well as that of a female general paralytic who sustained an intra-capsular fracture of the thigh by slipping in the corridor, inquests were held.

The only other serious casualty that occurred was in the case of a woman who sustained a similar fracture also by an accidental fall. She is doing very fairly well.

Two patients have been mechanically restrained on 32 occasions for a total of 421½ hours, and 13 patients have been secluded on 63 occasions for a total of 552½ hours.

The staff of attendants is somewhat weak, there being for day duty 40 male and 43 female attendants; these numbers give a proportion of one man to every 12 patients, and one nurse to every 10 patients. There are also 5 attendants of each sex for night duty. The record of service is very good, only 11 per cent. of the men and 25 per cent. of the women having served under a year, while as many as 60 per cent. of the men and 32 per cent. of the women have been in the service of the Asylums over five years.

The medical staff remain the same as at the last visit; the case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

HANTS ASYLUM.

19 April 1902.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum on the 9th May last by 2 of Hants Asylum. our Colleagues, the following changes have occurred among the Statistics. patients :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	111	115	226
Discharged or removed - - -	41	58	99
„ of whom recovered - - -	26	43	69
Died - - - -	52	56	108
Leaving on the books - - -	551	583	1,134

With the exception of 4 males who are criminal patients and 4 other males who come from London unions, all the patients are county cases, for whom the weekly maintenance charges are 9s. 4d.

Four males are away on trial.

According to the returns the male side is over-full by 9, but on the women's side there are vacancies for 45 patients. The overcrowding on the male side will be shortly reduced by the removal of some Bournemouth and Southampton cases to the West Sussex Asylum.

Appendix C.

Hants Asylum.
Condition of
Asylum.

We can give a favourable report of the condition in which we found the Asylum. The wards and dormitories were scrupulously clean, and the former brightened by a generally good supply of plants and objects of interest, though in the wards where the less favourable cases are lodged this supply could with advantage be increased. In the block appropriated to the idiots, we saw a fair supply of toys and picture books.

The bedding in both divisions was properly attended to.

As regards the dormitories, we would draw attention to the unsafe position of the patients sleeping in the Male and Female B. Wing dormitories, owing to the absence of an alternative exit from their rooms in the event of the existing stairs being blocked with hot air or smoke in the case of fire. The provision of a smoke door at the head of the stairs leading to these rooms would minimize the risk to the patients.

We observed in some of the wards the provision of new fittings to the internal fire hydrants; the nurses and attendants are frequently drilled in fire exercises, a fireman having been recently appointed to look after these matters.

Improvements.

Since our Colleagues' visit further progress has been made with the revised drainage, and the extension of wards has been completed.

The improvements in the laundry and workshops, too, have been carried out; in the former two new wringers, additional drying closets, and a good sized calender having been added, and we understand that a Washington Lyons disinfecter is on order, which in view of the recent epidemic of typhoid and colitis cannot but prove a most useful addition to the resources of the establishment.

Nothing has yet been done towards improving the kitchen and subsidiary offices, and we would express a hope that the plastering of rough internal walls will be favourably considered as the wards are from time to time taken in hand for redecoration.

Condition of
patients.

The resident patients whom we saw in their wards were very quiet and orderly, none made any complaint calling for mention, and the appeals for discharge were not unduly numerous. Their condition as regards dress was fairly satisfactory; a greater variety in the dress on the women's side would improve their general appearance.

Dietary

We saw a good dinner of boiled beef with pease pudding and potatoes served to some 300 patients of each sex; the beverage was tea. Good order and apparent contentment prevailed; we should have liked, however, to have seen hot plates provided. The limited kitchen accommodation is no doubt a cause for this drawback to the service of the dinners. The small bread allowance to which our Colleagues drew attention last year remains unaltered; it is 6 ozs. for the men and 5 for the women.

For the last year the recovery rate was as low as 29·8 per cent. on the admissions, and the death-rate was 10·1 per cent.

Deaths.

The deaths since our Colleagues' visit were all due to causes ordinary in Asylums, general paralysis accounting for 14·8 per cent. of them, phthisis for the same percentage, pneumonia and bronchitis for 14 per cent., and 13 per cent. being due to colitis. Two patients, both females, died of enteric fever.

Inquests were held in two cases; one of them took place yesterday; the patient, who was an old man, having accidentally fallen and fractured his hip and so hastened his end.

In 75 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made. There has been no serious accident not ending fatally.

For the last 10 years at least the Asylum has been free from any epidemic of colitis, and though there have been one or two sporadic cases of this disease, none ended fatally. Since our Colleagues' visit the disease has appeared in an epidemic form, attacking 11 males and 53 females, of whom 5 males and 9 females have died, as did also a nurse, who was the only member of the staff who has been attacked.

Appendix C.
Hants Asylum.
Colitis.

The mortality is 23 per cent. of the cases up to the present.

In addition to the above cases of colitis, 4 females have had enteric fever, which proved fatal in 2 cases.

The general health of the Asylum, apart from 17 cases of colitis, and a few who are suffering from phthisis, is at present very fair.

There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Of the total patients 1 per cent. are general paralytics, 13·1 per cent. are epileptic, and 3·9 per cent. actively suicidal. The patients of the 2 last-mentioned classes all sleep under constant supervision; the record of only 1·5 per cent. of beds reported as wetted last night shows the night watching of the classes in question is satisfactory. No patient was to-day wearing a strong dress.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Turning to the usual statistical matters, we learn that 45 per cent. of the patients usually attend chapel on Sundays; that 62 per cent. usually go to the associated entertainments; 47 per cent. generally go out weekly beyond the grounds; 36 per cent. usually go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 14·1 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise because of inability or unwillingness to go beyond them; and 17·5 per cent. are so confined for excitement or bad habits.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

In connection with the airing courts we are pleased to be able to add that 2 shelters have been provided and a third is under order.

The employment returns give 76·4 per cent. of the males, and 76·5 per cent. of the women as usefully engaged.

Employment.

The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 to every 10½ male, and 1 to nearly every 10 female patients.

Attendants.

The night staff comprises 8 attendants and 10 nurses.

As regards the duration of service, as many as 30 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the nurses have been less than one year in the Asylum service, but 36·6 per cent. of the attendants and 7·2 per cent. above of the nurses can count over 5 years' service.

No attendant or nurse has left since the last visit for misconduct.

The head attendant or his deputy are present at the bathing of the patients, but owing to the absence of a general bath-room, the bathing takes place in the wards and it has not been found possible for the officers to be always continuously present at the bathing.

The case-books and medical records are properly kept.

HEREFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

14 June 1902.

At the conclusion of our inspection to-day of this Asylum, we can report that a considerable number of improvements have been completed since the last visit by two members of our Board.

Hereford County and City Asylum.

The two new blocks on both sides have been finished and are occupied; the extension and redecoration of the dining hall and chapel, in the former of which a permanent stage has been provided,

Improvements.

Appendix C.
—
Hereford
County and
City Asylum,

have been carried out ; the kitchen has been enlarged and thoroughly equipped with cooking apparatus of modern type ; the laundry has been extended, and the outside escape staircase from the dormitory in connection with it will, we understand, shortly be commenced.

New mess-rooms for the male and female attendants have been provided ; telephonic communication has been established throughout the Institution ; electric bells have been connected with the dormitories and can be rung by the patients where there is no stationary night attendant. A new bakehouse and kneader have been provided, the workshops have been reorganised, and two new cottages for officers and four for married attendants have been erected.

Proposed
Isolation
Hospital.

In addition to the above additions we are informed that a further improvement is in contemplation, the Committee having decided to erect an Isolation Hospital. While heartily commending this resolution, we desire to point out that in our opinion the site which, we understand, has been chosen is unsuitable, being close to the gas works, and on land which we are told is marshy and insufficiently drained ; we hope, therefore, that the question of site will be carefully re-considered before the plans are submitted to our Board.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 438 patients, 203 being men and 235 women, of these two are private patients, and, in addition to these 5 patients are boarded out in other institutions ; no patient is absent on trial. To every patient in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us ; some appeals for discharge were made to us, but no complaints were preferred which call for mention. The clothing and personal neatness of the patients were satisfactory, more especially on the female side, where we noticed a very pleasing variety in the women's dresses. The health of the Institution was good, 15 patients being confined to bed, of whom the majority were not seriously ill. The dinner to-day, which consisted of meat, soup, and bread, the beverage being cider and milk, was relished by the majority of the patients.

Condition of
patients.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

From the returns furnished to us we learn that at present 2·7 per cent. of the entire patients are general paralytics, 8·9 epileptics, while 2·7 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision ; 3·6 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 67·5 per cent. usually attend

Divine service.
Exercise.

Divine service in chapel on Sundays ; 31·4 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 60 per cent. usually walk

Employment.

out daily beyond the airing grounds, and 28·5 per cent. are altogether confined thereto for one cause or another ; 63 per cent. of the men and 52·8 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Statistics.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues to this Institution 154 patients have been admitted, 46 discharged, of whom 32 had recovered, and 52 have died ; of these 28 or 55 per cent. were examined post mortem. In two cases bedsores were present at death.

Death.

Of the causes of death 23·5 per cent. were senile decay, and 8 per cent. were phthisis. There were only two deaths from general paralysis, whilst two patients of each sex died from facial erysipelas. There has been one inquest in the case of a female patient who died from maniacal exhaustion. There have been four serious but non-fatal casualties, 2 of each sex involving fractures of bones, 3 being due to falls. The fourth case was one of fracture of the radius, believed to have been done in a struggle with an attendant. The staff comprises for day duty 28 attendants on the male side (4 being nurses employed

Attendants.

in the new male infirmary), and 28 nurses on the female side. These numbers give 1 attendant to every 7 patients on the male and 1 nurse to every 8 patients on the female side; 3 attendants and 6 nurses are on night duty.

Appendix C.
Hereford
County and
City Asylum.

Of the total staff 58 per cent. of the men and 59.1 per cent. of the women have served under a year. This very high proportion we cannot but think is largely due to the short-sighted policy of withholding pensions for long service. 16.1 per cent. of the men and 11.7 per cent. of the women only have been in the service of the Asylum more than five years. One attendant has been dismissed, prosecuted, and convicted for an assault on a patient.

During the past six months cases of scarlet fever have occurred, eleven patients and 17 of the nursing staff having been attacked. Most of the cases were mild, and there were no deaths. There have also been 9 cases of erysipelas amongst the patients since the last visit.

There is no record of mechanical restraint, but 26 patients have been secluded on 181 occasions for a total period of 1,182 hours.

At our visit to-day we found the wards comfortable and pleasant, the dormitories being clean and sweet, and the bedding in a thoroughly satisfactory condition throughout. We understand that the Committee has sanctioned the appointment of a second assistant medical officer.

The case-books are well kept.

HERTS ASYLUM.

5 May 1902.

THIS Asylum has now been very fully organised and brought into a state nearly approaching completion. Not much decoration has yet been done in the wards, which, however, are all well furnished and comfortable, both for day and night occupation. On the male side two day-rooms and on the female one day-room have been papered and some dormitories have been painted; and of works carried out since the visit of our Colleagues in October last, we may notice the laying on of gas to the mortuary and bakehouse, the formation of a road to the station, and the laying out of grounds and airing courts. We find, too, that the farmhouse has been opened and is occupied by eight male working patients who are most comfortably lodged in it in charge of the farm foreman and his wife (who cooks) and an attendant. The pathological laboratory has been equipped, and the tailors' and shoemakers' shops have just been opened.

We have in our inspection found cleanliness and good order everywhere prevailing, and, in general, contentment among the patients, whose dress and personal neatness we can speak in terms of well-deserved praise.

There are in the wards some boys whose association with adults is undesirable, and we are glad to learn that they will probably be soon transferred to the idiot department at the Middlesex Asylum in exchange for adult patients from that Asylum.

Appendix C. Herts Asylum.	We saw the patients at dinner in the wards, and the meal was a good one of boiled beef with white haricot beans and potatoes, and was neatly served.
Statistics.	On the Asylum books are now 572 patients, 262 being males and 310 females. One of the males is a private patient. There are 221 out-county patients, the charge for whom is from 15s. to 18s. 6d. per head per week, and of them 12 males are chargeable to Croydon, 20 females to the Bucks Asylum, 10 of each sex to Cornwall, 10 males to Devon, 20 males to the County of London, and 40 males and 99 females to the Middlesex Asylum, Wandsworth. The charge for home patients is now 13s.
	Since the visit referred to, paid on 17th October, 102 patients have been admitted here, 48 discharged or removed, 17 having recovered, and 22 have died.
	There appear to be vacancies for 6 male patients, but an excess of 2 female patients over the proper number.
	In 1901 the recoveries were 25·75 per cent. of the number of admissions, and the deaths 6·25 per cent. of the average daily number of patients resident. The large proportion of chronic cases here and among the admissions of course greatly affect these ratios.
Deaths.	The 22 deaths were all from natural causes, ascertained by post-mortem examinations in the very creditable proportion of 91 per cent. Bedsores were present in only one case, general paralysis caused death in 18 per cent., phthisis in 9 per cent., and dysentery in 13·6 per cent.: three out of the four cases which have occurred of that, the only zymotic disease, having proved fatal.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The epileptics now here are 5 per cent. of the total patients; the general paralytics are 0·9 per cent. Only four patients are deemed to be actively suicidal.
Seclusion.	No mechanical restraint has been imposed since the last visit, but a male patient has been secluded once for 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Only one patient has since then met with a serious accident, the fracture of his thigh-bone through a fall.
Employment.	Of the men 69 per cent. and of the women 63 per cent. are usefully employed; 70 per cent. of both sexes usually attend Divine service in the chapel on Sunday, and for the 16 Roman Catholic patients a monthly service is provided; 62 per cent. are present at the associated
Divine service.	entertainments, for which the very good recreation hall affords opportunity; 58 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate, but in winter
Amusements.	there has not been any walking exercise on the estate outside the airing-courts, to which therefore 41 per cent. have been confined. Dr. Boycott informs us, however, that with the departure of workmen from the grounds this percentage will soon be reduced.
Exercise.	
Attendants.	The staff of attendants comprises for day duty 32 men and 35 women, giving one to nine male and one to 10 female patients; for night duty there are 2 men and 3 women. The attention to patients at night would appear to be good if we may judge from the fact that only one per cent. of the total beds and bedding was reported to have been wetted last night. Of the entire staff 55 per cent. have entered the Asylum service within a year, but in the case of a new Asylum this is usual. Three male attendants have since the last visit been dismissed for misconduct, not, however, in regard to the patients, and one was allowed to resign to escape dismissal in consequence of having used roughness to a patient.

Two medical gentlemen continue to assist Dr. Boycott. The case-books are carefully and intelligently kept, and some pathological work is done.

Appendix C.
Herts Asylum.
Medical staff.

We may in conclusion congratulate Dr. Boycott on the success which has attended him in the somewhat arduous work of organising the Asylum.

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH, MAIDSTONE.

12 April 1902.

WE visited yesterday all parts of this Asylum, and can speak most favourably of the condition in which we found the accommodation for the patients. The day-rooms were warm and comfortable, and with their liberal supply of flowers, means of amusement, objects of interest, and high standard of decoration, were particularly bright and attractive. The condition of the dormitories, beds, and bedding was quite satisfactory.

Kent Asylum
(Barming Heath),
Maidstone.
State of
Asylums.

Since the visit of two of our Colleagues in November last additional lavatory basins have been introduced, and there has been further progress made in the plastering of rough internal walls. This work is now completed on the male side, and is making good progress on the women's.

Our Colleagues last year drew attention to the desirability of providing a small Isolation Hospital, in order to obviate the necessity of removing the 48 male patients occupying the present hospital to other wards. We regret to hear that nothing has been done in this direction, and in view of the prevalence of small-pox the matter has become one of some urgency, and the more so as Dr. Davies tells us he cannot find accommodation in the general wards for the men who are in the present hospital; and we should add in this connection that the Asylum is over full on the male side by 35.

Need of Isolation Hospital.

Of the other matters mentioned at the last entry we gather that the provision of a fan to the drying-closets is under consideration.

The driving bands and some of the wheels of the laundry machinery are still unprotected against possible accidents.

We would again urge the importance, especially after the unfortunate suicide which occurred last year, of protecting the looped w.c. pipes and stiff posts in the w.c. partitions, with the view to minimising the opportunities of suicide to patients who may be so disposed.

We found the patients quiet, well-behaved, and in general contented. We had no complaint of ill-usage, with the exception of three, which were manifestly the outcome of delusions.

Condition of patients.

On both sides the dress was good, especially that of the women, and their personal condition, as regards tidiness, was satisfactory.

We were present yesterday in some of the wards during the dinner hour, and saw a good dinner of roast beef and two vegetables; the plates were well warmed.

Since the 9th November last, when the last visit was made, 154 patients have been admitted; 85 have been discharged or removed, of whom 68 were recovered; and 72 have died.

Statistics.

Appendix C.	The numbers on the books are 1,391, of whom 645 are males and 746 females. They include a male criminal and 87 out-county patients, of whom 83 are males belonging to London.
Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath)	No patient is absent on trial.
Maidstone.	There is estimated vacant accommodation for 69 women, but as already stated there are 35 males in excess of the accommodation ; but this condition will be relieved shortly, as 50 of the London patients are under notice to leave.
	The weekly maintenance charges are 12s. 10d. for the home patients and 14s. for the out-county.
	The recovery-rate for 1901, calculated on the admissions for that year, was 38·2 per cent., and the death-rate for the same was 13·5 per cent. on the average resident numbers.
Deaths. Suicide.	With the exception of a suicide of a female, who succeeded in hanging herself, the 72 deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, general paralysis accounting for 6·9 per cent. of them, and phthisis for the high proportion of 27·7 per cent. ; one male died from colitis and a woman from influenza. The causes of death were ascertained or followed by post-mortem examination in the somewhat low proportion of 62·5 per cent. Bedsores were existent in 8·3 per cent. of the total deaths.
	There has been only one inquest, which was held in the case of the above-mentioned suicide, the circumstances of which were at the time fully reported to our Board.
	The serious casualties not ending fatally have been two. In one of these a woman fell in a fit and fractured both bones of her right leg. In the other case a male had two ribs fractured yesterday morning by a fellow patient. We saw both these patients in bed yesterday.
	The general health of the patients is fairly good ; we found 33 men and 31 women confined to bed, most of whom were infirm cases.
	Since the last visit the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease, and there has been no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	Of the total patients 13·5 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, and 2·5 per cent. from general paralysis. All the epileptics, as well as the actively suicidal patients, who at present number 11, have the benefit of continuous night supervision. The wet beds reported last night form 4·8 per cent. of the total.
Divine service.	The percentage of patients, exclusive of those who are Roman Catholics, who attend the Sunday services is 20·7. The Roman Catholics, who number 54, have the services of a paid priest who officiates at a weekly service in a little chapel which has been completed and dedicated.
Amusements.	The associated entertainments are usually attended by 25·8 per cent. of all the patients, 23·2 per cent. of whom walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; 4·6 per cent. walking out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which the high proportion of 32·8 per cent., or more than double the average, are altogether confined for exercise, 10·9 per cent. being so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits. 59·5 per cent. of the men and 64·6 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 to every 9 male and 1 to every 8½ female patients.

Of the male attendants 15·5 per cent. and of the nurses 27·1 per cent. have been here less than a year, but 40 per cent. of the former and 16·1 per cent. of the latter can count over five years' service.

Since the last visit no attendant or nurse has left for misconduct directly affecting the patients.

The case-books continue to be well kept, and we are glad to hear will shortly be illustrated by photographs, an apparatus having been recently ordered.

Appendix C.
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Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath),
Maidstone.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

14 April 1902.

THIS Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues on the 7th of November last, when some suggestions were made for the consideration of the Visiting Committee. We are glad to find that in the main our Colleagues' suggestions have been, or are to be, adopted. Among them we may mention the appointment of special officers on each side to superintend at the general bathing of the patients; some further extension of the plastering of the rough internal walls, a work which owing to an outbreak of small-pox in the Asylum is at present suspended. We understand that an increase in the w.c. accommodation, which was among the matters suggested, will be made from time to time as the wards are taken in hand for redecoration, and that the casing-in of the unprotected driving bands of the laundry machinery is under consideration. There has been some redecoration of rooms on the women's side and 2 wards are at present in the hands of decorators. The only other improvement we need mention is the acquisition of one of Thresh's Steam Disinfectors, which has been found a most opportune and useful addition on the outbreak of small-pox, which attacked 5 of the female patients.

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

Improvements.

We found all parts of the Asylum in very good order, the day-rooms suitably furnished, bright, and adequately supplied with books and papers.

State of wards.

The provision of a small open bookcase in each day-room would prevent the books being, as they are at present, placed in out-of-the-way places, and render them more easily accessible to the patients.

The dormitories were clean, and the beds and bedding in excellent order. The looped pipes in the w.c. lobbies still remain unprotected and afford opportunities of suicide to patients who may be so disposed.

During our visit we found the patients quiet and generally free from complaint; the appeals for discharge were not numerous, and good order prevailed in both divisions.

Condition of
patients.

We had only one complaint of rough usage. The patient was the same female who made a complaint to our Colleagues in November last, who were then satisfied that the charge was false. The complaint to-day was manifestly the outcome of delusion.

The condition of the patients in respect to dress and personal tidiness was satisfactory. We saw a good dinner of meat pie and potatoes served in some of the wards.

The changes among the patients since the last visit comprise the admission of 75, the discharges of 29, of whom 23 were on recovery, and the deaths of 74.

Statistics.

Appendix C. There are to-day on the books the names of 1,007 patients, in the proportion of 498 men to 509 women. The private patients number 31, and the out-county 97, all of whom, with two exceptions, are chargeable to the county or to unions in the County of London. Forty of the London male patients are under notice of removal.

There is at present estimated vacant accommodation for 2 males and 91 females. The weekly maintenance charges are 12s. 10d. for the home patients, from 14s. to 16s. 4d. for the out-county, and 21s. for the private cases.

For the year 1901 the recoveries were in the proportion of 38·14 per cent. of the admissions after deducting transfers and recertifications; and the deaths were 10·88 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

Deaths.

With one exception the deaths since the last visit were all due to causes which are ordinary in Asylums. General paralysis was accountable for 9·4 per cent. and phthisis for 16·2 per cent.; 18·9 per cent. were due to senile decay and 14·8 to colitis. The deaths, which numbered 74, were followed in every case but one, or in the very satisfactory proportion of 98·6 per cent., by post-mortem examination; bedsores being existent in 5·6 per cent.

There has been only one inquest. This was held in the case of exceptional death above referred to, when a female patient died from œdema of larynx, following on impaction of stone in her gullet.

The only serious non-fatal casualty has been the fracture of the neck of a femur in the case of a woman who accidentally fell in her ward.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Of the total patients 11·3 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, 1·2 per cent. are general paralytics, and 2·6 per cent. are returned as actively suicidal.

Smallpox.

Zymotic disease in the shape of smallpox, as already mentioned, has attacked 5 female patients since the last visit, and 39 male patients and 1 female have suffered from colitis. Twenty-two cases of colitis are to-day under treatment in the Isolation Hospital, which has been appropriated to the treatment of this disease.

As regards the cases of smallpox, we learn that in the first week of March 2 female patients who slept in the same dormitory, A3, but occupied different wards (A2 and B2), in daytime fell ill with this disease almost simultaneously. Each of these patients had been an inmate for the past twelve months; and it has not been possible to trace the source of their infection. They were at once isolated, but owing to the absence of a small Isolation Hospital, which has been more than once advocated by Visiting Commissioners, had to be treated in a basement dormitory on the female side. All the patients, both male and female, have been re-vaccinated. Within the next fortnight 3 inmates of Ward A2 were attacked; the last case developing on 15th March. All 5 patients are now convalescent and have been removed to tents on the border of the estate. We did not, however, see any of them.

Apart from colitis and smallpox, and a large proportion of cases of phthisis, the general health of the inmates is good, the majority of the 25 men and 42 women whom we found in bed suffering from cold.

In respect to the usual statistical matters here, we find that 43·4 per cent. of the patients usually attend the chapel services on Sundays; 36·1 per cent. join in the associated entertainments; 25·2 per cent. usually go out for walks beyond the Asylum grounds, though at present this form of exercise is suspended; no patients go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 27·1 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, because of physical inability or unwillingness to go beyond

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

them; and 12 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits; 55 per cent. of the men and 66·2 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

No patient has been secluded, but one male has been restrained continuously for 360 hours by jacket for surgical reasons.

The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 to every 8½ male and 1 to every 10 female patients.

Of the total staff 40 per cent. of the men and 25 per cent. of the women have less than a year's service, while 22·3 per cent. of the former and 12·9 per cent. of the latter have over 5 years.

The case-books and medical records continue to be well kept.

Appendix C.
Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)
Employment.
Restraint.
Attendants.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER.

20 May 1902.

WE devoted yesterday to a full inspection of this Asylum and of the patients in it. We found the former generally in good order, but some wards in the main building need repainting and fresh decoration. This work, however, has been in progress in the annexe, some of the male wards in which have been recently repainted, as also the working patients' block. Several works which, when our Colleagues visited the Asylum last year, were being carried out, have since been completed. One of the most important was the alteration of female wards 25 and 26, which now afford spacious and excellent accommodation consisting of a large day-room on the ground floor, with a large observation dormitory over. In the basement has been formed a large general bath-room. The provision of outside iron escape staircases is now also completed. In course of erection are a pathological laboratory and museum; the new hospital for the isolation of colitis and other zymotic diseases at the main building; and the construction, by rearrangement, of an additional day-room for No. 1 ward at the same building. Further progress has been made in staining floors and preparing them for dry-rubbing.

Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster.)
Improvements.

We regret that no decision has yet been come to on the subject of the proposed Isolation Hospital at the annexe, which was intended to include a department for patients suffering from phthisis. Female patients suffering from this disease continue to be separated, and treated in the Isolation Hospital at the main building; and it is equally desirable and important that the same course should be adopted in the case of males, who are now treated in the open wards. The site for such a hospital has been prepared, and a new sewer to serve it has been laid, and we trust that the hospital will soon be erected.

Isolation hospital.

The patients now on the books of the Asylum are 1,989, 577 being males and 1,412 females. One male and 28 females are out-county, 27 of the latter being received here from the Birmingham Asylum. According to the return made to our office there is accommodation, in space, for 730 males and 1,742 females, so that there would appear to be vacant accommodation for 153 males and 330 females, but the actual vacant beds are five in the male, and 90 in the female, division. The patients actually in residence to-day are 1,982, seven others being absent on trial. Of the male patients nine, and of the female 23, belong to the private class.

Statistics.

Appendix C. Lancaster Asylums. (Lancaster).	<p>Since the visit of our Colleagues on 23 February 1901, 604 patients have been admitted; 629 discharged or removed, of whom 124 had recovered; and 184 have died.</p> <p>In 1901 the percentages of recoveries and deaths, calculated in the usual way, were low, being 27·99 in the former, and 6·79 in the latter, case.</p>
Deaths.	<p>The 184 deaths above mentioned, 158, or 85 per cent., of which were followed by post-mortem examination, were with two exceptions natural. One of the excepted cases was one of strangulation by hanging; the other a death by suffocation in a fit. Both were the subjects of inquest, and the circumstances were reported to our office. Of the remaining deaths 12 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 26 per cent. to phthisis. Three deaths from enteric fever and six from colitis also occurred. The source of the enteric was not traced. Six cases of it among the patients and two in the staff have occurred, and there were in all nine cases of colitis. There have been also two cases of erysipelas, and the foregoing have been the only cases of zymotic or epidemic disease since the last visit. Seven cases of fractures of bones, accidentally sustained, are reported as having occurred since then. It appears that in the cases of six per cent. of those who died, bedsores existed at death; but we are assured that no one of the large number of patients whom we found in bed, namely, 95 women and 41 men, is suffering from that complication. This is very much to the credit of the attendants who nurse these people, nearly all of whom were in bed because of feebleness or the advanced stage of general paralysis. It is not surprising that 5·4 per cent. of the total beds were reported to have been wetted last night. The patients under medical treatment are 148.</p>
Suicide.	
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>Since the last visit two female patients on six occasions and for 135 hours have been mechanically restrained; and five males on 16 occasions and for 56½ hours, and four females on five occasions and for 7¾ hours, have been secluded.</p>
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	<p>We note that 12·7 per cent. of the patients now here are epileptics, and that 3·3 per cent. suffer from general paralysis, while 9·9 per cent. are considered and treated as actively suicidal. We agree in the remarks of our Colleagues last year upon the responsibility involved in the care of so many, and on the desirability of frequent revision of the list and reduction of the number on it whenever practicable, lest the supervision exercised should become lax and perfunctory.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The male patients during our inspection, and indeed the great majority of the females, were very quiet; but in some of the female wards there was noisy excitement. More space, and perhaps some dispersal in other wards of excitable women, would probably tend to greater quietude. Except of detention, few complaints were made to us, and no serious ones of ill-treatment. The dress of both sexes is satisfactory. Nine women are wearing so-called "strong dresses," but they are not obtrusive in appearance.</p>
Employment. Divine service.	<p>The patients engaging in useful employments are 54 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women; 28 per cent. of both sexes usually attend the Church of England service on Sunday, and 9 per cent. the Roman Catholic service. The number of Roman Catholic patients is 360.</p>
Amusements. Exercise.	
	<p>The patients usually at the associated entertainments represent 38 per cent. of the whole; 42 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate; 55 per cent. walk daily on the estate outside the airing-courts, to which about 18 per cent. are restricted in their exercise.</p>

As to the staff of attendants, we find that it affords one to 10 patients in each division ; and that for night watching 10 men and 25 women are employed, the entire staff, excluding chief officers, numbering 68 men and 162 women. Of the men 13 per cent., and of the women 31 per cent., have entered the Asylum service within a year ; but of the former as many as 81 per cent., and of the latter 26 per cent., have been in it over five years. Since the last visit a male and six female attendants have been dismissed for misconduct, chiefly intemperance, and for no offences against patients ; and a female and three males were permitted to resign to avoid dismissal.

Appendix C.
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Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster.)
Attendants.

There have been some changes in the medical staff. Dr. Gemmell, late senior assistant, has been appointed to the post of Superintendent of the Whittingham Asylum, and has been succeeded here by Dr. Cowen from the Prestwich Asylum. The numerical strength of the staff remains the same as at the last visit. The notes in the case-books relating to some older cases are in arrear, and somewhat fuller entries as to casualties and other matters of importance should be made. The completion of the new pathological laboratory will afford facilities for ampler research than have hitherto existed, and we doubt not that full use of them will be made.

Medical staff.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

15 February 1902.

A CHANGE in the management of this Asylum has recently occurred by the resignation of Mr. Ley of the post of medical superintendent, and the appointment in his place of Dr. Perceval, previously the medical superintendent of the Asylum at Whittingham. Mr. Ley's incumbency of the office of superintendent has extended over many years, and his management of the Asylum had always been most able and successful, and we desire on this occasion to give expression to our entire appreciation of the value of his services, in which appreciation we know that all of our Colleagues, past and present, who have known Mr. Ley, have fully shared. We are glad to learn that the Asylums' Board have recognised Mr. Ley's services by a liberal pension, which we trust he may long enjoy.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Change of
Superinten-
dent.
Retirement
of Mr. Ley.

During this and the preceding day we have inspected the Asylum, both the main building and the annexe, in its several departments, and we find it to be in excellent order generally. We observed, however, that the floors of the day-rooms of No. 4 Wards in the main building are still of tiles, and we hope that the intention mentioned two years ago of replacing them by wood blocks will be soon carried out. The beds and bedding are on the whole good, and duly attended to, but the sleeping rugs provided for destructive patients should have a blanket stitched between the canvas sheets, and the beds of the male patients should be furnished with under blankets. These remarks refer to the main building only. At the annexe the conditions recommended already exist.

State of wards.

We find that one-half of the new male infirmary is nearly finished, and it should soon be ready for occupation. The other half has not been begun beyond some preparation of foundations. It may not be

Appendix C.	out of place to recall the undertaking that the occupation of this building should not be the occasion of increasing the total number of patients in this Asylum, but rather of decreasing it.
Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)	The completion of the installation of the electric lighting of the Asylum is the only other structural or important work which has been completed since our Colleagues' visit of last year. The work appears to have been very admirably carried out.
Statistics.	Since the date of the above visit, 14 February, 482 patients have been admitted here; 339 discharged or removed, of whom 217 had recovered; and 177 have died. Of the patients removed some have been transferred to the new Chronic Asylum at Winwick in accordance with the undertaking, which we trust will be strictly observed, that that Asylum shall only be filled by chronic patients transferred from the older County Asylums.
	Of the patients on the books 4 are absent on trial, and 78 are in the Rochdale Workhouse under the arrangement with that workhouse, so that the patients in residence are 2,594. Twenty-eight of these belong to the private class. There would appear to be vacancies for 19 males and 7 females.
	We learn that the percentage of recoveries upon admissions, excluding transfers, in 1901, was 50 per cent., a very satisfactory proportion, and that the death-rate was only 6·57 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.
Deaths.	Post-mortem examination was made in the case of 147 of the 177 deaths above mentioned, or 83 per cent. Among the causes of death we may mention general paralysis as that of 21·9 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis of 27·8 per cent.; and there were two deaths from colitis and one suicide by drowning of a female patient while on leave.
Suicide.	An inquest in this and two other cases was held.
	Non-fatal but serious accidents have been very few; only two causing fractures are reported. No patient included in the above number of 177 had a bed sore at death, a fact very creditable to the nursing.
	Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since the last visit.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The proportion of epileptics is 8·6 per cent. of the total patients; of the general paralytics, 4·1 per cent.; and of the actively suicidal, 2·9 per cent.
Condition of patients.	We have given to all the patients full opportunity, of which many availed themselves, of appealing to us. Applications for discharge were numerous, but very few complained of any ill-treatment, and no complaint appeared well founded. We regard the dress of both sexes as satisfactory. We have seen the dinners on both days of our visits. Yesterday it was fish and bread and cheese; to-day, bacon and peas with rice—milk, both ample and wholesome; but we desire to recommend the substitution of ordinary crockery for the enamelled iron plates and cups in use, which become very shabby.
Dietary.	
Employment.	We are informed that of the male patients 53 per cent., and of the female 73 per cent., are usefully employed; that 50 per cent. of both sexes attend Church of England services on Sunday; and that for the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 514, Mass is also performed on Sunday. Thirty-seven per cent. of the patients commonly attend the associated entertainments; 23 per cent. of the men, but no women, go for exercise beyond the estate, and 30 per cent. of both sexes walk daily, weather permitting, beyond the airing courts, to which some 15 per cent. are confined for their exercise.
Divine service.	
Amusements.	
Exercise.	

The staff, we are informed, includes for day duty 180 men and 120 women, and for night duty 24 men and 26 women. In the first numbers are included artizans, who give some assistance in the wards, and laundry maids, and the total numbers represent an attendant to $6\frac{1}{2}$ male patients, and a nurse to 12 female patients. Less than 15 per cent. of the men, but 31 per cent. of the women, have not yet completed a year's service, but over 40 per cent. of the former and 24 per cent. of the latter can reckon over 5 years' service. Miss Vicary, chief female officer, is about to retire on a pension after more than 30 years of very useful service. An attendant of each sex has, since our Colleagues' visit, been dismissed for misconduct.

Appendix C.
—
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Attendants.

We desire to mention the small phthisical ward which has been established, and in which 8 male patients are subjected to the open-air treatment, with results as to their bodily health said to be satisfactory. Whether there is any corresponding mental improvement seems doubtful. The ward itself is well designed for its purpose.

Phthisical
Ward.

Dr. Perceval called our attention to the very low temperature in the present severe weather in the sanitary spurs at the annexe, and we agree with him in thinking it would be very desirable to place in them some heating apparatus, which might be low pressure steam coils. The subject is worthy of consideration.

The medical staff remains of the same strength as heretofore, but there have been some changes among the assistant medical officers, and Dr. Cowen is about to leave to take up the appointment of senior assistant at the Lancaster Asylum.

Medical staff.

The case-books and medical records continue on the whole to be well kept, but there are a few omissions, which we have pointed out. Pathological work continues to be pursued.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

13 Feb. 1902.

THE inspection we have now made of this Asylum, and in the course of which we have visited all departments, enables us to express a very favourable opinion of its present condition. We have found the wards, both in the old Asylum and the annexe, very clean and bright, and notwithstanding the severe weather now prevailing, well warmed and comfortable. The bedding is ample and very clean; and we were glad to observe that much progress has been made in substituting wire wove for canvas bottoms to the bedsteads. Very few of the canvas bottoms remain to be altered. Among improvements effected since the last visit of members of our Board we may mention the complete installation of electric lighting in both buildings, the work for this including the erection of a new boiler house, and engine and dynamo house, and the provision and fixing of three new Lancashire boilers, and the necessary engines and machinery. A refrigerating machine and cold chambers for the cold storage of meat and for making ice have been completed. New piggeries to hold 100 pigs have been built at the annexe farm, and a large amount of fresh painting and decoration has been done. Of works in progress we may refer to the

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
State of wards.

Improvements.

Appendix C.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

Statistics.

Idiots and
imbeciles.

Deaths.

Prevalence of
Phthisis.

Colitis, &c.

provision of what will be very excellent pathological laboratories and museum; the enlarging of the male washhouse at the main Asylum; enlarging of the boiler house and erection of a new chimney shaft with the provision of new boiler and an economiser, also at the main building, and the tiling of the wall of the kitchen in the same building. We find on the books to-day 2,056 patients, 1,010 being males, and 1,046 females. One male is a criminal patient, and there are three out-county patients. Fifteen female patients are boarded out in the Derby County Asylum, and paid for by this Asylum. No patient is at present on trial. Allowances while on trial have been made to five patients since our Colleagues' visit. We regard this as a very useful practice, and one that might well be resorted to more frequently. Since the visit above alluded to, which was paid on 9th February of last year, 292 patients have been discharged or removed, over 100 having been transferred to the new Asylum at Winwick, and 135 had recovered; 224 have died, and 469 have been admitted. We regret to have observed among those so admitted a considerable number of idiots and imbeciles sent from some of the Lancashire workhouses, where they had, we learn, been detained for a long time. The policy of transferring from the workhouses to the Asylum cases of this class appears to us to be a very short-sighted one, which if persevered in will assuredly very quickly restore the congested state of the Asylums and the difficulty of obtaining accommodation for acute and improvable cases, of which there was recently such loud complaint. With regard to the transfer of patients to Winwick, we must express the hope that the undertaking given by the Asylums Board on this subject will be strictly observed. There appears to be proper room here at present for only ten more patients, all males, although there are 50 vacant beds, 30 in the male and 20 in the female division.

Of the 224 deaths, 158 were followed by autopsy, representing 75 per cent. We are informed that strong objection to post-mortem examination is raised by the friends of Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are many here. Bedsores were observed on 4 bodies so examined, or 2·5 per cent.; only one patient now confined to bed is suffering from bed sore, and we have found 35 men and 30 women so confined. Of the causes of death we may mention general paralysis as that of 19·6 per cent., and phthisis of 25 per cent. The latter disease must evidently be very prevalent in the Asylum. We learn that, owing to the occurrence of a case of scarlet fever (which has not spread) it has been necessary to move into the wards the phthisical cases which have been treated in the isolation hospital. We desire to refer to the remarks on this subject in the entry in this book written by the Visiting Commissioners in 1900, and to add that our Board, with a view to economy, is now willing to sanction the provision on certain conditions of small isolation hospitals constructed of wood and iron. Of zymotic diseases there have been since the last visit 16 cases of colitis, 5 fatal; 4 of enteric fever, 3 of erysipelas, and the one of scarlet fever, already mentioned. Seven casualties resulting in fractures of bones have occurred, but none call for special mention. No inquest has been held.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, but 8 patients on 12 occasions and for 57½ hours have been in seclusion.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions, excluding transfers, was, in 1901, 33·33 per cent.; and that of the deaths on the average number of patients resident was 10·18 per cent. We find that the general paralytics now here are 43 per cent. of the total patients; the

epileptics 10·6 per cent., and those deemed to be actively suicidal, 9·4 per cent. The last proportion is much higher than that we commonly find in Asylums. We learn, however, that the list of patients of this class is frequently revised.

We have seen all the patients. There was more excitement and noise among those in the annexe than among the inmates of the main building, but no one was aggressive. The dress of both sexes was satisfactory, but some brighter coloured materials for the women's winter dresses would, we think, be advantageous. We have seen the dinners served in the hall of the main building both yesterday and to-day, and have considered them quite satisfactory. The dietary scale generally is adequate. We would suggest that lists of the numbers of knives and forks contained in the knife boxes should be pasted on the inner sides of the box lids.

With regard to matters of ordinary treatment, we learn that 48 per cent. of the men and 59 per cent. of the women are usefully employed; that about 22 per cent. of the two sexes attend Church of England services on Sunday, while of patients of the Roman Catholic church, of whom there are 680, 36 per cent. attend the services of that church; that 42 per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments; that 23 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate, and 60 per cent. on the estate outside the airing courts, to which 16 per cent. on account of physical disability, and 10 per cent. on account of excitement or objectionable habits, are confined for exercise.

The attendants for day duty are 99 men and 96 women, giving one to 10 male and one to 11 female patients. There are for night duty 15 of each sex. As bearing on the attention paid by the night staff, we may mention that the beds or bedding reported to have been wetted last night were only 1·8 per cent. of the whole. Of the total attendants 29 per cent. of the men and 27 per cent. of the women have not completed a year's service; but 29 per cent. of the former and 16 per cent. of the latter reckon over five years' service. Nine men and a woman have been discharged since the last visit for breach of rules or neglect of duty; one, a male attendant on probation, for suspicion of having struck a patient with his keys. The patient, whom we saw, has a severe bruise on the forehead, but Dr. Wiglesworth could not obtain evidence which appeared sufficient for a prosecution.

The medical staff remains of the same strength as heretofore. Dr. Campbell is still here as pathologist, and continues to do valuable work of research, the means of prosecuting which will be greatly enhanced by the improvement of this department to which reference has been made. The case-books are admirably kept and do credit to the staff. With reference to the treatment of colitis and similar diseases, we should mention that Dr. Wiglesworth has drawn up careful regulations which include the destruction by fire of the excreta of patients suffering from such diseases.

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
Epileptic and suicidal patients.
Condition of patients.
Dietary.

Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

17 May 1902.

A CHANGE in the administration of this Asylum has occurred since our Colleagues' visit in February of last year, Dr. Perceval having been transferred to Prestwich Asylum as medical superintendent, his place

Lancashire Asylums.
(Whittingham.)
Medical staff changed.

Appendix C. here being filled by Dr. Gemmel, who for a considerable time had been senior assistant medical officer at the Lancaster Asylum. Dr. Gemmel has, we were glad to find, quite recovered from a severe illness, and he accompanied us yesterday in our inspection.

Lancashire
Asylums
(Whitting-
ham.)

Re-drainage.

The re-drainage of the Asylum, which has been in progress some time, has proceeded but slowly. It is not much more than half completed, although it was, under the contract, to be finished last October. It is being carried out under strict and careful supervision and testing, and it will, when complete, and when the earth closets are replaced by water closets, greatly improve the sanitary condition of the Asylum. In the meantime, of course, the work causes considerable disturbance. The septic tanks for the purification of the sewage are in course of preparation.

We do not find that much structural work, other than the foregoing, has been undertaken since the last visit, but redecoration of wards has been carried out and is in progress, chiefly at the annexe. A new shed and bridge have been constructed in the kitchen garden, and some additional cooking apparatus has been fixed in the main kitchen.

State of wards.

We have found the wards in the several buildings in very good order, both day-rooms and dormitories being clean and bright, the former well but not extravagantly decorated and supplied with plants and objects to interest the patients, and the latter having good beds and bedding which are clean and well attended to. The wards in the Acute Hospital, however, have not yet been decorated, but the walls will soon be fit to receive some. The accommodation in the hospital is excellent for its special purpose of first treatment of recent cases, all cases on admission being received into it. Unfortunately a large proportion of the cases admitted of late have been of an unhopeful character, the workhouses having sent here, as to the other County Asylums, chronic cases, hopeless of cure, and quite suitable for workhouse treatment and care.

Statistics.

We find here 2,075 patients, of whom 1,069 are males and 1,006 females. Three are private, and 5 out-county patients. No patient is absent on trial or leave and none are boarded out.

Since 21st February 1901, the date of our Colleagues' visit, 695 patients have been admitted; 357 discharged or removed, 172 having recovered; and 292 have died. Many of those removed were transferred to the new Asylum at Winwick.

There appears to be vacant accommodation here for 3 male and 5 female patients.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions (excluding transfers) in 1901 was 40·42; and that of the deaths upon the average number of patients resident was 9·49.

Deaths.

Post-mortem examination was made in 76 per cent. of the above 292 deaths. On only 4 bodies, or 1·3 per cent. of the total deaths, did bedsores exist at death; and no one of the 67 persons whom, yesterday, we saw in bed is suffering from this trouble, a state of things very creditable to the nursing of the sick.

Among the causes of the deaths, we observe that general paralysis was that of 13 per cent., and phthisis of 41 per cent.; three deaths were due to enteritis and one to suffocation from choking. In this, the only non-natural death, an inquest, the only one, was held, the verdict being "accidental death."

Of zymotic diseases there have, since the last visit, been 5 cases of scarlet fever, three of typhoid, 5 of erysipelas, 10 of colitis (6 being fatal) and one of chicken pox.

Referring to the deaths from phthisis, which it will be observed were numerous, we find that, as far as means will admit, patients suffering from this disease are isolated in small dormitories of the infirmary wards in the main building. Dr. Gemmel suggests that the detached hospital for infectious diseases might well be appropriated as a Phthisis Hospital for females, and we desire to support this suggestion. But, if adopted, it will be absolutely requisite to provide a small Isolation Hospital in lieu of it, for the occurrence of the zymotic diseases mentioned above emphasises the need of such a building, which should be small, accommodating only three patients of each sex. Our Board have recently given their sanction to such buildings being constructed of wood and corrugated iron, and of a simple design, so that they may be provided at comparatively small cost. It is stipulated that for sanitary reasons the walls be plastered internally to secure a smooth surface. A building of this description for this Asylum would, no doubt, be sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Four casualties, non-fatal, but involving fractures, have occurred since the last visit.

Since then the only employment of mechanical restraint has been in the case of two men on five occasions and for $52\frac{3}{4}$ hours. There has not been any seclusion.

The epileptics are 10·2 per cent., the general paralytics 2·5 per cent., and the supposed actively suicidal 3·6 per cent., of the total patients. As to the latter, the number, 81, seems greater than can, as required, be kept under constant supervision. The list should be frequently revised; and with regard to the caution parchment, we think the attendants' signatures should be attached to a declaration that they understand perfectly the duty they undertake.

We saw all the patients during our inspection yesterday. Many spoke with us, appealing for discharge, but among them we saw none who appeared to be unduly detained. No complaints of ill-usage were preferred, and upon the whole the patients seemed contented. They were in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness. There was some noise and excitement in No. 3 ward of the main building, and perhaps too many of the excitable class are here collected.

We learn that of the men 52 per cent., and of the women 58 per cent., are usefully employed in various ways; that 33 per cent. of both sexes usually attend Divine service in the Church of England chapel, and 12 per cent. in the Roman Catholic chapel on Sunday; that only 25 per cent. are usually present at associated entertainments; that 49 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate, 10 per cent. having daily walking exercise on the estate outside the airing courts, to which 25 per cent. appear to be restricted for exercise. We think that some simple associated entertainments might be organised at the annexe in one of the large day-rooms; and Dr. Gemmel has promised to consider this matter later in the year.

The present staff, including artizans and laundry maids discharging some ward duties, comprises 124 men and 108 women for day duty, and 13 men and 14 women for night duty. These numbers give for day duty a male attendant to about $8\frac{1}{2}$ male patients, and a nurse to $9\frac{1}{3}$ female patients. The separate proportion for the Acute Hospital is about an attendant to 5 patients. With respect to night watching, we

Appendix C.
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Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)
Zymotic diseases.
Treatment of phthisical cases.

Restraint.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Condition of patients.

Employment.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Attendants.

Appendix C.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whitting-
ham.)

may mention that wetted beds or bedclothes were reported last night to the number of 56, or 2·2 per cent. of the total patients, not an excessive proportion.

Of the men composing the staff 16 per cent., and of the women 21 per cent., have not completed a year's service, but of the former 36 per cent. and of the latter 18 per cent. have been here over 5 years. We regret to observe that 13 male and 2 female attendants have since the last visit been discharged for misconduct.

Medical staff.

The normal medical staff includes six assistant medical officers, but there is at present one vacancy to be filled as soon as a suitable person can be found. There is also still a lady dispenser. The case-books and other medical records continue to be well kept, and pathological work continues.

Before concluding we would again urge the erection of the attendants' blocks, the plans for which were approved so long ago. They are, we think, much needed.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—5. WINWICK.

17 February 1902.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Winwick.)
Statistics.

THE main Asylum here has so far reached completion as to allow of some wards being opened, and on the 7th of last month patients began to be admitted from the other Lancashire Asylums. Since that date 470 have been admitted, 242 being males, and 228 females. Fifteen patients have been discharged or removed, and two have died, and there are now on the Asylum books, including 46 idiot boys in Winwick Hall, 503 patients, of whom 282 are males and 221 females. Further admission of patients will shortly be made by transfer from the other Asylums; and it may not be out of place that we should express our hope that in the selection of cases to be sent here regard will be made to the necessities of this Asylum, and that a fair proportion of useful working patients will be included among those transferred. It must, we are sure, be the desire of the Asylums Board that this principle of selection should be observed, and we trust they will duly enforce it.

State of wards.

There are at present five wards occupied in each division of the new Asylum, and others are ready, or nearly so, for occupation, but some are still far from completion. Those occupied have been suitably furnished and are comfortable, and, in our opinion, they are, in design, well arranged for the purposes of a Chronic Asylum to be worked upon the plan agreed upon when the design was adopted. The administrative departments are of liberal dimensions, and will be ample for the full population of 2,050 patients, for whom the Asylum was planned.

Although good progress has so far been made, very much remains to be done, and the presence of workpeople is still a disturbing element.

Some of the contractor's work has not been quite satisfactory. For example, the fittings in the w.c.'s, the closet pans leaking, probably from bad fixing. Outside there will be much to do in laying out and preparing the airing grounds and gardens, and forming paths.

The farm buildings are not quite finished, but farm stock has been provided, and a considerable number of cows supply the dairy, and many pigs are kept.

The patients appear on the whole to be contented, though several, of course, appealed to us for discharge. Good clothing has been provided for them, and we have found both sexes neat in person.

The idiot boys at the hall continue to be well cared for, and the accommodation for them there is very suitable. The older boys, if at all troublesome there, can now be transferred to the main Asylum, and some have been so removed.

The bodily health of the patients now here seems to be good on the whole. We found 14 men and 8 women confined to bed, chiefly owing to feebleness; 34 are under medical treatment.

No patient has yet been mechanically restrained or secluded.

Divine service is performed on Sunday by the curate of the parish acting as temporary chaplain. The Church of England chapel is not yet finished. There will be Mass on Sundays for the Roman Catholic patients.

Associated entertainments have been begun, but the recreation hall, which is a fine room, is not yet ready, and matters of administration are of course still incomplete. However, 80 men and 88 women are induced to engage in useful employment, chiefly ward work.

There are, for day duty, 43 male and 34 female attendants, and for night duty, 6 men and 9 women. The staff is, of course, governed by prospective requirements following on the admission of patients which will shortly take place, and at present some members assist in the preparation of the wards not yet occupied.

Dr. Simpson, who is the medical superintendent, has some years' experience as senior assistant medical officer in charge of the annexe at Whittingham. He is aided in the medical charge by Doctors Eades and Gordon, upon whom the large number of admissions in so short a space of time has thrown heavy work; and we have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good state in which we find the case-books.

In conclusion, we may again express our satisfaction with the progress Dr. Simpson has been able to make with the inauguration of this important Asylum.

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums. (Winwick.) Condition of patients.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Employment.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

11 December 1902.

WE must commence our report on this Institution to-day by expressing our great regret that the question of providing additional Asylum accommodation for the counties of Leicester and Rutland is still in abeyance, notwithstanding the fact that the finished plans of a proposed new Asylum have been submitted to and dealt with by our Board as the accepted plans of the Committee. This condition of things we regard as extremely unsatisfactory, and we would point out very strongly that the question of providing further and better Asylum accommodation cannot be indefinitely postponed in view of the overcrowded state of the present building, there being now in residence 25 patients in excess of the proper number, whilst 38 are boarded out elsewhere.

There are on the books to-day the names of 500 patients, of whom 27 are private patients. In addition to these, 38 women are boarded out as stated above, 18 being at Beverley, and 20 at the Leicester Borough Asylum.

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum. Additional Asylum accommodation.

Overcrowding.

Appendix C. Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum. Condition of patients.	<p>The patients in residence, with all of whom we have spoken, were neatly and suitably dressed, orderly in their behaviour, and free from complaints save on the score of detention. 15·8 per cent. of the entire patients are suffering from epilepsy, and these, with the one actively suicidal case, sleep under constant supervision.</p> <p>No beds were reported as having been wetted last night.</p> <p>There are two general paralytics. The general health of the patients is satisfactory, 13 being confined to bed, of whom some were suffering from senile decay.</p>
Divine service.	Thirty-six per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays ;
Amusements.	21·2 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments ; 6 patients usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 74·2 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, 20 per cent. being confined thereto because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 11 per cent. for excitement or dirty habits. 63 per cent. of the men and 61 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Exercise.	
Employment.	
Dietary.	The dinner served to the patients in the wards to-day consisted of boiled mutton, parsnips and bread, the beverage being water, save in the cases of a few patients to whom beer was given.
Statistics.	<p>Since our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum, about 18 months ago, 163 patients have been admitted ; 74 discharged or removed, 49 having recovered ; and 70 have died. Post-mortem examinations were made in 67 cases, or in the high proportion of 95·7 per cent. of the total deaths.</p> <p>Of the causes of death 30 per cent. were due to phthisis, 11·4 per cent. to senile decay, and 2·8 per cent. to general paralysis. Bed-sores existed at death in 8·5 per cent. There has been no inquest.</p>
Casualties.	<p>Two patients have sustained fractures from falls, one of these occurring in a struggle with a night attendant on the 9th inst. We enquired into the circumstances attending the struggle, and have no reason to believe that any blame attaches to the attendant. The Asylum has been free from epidemic and zymotic disease.</p> <p>No patient has been secluded, but one woman has been mechanically restrained to prevent self injury on one occasion for an hour.</p>
State of wards.	<p>At our visit to-day we found the wards, dormitories, and bedding in good order throughout.</p> <p>Since our Colleagues' visit second exits from the Tower Dormitories have been provided as means of escape in case of fire.</p>
Staff of Attendants.	<p>The staff consists of 21 men and 25 women for day duty, there being also three attendants of each sex employed for night duty. The above figures give for day duty the proportion of 1 male attendant to every 11½ male patients, and one nurse to every 10 female patients. Of the total staff 33·3 per cent. of the men and 39·2 per cent. of the women have served under one year, and 12·5 per cent. of the former and 28·5 of the latter can count more than five years' service.</p> <p>Five attendants have been discharged for misconduct and five have been allowed to resign to escape dismissal, but in no case was the offence one which affected the patients.</p> <p>The case-books are very well kept, and illustrated by excellent photographs.</p>

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BRACEBRIDGE.

17 April 1902.

WE have been glad to find in our inspection to-day of this Asylum further evidence of improvement in several directions. More internal walls have been plastered, additional staining and waxing of floors has been effected, and several wards have been further brightened by pictures and plants. There still remains much to be done on these lines of improvement, but we may say that the female wards on the whole are now in a very satisfactory state, while the male wards need a good deal to bring them up to the same standard. This will, we doubt not, be done.

Appendix C.
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Lincolnshire
Asylums.
(Bracebridge.)
Improvements.

We regret to find that a commencement of the extensions and re-modelling of the administrative departments in accordance with the plans approved last year has not yet been made. We trust the present building season will not be lost, but that these very necessary works will be speedily taken in hand. To emphasise the importance of this subject we may point out that while there is in the male division vacant space sufficient for four additional patients according to the scale laid down by our Board, there are in the female division 23 patients in excess of the proper number, upon the same scale; and that there are boarded out in other Asylums 50 patients at enhanced rates of maintenance. Although the conditions of space are as stated, we learn that, in fact, there are at present 33 vacant beds on the male, and 23 on the female side, so that if these were occupied the overcrowding would be intense.

There are to-day on the books 742 patients, 358 being males and 384 females, 4 of the former and 3 of the latter being absent on leave. Since June 17, the date of our Colleagues' visit, 179 patients have been admitted here; 93 have been discharged, of whom 54 had recovered; and 102 have died. In 1901 the recoveries were 34·59 per cent. of the admissions, and the deaths 14·41 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. Of the above 102 deaths only 53, or 52 per cent., were followed by autopsy. On only three bodies, or 3 per cent., were there bedsores at death, but at present a patient of each sex is so suffering.

Statistics.

All the deaths were from natural causes, and no inquest was held. General paralysis was the cause of 17·6 per cent., and phthisis 12·7 per cent.

Deaths.

The segregation of patients suffering from the latter disease and their treatment in separate wards is a very desirable practice coming into vogue, and we should be glad if some provision, in connection with the coming extensions, could be made for the introduction of the practice here. There has been one death from colitis. This, with a case of typhoid, several of influenza, and nine of diarrhoea, are the only forms of epidemic or zymotic disease which have occurred here since the last visit. Only two casualties at all serious have happened. They caused fractures of bones and were accidental. We saw 6 men and 15 women in bed, and 37 patients of the two sexes are under medical treatment. The general paralytics are 2·4 per cent. and the epileptics 12 per cent. of the whole, and 55 are considered to be actively suicidal.

No mechanical restraint has been resorted to since the last visit; but five patients on 13 occasions and for 163 hours have been secluded.

Seclusion.

Appendix C.	We saw all the patients who are in residence in the course of our inspection, giving full opportunity of speaking with us, but we had no complaints except as to detention here. The dress of the female patients is satisfactory, as is also that of most of the male patients, but among the latter are a good many who were untidy and whose clothing was not clean. With regard to matters affecting their treatment we learn that only 41 per cent. of the men but 66 per cent. of the women are usefully employed; that only 37 per cent. of both sexes attend chapel on Sunday, and 33 per cent. the associated entertainments; that 37 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate; 44 per cent. walk daily beyond the airing courts, to which as many as 25 per cent. are confined for exercise. We think the latter proportion too great. It appears that a priest now gives a monthly service to the 22 Roman Catholic patients.
Lincolnshire Asylums.	
(Bracebridge.)	
Condition of patients.	
Employment.	
Divine service.	
Amusement.	We have to-day observed a number of idiot children of each sex in the wards. It would be very desirable that they should be treated apart from adults, in wholly distinct Asylums if possible, and the provision of these by local authorities is much to be desired. In some Asylums separate wards for this class have been provided. The present staff gives an attendant to $7\frac{3}{4}$ male patients, and a nurse to $10\frac{5}{8}$ female patients, in the day-time. For night duty there are 5 men and 5 women.
Exercise.	
Children in the wards.	The attention at night to the patients appeared to be careful, as only 2·7 per cent. of the beds were wetted last night. Of the total attendants, 26 per cent. have been here less than a year, while 27 per cent. count over 5 years' service. One of each sex has been dismissed since last year.
Attendants.	

The medical staff still includes two assistants, one a lady. The case-books continue to be carefully kept.

Since writing our remarks upon the proposed extensions we have learnt with satisfaction that a tender for the execution of the works at the sum of 63,827*l.* has been accepted, and a contract entered into. We hope no time will be lost in beginning the work.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. KESTEVEN.

22 October 1902.

Lincolnshire Asylums.
(Kesteven.)
Opening of Asylum.

THIS new Asylum for the Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire was opened in June last, when the patients temporarily housed in the old workhouse at Grantham were removed hither.

The Asylum is designed to accommodate in the first instance 420, and ultimately, by the addition of two more blocks, 600 patients; the administrative departments being planned for the latter number. We have to-day inspected it, and are fully satisfied with the design and with the manner in which it has been carried out.

The workmanship appears to be excellent, the woodwork showing no signs of shrinkage. There are seven wards in each division of the Asylum, but only 4 in the female and 2 in the male division are as yet occupied. The occupied wards are plainly but suitably furnished, and similar furniture for all the other wards is in stock.

No decoration has yet been attempted, but this will doubtless come in due time ; and some pictures, books in bookcases, plants, and other simple objects of interest will, we are sure, be supplied.

Appendix C.

Lincolnshire Asylums.
(Bracebridge.)

Outside the Asylum the grounds are still in the rough, and much will have to be done in laying them out, forming paths, and planting shrubs. The site generally is very bare, and it is unfortunate, we think, that some plantations for shelter were not made immediately on the purchase of the estate. The growth of three or four years has, in consequence, been lost. We hope no further delay in planting will be allowed to occur. A good greenhouse for the supply of plants to the wards and for the airing-courts is a need which should be supplied.

There were removed here from the temporary Asylum at Grantham 129 patients, and since then have been admitted 44 ; and the number now on the books is 168, 69 being males and 99 females. All these are patients belonging to Kesteven, and there are in addition 6 male patients in the Hull Borough Asylum and 11 females in the Morpeth Asylum who are chargeable to unions in the Kesteven Division. The vacant accommodation here is sufficient for 252 patients, 141 males and 111 females. The present charge for maintenance is 12s. 10d. per head per week, but this will no doubt be much reduced when the Asylum is fuller.

Statistics.

The last visit by Commissioners to the temporary Asylum was paid on 15 June 1901. Since then, and up to this date, 11 patients have been discharged, 8 of them having recovered ; and 19 have died, all from natural causes ; 26 per cent. from general paralysis, and 5 per cent. from phthisis. Post-mortem examination was made in 74 per cent. only, the appliances for this examination in the temporary Asylum being scanty. Bedsores existed at death in 10 per cent. of the cases. No inquest was held.

There have been some cases of diarrhœa and one case of colitis since the visit of 1901, but all in the temporary Asylum. The epileptics now here are 10 per cent. of the patients, and the general paralytics 1·2 per cent. No patient at present is considered to be actively suicidal.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since the last visit. The patients whose beds were reported to be wetted last night were 3·5 per cent. of the whole.

There is a detached chapel here, but it has not yet been used, and divine service is performed in one of the wards and attended by about 40 per cent. of the patients. The chaplain is the curate of the parish church. About the same proportion attend the associated entertainments, for which the handsome recreation hall has not yet, however, been required. 30 per cent. walk weekly beyond the estate, and daily on the estate beyond the airing-courts ; but, for exercise, good paths are much needed. In the airing-courts some shelters are being erected.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Of the men 30 per cent. and of the women 52 per cent. are usefully employed. For laundry work there are two paid laundry women, and some 12 female patients assist them. The laundry is very convenient, and well equipped with machinery and appliances. The workshops are not yet in use. The motive power in the Asylum is electric, and also the lighting.

Employment.

The staff of attendants includes, in addition to the chief attendant of each division, 8 men and 14 women for day duty, and one man and two women for night watching. An attendant of each sex has, since the

Attendants.

Appendix C.

last visit, been discharged for misconduct, not affecting the patients however.

Lincolnshire Asylums.
(Kesteven.)

Bathing in the general bathroom is as yet only in practice on the female side, and it is supervised by the chief nurse. The same rule will apply when general bathing is in force on the male side, and the chief male attendant will superintend.

Cost of Asylum.

Dr. Ewan is assisted in the medical charge by Dr. Wilson. The case-books are properly kept.

We learn that the total cost of this Asylum to the present time, not including that of the site or of furnishing, but including electric installation and lighting, heating, drainage, and all structural work, has been 130,439*l.*, which for the 420 beds works out at 310*l.* 10*s.* per bed ; but for the ultimate 600 will probably represent a cost of 265*l.* per bed. Having regard to the character of the accommodation and the very high cost of building operations in the present day, we regard these results as not unsatisfactory.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

15 July 1902.

London Asylums.
(Banstead.)
Statistics.

WE have to-day concluded our visit of inspection to this Asylum.
The Asylum was last visited by members of our Board in March of last year, since when the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	361	306	667
Discharged or removed - -	200	204	404
Of whom had recovered - -	128	123	251
Died - - - - -	167	103	270

There are to-day on the books the names of 2,440 patients, 1,076 being males and 1,364 females, all of whom are chargeable to the county unions, with the exception of 21, who belong to the private class, and 8 out-county cases. One male is away on trial and another escaped last week and has not been recaptured. We note with satisfaction that money allowances are given to patients on trial in all cases where pecuniary assistance is considered to be desirable.

Condition of patients.

With the exception of the two males who are not in residence, and of 18 females who are in the isolation hospital on account of the outbreak of smallpox hereafter mentioned, and of 11 females who are in the cottage as a precautionary measure owing to some suspicion of their having smallpox, we have seen all the patients, to whom we gave full liberty of speaking with us, of which opportunity many availed themselves, but chiefly in order to appeal for discharge. Many of the patients, especially of those who were convalescing, spoke gratefully of the kindness and care which they had met with ; and on both sides we found general contentment and a marked absence of noisy excitement.

The general appearance of the patients was satisfactory, and the same may be said of the condition of their dress. A considerable number of the women were in thick serge dresses, but in most cases at their own request.

Appendix C.
London
Asylums.
(Banstead.)
Dietary.

On both days of our inspection a good mid-day meal was served ; but whether it was due to the hot weather or otherwise, yesterday's dinner of meat pudding was not too popular. In some of the wards where a gas stove is provided for the purpose the dinners are served on hot plates ; but in others the plates are cold.

Of the total patients 11·2 per cent. suffer from epilepsy and 2·5 per cent. from general paralysis ; those who are actively suicidal, and who number 40, forming 1·6 per cent.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

All the suicidal and epileptic cases continue to have special night supervision ; the vigilance of the night staff being now tested by a new Cox Walker tell-tale clock, which has superseded the one formerly in use and which was not always reliable. Less than one-half per cent. of patients were reported last night as having wetted their beds.

In reference to the usual statistical matters we learn that 36 per cent. of the patients attend the chapel services on Sunday ; the return is an improvement upon that found at the last visit. The patients of the Roman Catholic faith number 50 ; they continue to enjoy the special services of their priest. The associated entertainments attract an average attendance of 20 per cent. in the winter and of 50 per cent. for the summer amusements ; 20 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 10 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing-courts ; to which 10 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise owing to their physical inability or unwillingness to go beyond them, only a few patients being so confined for excitement or violence or bad habits.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 52 per cent. of the men and 53 per cent. of the women.

Employment.

In 1901 the recovery rate was 41·01 per cent. on the admissions and the death-rate was 7·41 per cent. on the average resident numbers.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural causes, which were ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 73 per cent. of them. No inquest was deemed necessary in any case. The only matters to note in connection with the deaths are that two of them were due to smallpox, while the large proportion of 27 per cent. were due to general paralysis ; 19 per cent. were attributed to phthisis ; we concur with our Colleagues who visited last year, in the view that patients so suffering should be treated apart from other patients.

Deaths.

Early this spring smallpox broke out in the Asylum, on the women's side, attacking 12 patients, all of whom were lodged in ward A. 2. These patients, as well as 6 others who were suspected, were at once removed to the Isolation Hospital. The entire staff and all the patients were immediately vaccinated, and we are glad to find that the disease was arrested.

Outbreak of
smallpox.

The only other epidemic disease since the last visit has been scarlatina in two male patients, and a case of measles in a nurse.

The general health of the institution is at present excellent, and we found but few patients confined to bed during our visit.

There have been only 7 serious non-fatal casualties since the last visit, all resulting in fractures of bones but none calling for any special mention.

Appendix C.
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 London
 Asylums.
 (Banstead.)
 Seclusion.
 State of wards.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, and only 17 patients have been secluded since the last visit, and for 30 hours in all.

We found the Asylum throughout in good order; the work of redecoration was in progress in some of the wards, and we are glad to report that as the wards are being taken in hand for redecoration the opportunity is being taken to plaster the rough internal walls. Those on the female side Block A. and on the male Blocks N. and H. have been or are being thus treated.

The day-rooms were bright and cheerful, and dormitories and bedding clean and in proper condition.

The heating of the day-rooms has, we understand, been improved by the provision of additional hot-water coils.

In some of the day-rooms the provision of additional open book-cases would be an improvement on the present plan of leaving out the books on the tables.

There are a few matters to which we would call attention.

Suggested
 improvements.

The day-rooms of male Wards J., K., and M., containing respectively 169, 170, and 168 patients, struck us as being overcrowded and ill ventilated. The addition of a wing similar to those in Wards D., E., and F., on the women's side would relieve the overcrowding, while some enlargement of the window openings in a manner we suggested to the chairman of the Committee, whom we had the pleasure of meeting, would mitigate the ventilation difficulty.

In the temporary buildings the exits from the dormitories are only opened by a master key which is in the sole possession of the night inspector. We would suggest that a duplicate key to these doors should be hung up in a glass cased box in the attendants' room leading off the dormitory.

Whilst dealing with the subject of keys we would draw attention to the practice of allowing artizans to be in possession of keys giving access to the female wards; no less than 12 such persons being entrusted with these keys. Our Board entertains a strong opinion that only medical officers and the chaplain should have free access to the women's wards.

We found a pail of mixture of creoline and water put away in the sanitary spur of male 4; it is within our knowledge that more than one suicide has occurred in Asylums by patients drinking what were supposed to be non-poisonous disinfectants, and for this reason we think the mixture should be made up when wanted for use.

The caution cards in the case of suicidal patients are not quite satisfactory; attention has been called to their defects at previous visits.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty an attendant for nearly every 10 male and a nurse to every 11 female patients, but owing to the liberal allowances of leave we found on duty only 1 to every 14 male and 1 to every 16 female patients during our visit. The duration of the service is good, for though 14 per cent. of the men and 19 per cent. of the nurses have less than a year's service, the satisfactory proportion of 48 per cent. of the men and 40 per cent. of the nurses can count over 5 years.

Fire pre-
 cautions.

Fire drills are regularly given to the staff, and we gave this morning a fire alarm to test the efficiency of the fire staff. It is satisfactory to be able to record that within $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of the alarm water was playing upon the building,

Dr. Jones has been appointed medical superintendent in the place of Dr. Claye Shaw, whose resignation was reported last year. He has an accurate knowlege of his patients, and we feel sure that under his management the Asylum will continue to be maintained at a high standard.

Appendix C.
London
Asylums.
(Banstead.)
Medical staff.

Dr. Passmore, an assistant medical officer, has been recently appointed medical superintendent of the Croydon Asylum, where he will take up his duties in the Autumn.

The case-books and other medical records are very carefully kept. We are glad to know that Dr. Jones proposes to reduce the number of case-books now in use.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. BEXLEY.

13 May 1902.

WE have to-day concluded our inspection, commenced yesterday, of all parts of this Asylum, and we can report in the most favourable terms on its organisation and general management, which we think reflect very great credit on Dr. Stansfield and his staff.

London
Asylums.
(Bexley.)
Condition of
Asylums.

At our visit we found the wards and dormitories in excellent condition throughout, and in the former we are glad to learn that a large number of additional books recently acquired will shortly be distributed.

We can also report very favourably on the satisfactory progress which has been made with the laying out of new airing grounds, which at our visit presented a most pleasant appearance, and with the planting of the estate generally, which has been carried out on an extensive scale.

Improvements.

In this connection we may mention that the committee of visitors have sanctioned the completion of a walk round the entire estate. This will be a valuable improvement to the Asylum, but we hope that its use will not be allowed to interfere with extending beyond the limits of the estate the exercise of the patients, which is at present temporarily curtailed on account of the fear of smallpox.

In the building known as the Steward's House, where patients are now lodged, an alternative exit is necessary in case of fire.

We also noticed that for the same reason a smoke screen with a door is required in the arch at the head of the stairs in the old mansion.

Two useful improvements have been effected since the last visit in the provision of sanitary accommodation for outside visitors on the male side, and in the conversion of the office of the clerk of the works into a laboratory, which has been properly equipped, and in which we understand pathological work will be regularly undertaken.

There are to-day on the books the names of 2,078 patients, 1,027 being males and 1,051 females. Of these 24 are private patients, 4 are chargeable to out-county unions, and 7 are now absent on leave.

Statistics.

To every patient in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which a considerable number availed themselves to appeal for discharge. These we have referred to the Visiting Committee who possess this power, and we hope that an opportunity

Appeals for
discharge.

Appendix C.

 London
 Asylums.
 (Bexley.)
 Condition of
 patients.

will be always afforded to every patient of making this appeal to the visitors during their inspection of the Asylum. Apart from the subject of detention, very few complaints were made to us, and none of these call for special mention.

We found the patients generally in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness, and, with the exception of a few of the more troublesome cases, orderly in their behaviour.

We were informed that the artizans employed in the Asylum have lent to them keys admitting to the female side. This practice is, in our experience, attended with considerable risk, and should, we think, be discontinued.

We saw a good dinner served in the wards yesterday, consisting of roast mutton and potatoes, and we thought it was appreciated by the patients.

The general health appears to be on the whole good, but 112 men and 81 women were confined to bed, 20 of the former being isolated in the East Villa for diarrhoeal conditions, of which there appears to have been considerable prevalence, the deaths including 18 from dysentery.

Many of the patients in bed were there for mental reasons only, a method of treatment which, in our opinion, requires to be carefully watched and kept within the narrowest possible limits.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

The general paralytics here at present form 4·6 of the entire patients, the epileptics 10·8 per cent., and 34 patients are considered to be actively suicidal. These two classes last mentioned sleep under constant supervision. 2·2 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service.

Only 25 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, but 10 per cent. of the patients profess the Roman Catholic faith, and for them a service is provided in chapel weekly.

Amusements.

The small proportion of 30 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. No patient is permitted at present to walk out beyond the Asylum estate owing to the fear of smallpox; 32 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, while the only patients who are confined thereto are those who are physically unable to walk beyond them. These form 14 per cent. of the patients.

Employment.

Sixty per cent. of the men, but only 41 per cent. of the women, are usefully employed.

At the present time there are vacancies for 4 men and 58 women in the Asylum. Since the last visit of our Colleagues to this Institution on the 16th April 1901, 771 patients have been admitted; 302 discharged, 232 having recovered; and 325 have died.

Deaths.

Of these deaths 317, or the very creditable proportion of 98 per cent., were followed by post-mortem examination, and in the far too large proportion of 13·5 per cent. bed sores were present, a percentage which seems to leave much to be desired in the matter of nursing. 4 patients so suffering were among those in bed in the wards. In this connection we may mention that Dr. Stansfield is about to try the effect of placing 2 of the male infirmary wards altogether in charge of female nurses.

The causes of death were principally such as are usual in Asylums, 32 per cent. being due to general paralysis and 11 per cent. to phthisis, which has unfortunately to be treated in the open wards, but dysentery accounted for as many as 5½ per cent. of the total deaths, and in several instances the principal death causes were associated with fractures of the ribs and other bones, the particulars of which, however, were in each case duly reported to our Board and inquired into at the time.

One death was from smallpox, of which 3 cases occurred without extension, on the isolation of those first attacked and extensive re-vaccination. The other forms of zymotic disease, exclusive of dysentery, have been enteric fever and erysipelas, of which there have been 3 and 6 cases respectively. Inquests were held in two instances only, one of them a sudden and the other an accidental death.

Appendix C.
London Asylums.
(Bexley.)
Zymotic diseases.

Casualties of a serious but not fatal character have occurred to 16 men and 6 women, most of them resulting in fracture of bones and accidentally sustained, but in one of them the patient accused an attendant of causing the injury, a charge which the Committee, on investigation, found to be not capable of proof.

Mechanical restraint has been employed for one patient only, but seclusion for 211 patients and for nearly 6,000 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

Money allowances have been granted to 132 patients while on trial since the last visit.

The staff of attendants and nurses comprises 100 of the former and 107 of the latter for day duty, giving one to every $10\frac{1}{4}$ males and one to every $9\frac{3}{4}$ women. There are also 19 men and 18 women for night duty. Of the total attendants 53 per cent. have been here less than a year, a not unusual feature in new Asylums.

Attendants.

Twenty-seven attendants and nurses have been dismissed for misconduct of various kinds, and 10 allowed to resign to escape dismissal. One of the latter was seen to strike a patient, a fact which was investigated by the Committee but not reported to our Board.

One of the nurses discharged was prosecuted for a similar offence.

Dr. Stansfield is now assisted by six in place of five assistant medical officers, by whom the case-books and P.M. Records are intelligently and carefully kept.

Medical staff.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. CANE HILL.

14 March 1902.

OUR annual inspection of this Asylum, to which we devoted the whole of yesterday, enables us to repeat the favourable report of its condition which has constantly followed upon previous inspections by members of our Board. The wards are in all respects bright, clean, and comfortable, and are well furnished and liberally supplied with books, games, and objects likely to interest the patients who occupy them. Beds and bedding, too, are in proper order and well attended to.

London Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
State of wards.

But little in the way of structural additions or alterations has been effected since the visit of our Colleagues last year. Some additional sanitary accommodation for workmen and patients outside the Asylum has been provided; two dormitories have been converted into cubicles for nurses and kitchenmaids, and a tar-paved path has been formed in K. airing-court. At present the day-room of Female B. is being re-decorated; and we are pleased to learn that the construction of some more balconies, similar to that provided in connection with Female A., is now in contemplation. Further progress has been made in staining and waxing floors for dry-rubbing in lieu of scrubbing, and few, if any, remain to be so treated.

Appendix C.
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 London
 Asylums.
 (Cane Hill.)
 Statistics.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 2,157 patients, 934 males and 1,223 females; 21 patients are on the private list, and 3 are out-county; 2 are absent on trial. We are glad to find that 25 patients since our Colleagues' visit have, while on trial, had money allowances. There are in residence 2,155 patients, exceeding by 77 (48 males and 29 females) the proper number in relation to the accommodation. We hope that the opening of the Horton Asylum will enable the necessary reduction to be made of the number of patients here.

Our Colleagues' visit was on 28th June ultimo, and since then 247 patients have been admitted here; 135 have been discharged or removed, 79 having recovered; and 116 have died.

In 1901 the recoveries were in the proportion of 34·73 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers; and the deaths in that of 6·88 only, of the average number of patients resident. Both proportions are low.

Deaths.

In 88 per cent. of the 116 deaths mentioned above post-mortem examination was made, and on only one body was there a bed sore at death, and only one patient of the 40 whom we have on this occasion found in bed is suffering from that trouble, which was, however, present on admission.

The causes of the deaths were all natural. General paralysis was that of 20 per cent., and phthisis of 21 per cent., while senile decay is that to which 9·4 per cent. are attributed. One patient died from influenza, of which there have recently been 201 cases among the patients and 26 among the staff; and one patient from colitis, of which 4 cases have occurred. No other zymotic or infectious disease has appeared here since the last visit. The health of the patients and the sanitary condition of the Asylum are evidently good at present. Five casualties, causing fractures or dislocations, have occurred since the last visit. No inquest has been held.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

Among the patients 2·8 per cent. are general paralytics, 8·9 per cent. are epileptics, and 1·3 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. Constant night supervision of the two latter classes, and indeed of many more patients, is, of course, the rule. The beds or bedding reported as having been wetted last night were 48, or 2·2 per cent. of the whole.

Seclusion.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit; and only 3, all females, have been in seclusion, and for only 19 hours in all.

Condition of
 patients.

During our inspection we saw the patients in the wards, giving to all the opportunity of speaking with us. We found them remarkably quiet and free from violence, and an air of contentment generally prevailed. Some of course appealed for discharge, but the few complaints of ill-treatment that reached us were the outcome of delusion or unfounded. A man who has a black eye, accused an attendant of having caused it by a blow, but it seems certain that the blow was given by another patient.

We were well satisfied with the dress of both sexes; only 5, all women, were wearing exceptionally strong dresses; and the general neatness in person that we observed is creditable to the attendants as evincing care on their part.

We saw a good dinner yesterday of meat pie, served in the wards.

Employment.

Exercise.

Proceeding to the statistics relating to matters of treatment, we find that 60 per cent. of the male and 61·6 per cent. of the female patients are usefully employed; that 50 per cent. of both sexes walk beyond the

Asylum estate, or on it, outside of the airing-courts, to which 12·6 per cent. are said to be altogether restricted for exercise owing to mental or physical inability to go beyond, but of these only 24 are so confined because of excitement, violence, or dirty habits.

Divine service in the chapel on Sunday is usually attended by about 40·4 per cent. of the patients; and 101 patients attend religious services other than those of the Church of England. For the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 192, two services each month are provided. The associated entertainments, in alternate weeks a dance and a theatrical or other entertainment, are commonly attended by 38 per cent. of both sexes.

We are informed that the staff comprises for day duty 111 men and 126 women, affording an attendant to $8\frac{1}{2}$ patients in the male, and one to 10 in the female division; and for night duty 14 men and 13 women. Of the men 6·8 per cent. and of the women 27·2 per cent. have been here less than a year, while 47·6 per cent. of the former and 20·1 per cent. of the latter reckon over five years' service. A male attendant has been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit, and 5 men and 1 woman were allowed to resign in lieu of dismissal. None of the offences, however, were against patients.

The ordinary maintenance charge at present is 11s. 8d. per head per week.

Dr. Moody is aided in the medical charge of the Asylum by five assistant medical officers, who appear to us to be assiduous in the discharge of their duties. We find the case-books and other medical records well and intelligently kept.

Appendix C.

London Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Exercise.
Divine service.

Amusements.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—4. CLAYBURY.

16 May 1902.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum it is satisfactory to report that the re-construction of the drains has been completed, the whole of the soil drains having been relaid to blocks inhabited by patients.

In addition to this very important work some other useful improvements have been effected, including the provision of electrical communication between the dormitories on both sides of the Asylum not under constant night supervision, and the telephone exchange and the female head attendant's office respectively.

London Asylums.
(Claybury.)
Drainage re-construction.
Other improvements.

At our visits of inspection yesterday and to-day we have found this Asylum in excellent order throughout, the wards being light and cheerful and the dormitories and bedding in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. In the sanitary spurs, however, we noticed that the pillar caps in the w.cs. offer facilities for suicidally disposed patients, and these points of suspension, we think, should be either abolished or protected.

State of wards.

We noticed also that some of the dormitories are still overcrowded.

There are to-day upon the books the names of 2,399 patients, in the proportion of 995 males and 1,404 females.

Statistics.

Of these 103 are private patients, one is an out-county patient, and 10 are absent on leave.

Appendix C.

London
Asylums.
(Claybury.)
Condition of
patients.

Of the private patients, 50 gentlemen, together with 5 male paupers, are comfortably lodged at Claybury Hall, where we observed that in pursuance of our Colleagues' recommendation, a door of inter-communication between No. 6 bedroom and the adjoining room has been made.

The condition of the dress and the personal neatness of the patients were on the whole very satisfactory, and save in the cases of a few of the more troublesome patients, the behaviour was orderly.

We can also report that, on the whole, the patients were contented, apart from the subject of their discharge, for which a considerable number of appeals were made to us. There was also one complaint which calls for special mention.

Charge of
ill-treatment.

A male private patient charged an attendant with ill-treating another male private patient. The charge was thoroughly investigated by the Visiting Committee, who came to the conclusion that the evidence was not such as would justify the institution of proceedings against the attendant. In this opinion we concur, having ourselves inquired into the facts and examined the witnesses, but we cannot report that the result of the investigation was entirely satisfactory in view of the contradictory nature of the evidence given by the attendants. The circumstances as stated to us appear to point to the great importance of embodying in the general rules one which provides that accidents and injuries, however slight, sudden illness, attempts to escape, or to commit suicide, and struggles between patients, and between patients and attendants, shall be immediately reported and inquired into.

The general health of the Institution is good, only 19 men and 53 women being confined to bed.

We saw a good dinner served in the wards yesterday. It consisted of roast pork and 2 vegetables, and, being well served on hot plates, was evidently relished by the patients. To-day the dinner consisted of a good soup and bread on the male side, and fish and bread on the female side.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

From the return furnished to us we notice that 2·7 per cent. of the patients are suffering from general paralysis, 11·3 per cent. are epileptics, and 81 are considered to be actively suicidal. The two classes last mentioned sleep under constant supervision.

Only 1·6 per cent. are reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service.

Three services are provided in chapel on Sunday, one for the members of the Church of England, one for members of the Free Church, and one for Roman Catholics; these services are attended by 47 per cent. of the patients.

We are glad to learn that the Roman Catholic priest receives a stipend of 100*l.* per annum.

Amusements.

Exercise.

The small proportion of 27 per cent. attend usually the associated entertainments; 26 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 30 per cent. walk out usually daily beyond the airing grounds, while the considerable proportion of 17 per cent. are altogether confined thereto.

Employment.

As many as 75 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Deaths.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board on 31 May 1901, 462 patients have been admitted; 238 discharged, of whom 115 had recovered; and 216 have died. The causes of death were ascertained in the very satisfactory proportion of 94 per cent. by post-mortem examination, which, however, revealed the presence of bedsores in the too large proportion of 15 per cent. Generally the causes were both

natural and such as are customary in Asylums, general paralysis accounting for 20·3 per cent., and phthisis, which still has to be treated in the open wards, for 12·8 per cent., but dysentery was responsible for 11·5 per cent. of the total deaths.

Of this disease there have been no fewer than 168 cases; the only other zymotic diseases being two cases of erysipelas and one of scarlet fever.

In four instances inquests were held, and in 3 of them the deaths were complicated by fractures of the ribs, the particulars of which were reported to our Board and investigated at the time.

Casualties of a serious nature, but not leading to a fatal result, were sustained by 18 men and 7 women, all of them being carefully inquired into when they occurred.

Ten patients have been secluded for quite short periods, and mechanical restraint has been employed only once for a few minutes.

We are glad to notice that money allowances have been granted to 90 patients while on trial since the last visit.

The staff comprises 113 men and 137 women for day duty. These numbers give one attendant to every $8\frac{3}{4}$ males and one nurse to every $11\frac{8}{10}$ female patients. There are also 15 men and 19 women for night duty. Of the total staff, 28 per cent. have been in the service of the Asylum under one year, and 24 per cent. count over five years' service. No attendant has been dismissed for offences connected with the patients.

The medical staff remains numerically the same as at the last visit, and they continue to keep the case-books carefully and intelligently. In connection with Dr. Mott's valuable pathological work at this Asylum, we are glad to learn that he is about to publish another volume of archives.

Appendix C.

London Asylums.
(Claybury).
Dysentery.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—5. COLNEY HATCH.

18 March 1902.

IN the course of yesterday and to-day we have fully inspected this Asylum, and have seen and mixed with the patients.

These are in number 2,482 on the books, divided into 914 males and 1,568 females, but 3 of the males and 2 of the females are at present absent on trial. The total number, 2,482, compares with 2497, the number at the date, 1st June ultimo, of the last visit of members of our Board, being a slight reduction, but it is still in excess of the proper accommodation, and there are 27 males and 10 females more than ought to be here. We hope that the opening of the Horton Asylum will allow of the necessary further reduction.

Since the last visit the following numerical changes have taken place; 375 patients have been admitted; 218 have been discharged or removed, 156 having recovered; and 172 have died. Of the present patients 20 are on the private list, and there is one out-county. We are pleased to learn that to as many as 94 patients, while on trial, money allowances were made since the last visit. The practice is an excellent, and also economical, one.

The recovery rate last year was satisfactory, being 43·40 per cent. of the number of the admissions, excluding transfers; and the death-rate was low, viz., 8·22 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

London Asylums.
(Colney Hatch.)
Statistics.

Appendix C.

London
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
Deaths.

Post-mortem examination was made in the cases of 137 of the 172 deaths, or 79·6 per cent. The cause of death in all cases but one was natural. In the excepted case it was suffocation in an epileptic fit while in bed. In this, and one other case, the coroner held an inquest. General paralysis was the cause of death in 16·2 per cent., phthisis in 12·7 per cent.; and there were 4 deaths from enteric fever; 3 from enteritis, and 26 (or 15·1 per cent.), 3 being males and 23 females, from colitis. Of this disease there have been, since the last visit, 58 cases, chiefly among the female patients; and in the detached hospital, now appropriated to this purpose, we found 18 women suffering, or recovering, from it. We are assured that great care is taken in the destruction of the excreta of colitis patients and in the disinfection of their clothing.

In the case of 11 of the deaths, or 6·4 per cent., bedsores existed at death; but at present, of the 61 men and 70 women whom we have seen in bed, only a man and 2 women are suffering from this trouble. This is very creditable to the staff, indicating, as it does, good nursing.

The casualties which have occurred since the last visit and involved fracture of bones, have been two in the male and 9 in the female division. All appear to have been accidental.

Zymotic
diseases.

The zymotic or epidemic diseases which, in the interval under review, have appeared here, are: the enteric fever, of which there were 12 cases among the patients and 3 among the staff, all on the female side; scarlet fever, one case; erysipelas, 3 cases; smallpox, one; and colitis 58. The case of smallpox, the patient also being a woman, has been isolated in rooms near the entrance lodge, and is convalescent, and no other case has occurred. The erection of the proposed Isolation Hospital has not yet been begun, but we are informed that it will soon be. It is greatly needed.

Restraint and
seclusion.

We find that 3 male patients, on 22 occasions, and for 1,223½ hours, have been mechanically restrained; and that 22 women, on 37 occasions, and for 217¾ hours have been in seclusion—all since the last visit.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The general paralytics now here are 69, or 2·7 per cent.; the epileptics 219, or 8·8 per cent.; and the actively suicidal 76, or 3 per cent. Constant night supervision is afforded to the latter classes and to the sick and feeble; and in it are employed 10 men and 24 women. We find, however, that the beds or bedding of 146 patients, 106 males and 40 females, were reported to have been wetted last night. The number on the male side appears to us unduly large.

Condition of
patients.

The patients have had full opportunity of speaking with us, but while appeals for discharge were made to us with the usual frequency, no serious or well founded complaint of ill-usage reached us, and we have found the patients of both sexes remarkably tranquil and on the whole contented. Generally speaking the dress of both men and women is satisfactory, but there were exceptions, and we think that of the women might be brighter.

We have seen the dinners on both days of our visit, and they have been good and liberal, and the patients look well nourished.

Divine service.

We have made the customary inquiries into matters of treatment. In regard to religious exercises, we must premise that there are here 259 Roman Catholics, and 252 Jews, and that for each class Divine service is performed by ministers of their respective faiths. Of the remaining 1,966 patients about 403 attend chapel on Sunday morning, and 316 in the afternoon. The former number represents 20·5 per cent. The same percentage of patients usually attend the associated entertainments; about 7·4 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the

Amusements.
Exercise.

Asylum bounds, and 14·8 per cent. go occasionally beyond the estate ; 53·2 per cent. walk daily on the estate outside the airing-courts, to which only 168, for inability to go beyond, and 100 because of excitement or offensive habits, are wholly restricted for their exercise.

The proportions of patients engaging in useful employment are low, being only 37·9 of the males and 52·1 per cent. of the females.

As regard the condition of the Asylum we can state it to be on the whole satisfactory. In some additional wards the great improvement of plastering the walls, and admitting more light by the removal of some division walls, has been carried out, and the advantage is so obvious that we feel sure this most useful work will be continued as opportunity offers. Further alteration and improvement of the sanitary arrangements have been effected, and sundry other useful, but not individually important, works have been carried out. One very important work is in progress, viz., the laying of a new fire-main, and the provision of a pump to pump water directly into the main and so improve the pressure. Some additional machinery has been fixed in the laundry.

With reference to the staff of attendants, we find that, excluding the superior officers, there are for day duty in the male division 94 men, and in the female 156 women ; giving in the former division an attendant to $9\frac{1}{2}$ patients, and in the latter a nurse to 10 patients. In one male ward two women are employed. As to length of service, of the entire staff only 6·7 per cent. of the men, but 26·1 per cent. of the women, reckon less than 12 months ; while 64·4 of the men and 26·6 per cent. of the women have been in the service of the Asylum 5 years and upwards.

Since the last visit 2 male attendants have been dismissed for misconduct, and one of each sex has been allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

The medical staff is as at the last visit. It includes six assistant medical officers. All the medical records are very well kept ; and the finer pathological work continues. We should note that the operating rooms referred to by our Colleagues last year have been finished, but are not yet completely furnished. This, however, will shortly be done.

Appendix C.
London
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
Employment.
State of wards.
Improvements.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—6. HANWELL.

10 May 1902.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two members of our Board on the 25th September 1901, a number of minor improvements have been carried out or are now in progress. Among these we noticed that some are of a structural nature, and were informed that they have not received the approval of the Secretary of State.

We can report generally that the Asylum continues to be maintained in very good order, and that the wards, dormitories, and bedding were in a satisfactory condition ; but we should be glad to know that the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors, which are now scoured, and the plastering of the remaining rough walls, will be undertaken at an early date.

London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Improvements.
State of wards.

Appendix
— C.
London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

We desire also to again call the attention of the Visiting Committee to the points of suspension in the sanitary spurs throughout the Asylum: these consist of pillar-caps, chain rings, stiff gas brackets, and looped pipes. These facilities for patients suicidally disposed have been pointed out more than once by our Colleagues; and inasmuch as they constitute a source of grave danger, we earnestly hope that the Committee will give this matter the attention which it deserves.

We learn with satisfaction that the use of the basement dormitories will shortly be discontinued, and that the overcrowding of the Asylum, which is noticeable, will probably be relieved by the removal before long to another of the London Asylums of some of the patients now detained in this Institution.

We would point out that a calender in the laundry is much needed, and will, we hope, be provided.

Statistics.

We find to-day on the books the names of 2,530 patients, in the proportion of 980 males to 1,550 females.

Of these 26 are on the private list, one is an out-county patient, and 11 are now absent on trial.

Appeals for
discharges.

To all the patients in residence we have afforded during yesterday or to-day the opportunity of speaking with us, and an unusually large number of appeals for discharge were made to us by patients, many of whom appeared to be quite ignorant that the power to release them from certificates is vested in the Committee of Visitors. This fact emphasises the importance of affording to all the patients the opportunity of seeing and speaking with the members of the Committee when they visit the Asylum.

Some few complaints of rough usage were made, but did not appear to us to be capable of being substantiated.

In this connection we desire to point out the importance of embodying in the general rules of the Asylum a provision that all accidents and injuries, however slight, sudden illness, attempts to escape or to commit suicide, and struggles between patients, and between patients and attendants, should be *immediately* reported and inquired into.

Condition of
patients.

The general condition of the patients, as regards dress and personal neatness, was satisfactory; but we think that the clothing and tidiness of some of the more degraded patients on both sides might be improved.

The general health of the Institution was good, but 101 men and 82 women were in bed, many of them having been confined to bed for considerable periods for mental reasons only or chiefly. We feel sure that Dr. Alexander, who evidently has a very accurate knowledge of his patients, realises, as we do, the importance of keeping this method of treatment within the narrowest possible limits.

In some instances the patients in bed in the dormitories were suffering from phthisis, a disease for which it is very desirable that provision should be made for treating it apart from other patients.

The dinner which we saw served in the wards yesterday consisted of baked fish and potatoes, and it appeared to be more popular than fish dinners generally are.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The patients at present suffering from epilepsy form 7·8 per cent. of the entire number. The general paralytics are 3·9 per cent., and 22 patients are believed to be actively suicidal. The epileptics and the class last mentioned sleep under constant supervision.

Four per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

The small proportion of 22 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, and about the same number are usually present at the associated entertainments.

Only 2·5 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 44 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which the large proportion of 30 per cent. are altogether confined ; 53 per cent. of the men and 46 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues to this Asylum 319 patients have been admitted, 166 discharged, 110 having recovered, and 156 have died.

These deaths were, without exception, due to natural causes, ascertained in the very creditable proportion of 95 per cent. by post-mortem examination, and such as are usual in Asylums, general paralysis accounting for as many as 32 per cent., and phthisis for 13 per cent.

One death was due to dysentery, of which there have been 26 cases, and one to erysipelas, of which nine cases have occurred.

There has been no inquest.

Bedsore were present in the too large proportion of 7 per cent. of those who died, and there were 2 patients so suffering during our visit to the wards.

Serious casualties, involving fractures of bones, have been accidentally sustained by six patients, while 16 patients have been restrained 174 times for 3,262 hours, and 62 patients have been secluded 1,949 times and for 5,826 hours.

We notice with satisfaction that money allowances have been granted to 78 patients while on trial since the last visit.

The staff comprises 103 men and 159 women for day duty, and these figures give a proportion of one attendant to every $9\frac{1}{2}$ male patients, and one nurse to every $9\frac{7}{10}$ female patients. There are also 14 men and 20 women for night duty.

Of the total staff of attendants 20 per cent. have served under one year, while as many as 40 per cent. have been in the service of the Asylum more than five years.

The medical staff remains numerically the same as at the last visit, Dr. Alexander having the help in his responsible work of only six assistant medical officers.

No pathological work of the finer kind appears to be done in this Asylum, a fact which we regret to record ; but careful and intelligent attention is devoted to the keeping of the post-mortem records and of the case-books, which continue to be illustrated by excellent photographs.

In conclusion, we can report that the temporary buildings continue to be maintained in a condition suitable for the accommodation of patients as required by the Secretary of State.

Including these buildings, the total accommodation for patients is for 2,470, and therefore there are at present in the Asylum 49 patients in excess of the proper number, to which fact may probably be attributed the undue excitement among the patients which we noticed in some of the wards.

Appendix C.

London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment,

Deaths.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

Appendix C.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—7. HORTON.

London
Asylums.
(Horton.)
Opening of
Asylum.

15 July 1902.

THIS Asylum was opened for the general reception of patients from the County of London on 3rd March last, but previously the male patients who had occupied a ward of the neighbouring temporary Manor Asylum had been moved here.

The Asylum is designed to accommodate in all 2,000 patients. At present there are in it 650 males and 448 females, total 1,098, and there is a female patient absent on trial. There are 16 wards in the male division, and a detached villa. The latter and 12 wards are already occupied. In the female division there are 20 wards, 9 of which are in use, and there are two villas and an Acute Hospital, none of which are yet in occupation. The Asylum also includes a small Isolation Hospital.

Except the workshops the administrative departments are fully equipped and in work. They are ample in size and seem to have been judiciously planned.

The organization of the Asylum has made good progress. The wards, though somewhat bare, not having yet received any decoration, are well furnished and comfortable, and the day-rooms will no doubt in due course be supplied with books, plants, and other things to render them more cheerful and to interest the patients.

We have visited the chapel, which is a spacious building, and a portion of it will serve as a side chapel for Roman Catholic worship; it is not yet supplied with an organ.

On the female side the general bath-room is furnished with spray bathing arrangements; on the male side the room is fitted with the ordinary baths. The spray bathing, we learn, is not objected to by the women.

Statistics.

Since the opening of the Asylum 1,151 patients have been admitted, 25 have been discharged or removed, of whom 18 had recovered, and 24 have died.

We are informed that for the present the patients treated here will be limited to 1,200, the reason being the insufficiency of the bacteriological tank to deal with the sewage of a larger population before entering the public Epsom System. An additional tank will, we learn, be at once constructed.

There are four private patients among the number, and two out-county.

Deaths.

Two of the 24 deaths were the subjects of inquests. In one the cause of death was found to be syncope, in the other peritonitis. General paralysis was the cause in 25 per cent., and there was one death from colitis. Post-mortem examination was made in every case. In four instances bedsores existed at death.

Except the case of colitis there does not appear to have been any zymotic disease in the Asylum. Four casualties, resulting in fracture of bones, or injury to ribs, have occurred.

Seclusion.

Sixty-nine patients are under medical treatment, but the general health of the Institution is good. No patient has been mechanically restrained, but 12 males on 26 occasions and for $167\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and 14 females on 33 occasions and for 119 hours, have been in seclusion.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The epileptics among the patients are 13.1 per cent., and the general paralytics are 2.9 per cent. There are 13 patients who are

considered and treated as actively suicidal. The continuous night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal, and also of the sick and infirm, has of course been established.

During yesterday and to-day we have seen all the patients in their wards. They have been orderly and well behaved, and fairly contented, except on the subject of detention. The clothing of both sexes is good, but too many of the women are wearing heavy dresses, which must be oppressive in this hot weather, owing to the insufficiency of the stock of dresses of a light material.

The Asylum has been opened so short a time that the customary statistics relating to matters of treatment would not be very useful. We may mention, however, that 27 per cent. of the male and 39 per cent. of the female patients engage in the various employments, and that 32·8 per cent. of both sexes attend Divine service. These proportions will doubtless be largely increased. There are 125 Roman Catholic patients, who are visited in the wards by a priest, and for whom public service will be arranged shortly.

Extended exercise for the patients has not yet been organised.

The present staff of attendants comprises, excluding the head attendants, 74 men and 53 women for day duty, and gives one to 9 male and 1 to 8 female patients. For night duty there are 10 men and 11 women. Two male attendants have been discharged for misconduct.

Dr. F. Bryan is the medical superintendent, and his assistants are Drs. Rotherham, Ogilvy, and Elgee, and Mr. Pike. Dr. Bryan is at present absent for his holidays, and from Dr. Rotherham and the other medical gentlemen we have received all needful aid and information. The case-books and other medical records are well kept and quite up to date, which, having regard to the number and rapidity of the admissions, is very creditable to the medical staff.

We may in conclusion express our confident opinion that, although much of necessity has yet to be done, this Asylum will prove to be a very excellent one.

Appendix C.
—
London.
(Horton.)
Medical staff.
Condition of
patients.

Employment.
Divine service.

Exercise.
Attendants.

LONDON ASYLUMS. 8. MANOR ASYLUM.

15 July 1902.

YESTERDAY we inspected this temporary Asylum of the County of London and saw all the patients confined in it.

The temporary buildings are maintained in good repair and condition. Some of the wards have recently been redecorated and others are to be taken in hand. The redecoration of Block H. includes papering the walls, and the effect is pleasing. Blocks A. and C. have been repainted and coloured. Blocks D. and G. need attention. The accommodation continues to be comfortable, but in this hot weather the temperature of the rooms is high. We found both day-rooms and dormitories, and the beds and bedding in the latter, very clean, giving evidence of due attention to them.

In Block E. all the patients, 59 in number, are of the private class, and the day-room was, we thought, overcrowded.

The patients on the books, all females, are 690 in number. Since the visit paid by our Colleagues on 29th June 1901, 234 patients have been admitted here; 212 discharged or removed, 34 on recovery; and 55 have died. No patient is, at present, absent on trial. To

London
Asylums.
(Manor
Asylum.)
State of wards.

Statistics.

Appendix C. London Asylums. (Manor Asylum.)	eleven, who, since the last visit, have been so absent, money allowances have been given ; a very proper practice. Seventy-one of the patients are of the private class. There is room for 10 more patients.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	Excluding transfers, the recoveries in 1901 were 24·17 per cent. of the admissions ; and the deaths were only 5·39 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. The epileptics form 4·7 per cent. of the total patients, and the general paralytics 2 per cent. Four patients are deemed actively suicidal. In connection with these last, we should mention that we observed that the looped pipes and other things in w.c.'s, which afford points of suspension, and the possible danger arising from which, in the case of suicidal patients, was pointed out in a previous entry, remain unprotected.
Deaths.	Post-mortem examination was made in 94·5 per cent. of the 55 deaths. On only two bodies, or 3·6 per cent., did bedsores exist at death. The causes of the deaths were all natural, and no inquest was held. General paralysis was the cause in 7·2 per cent., and phthisis in 21·8 per cent. Two deaths were due to colitis, of which disease there were in all seven cases. This and influenza, which attacked 26 patients and 4 members of the staff, were the only zymotic diseases that have appeared here since the last visit. A woman, since then, inflicted a wound on her throat with a carving knife ; another fractured her right fibula, and a third sustained a dislocation of the right arm.
Colitis.	
Seclusion.	No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, but 20 women on 102 occasions and for 574 hours have been secluded.
Condition of patients.	We found the patients in a satisfactory condition of dress and personal neatness. They were very quiet and orderly, and, on the whole, fairly contented. In some wards we saw them at dinner, which consisted of pork with potatoes and white beans, and seemed to be generally liked.
Employment.	We gather that only about 23 per cent. of the patients engage in
Divine service.	useful employment ; only 14·5 per cent. attend Divine service on Sunday, and a priest visits occasionally the 65 Roman Catholic patients,
Amusements.	but there is no performance of Mass. The proportion usually attending the associated entertainments is 21·7 per cent. ; 17·4 per cent. walk
Exercise.	on the estate outside the airing courts, but none go beyond the estate, except that three private patients drive out weekly. The bulk of the patients exercise only in the airing courts.
	We are informed that the beds reported to have been wetted last night were only 1·6 per cent. of the whole.
Attendants.	There are 63 nurses in attendance on the patients by day, or one to 11 patients. For night watching there are 10 nurses. Of the total staff 58·9 per cent. have not completed a year's service here, a fact pointing to too frequent changes ; 21·9 per cent. have been here over 2 years. Four nurses have been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit.
Medical staff.	Dr. Donaldson, from Cane Hill Asylum, has succeeded, as medical superintendent, Dr. Bryan, who was appointed to Horton Asylum. In Dr. Donaldson's absence on holiday we have been assisted in our inspection by Dr. Thomas, the senior assistant, who is in charge, and who has given us all the information we required. The medical records are well kept and the case-books continue to be illustrated by excellent photographs.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUM (WANDSWORTH).

Appendix C.

28 January 1902.

Middlesex
Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)
Statistics.

THIS Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues on the 19th of March 1901.

Since that date the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	219	206	425
Discharged or removed - -	125	132	257
„ of whom had recovered	58	61	119
Died - - - - -	46	47	93

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,411 patients, in the proportion of 629 men to 782 women. These figures show an increase of 75 patients as compared with the numbers on the books at the visit of last year ; and the Asylum is practically full.

Of the patients on the books, and all of whom are resident, one is a criminal and 31 are out-county cases. But there are in addition 279 patients boarded out in other institutions.

The weekly maintenance charges are 12s. for the home and 14s. for the out-county cases.

The recovery rate for last year was 31·6 per cent. on the admissions, and the death-rate for that year, taken upon the average numbers resident, was 8·1 per cent.

With the exceptions of a death which was accelerated by a fractured femur through a fall, and another from accidental choking by food, the deaths since the last visit have been due to natural causes. General paralysis accounting for 20·4 per cent., and phthisis for 19·3 per cent. In the cases of the two exceptional deaths above referred to, and in a third where a patient died from general paralysis, inquests were held.

Post-mortem examination was made in 89 of the deaths, or in the satisfactory proportion of nearly 96 per cent. ; in 7 instances, or in the proportion of 7·5 per cent., bedsores were existent at death.

The serious but non-fatal casualties reported since the last visit have been limited to the fracture of a jaw of a male who fell out of bed in a fit, and to the fracture of the neck of the femur of a woman who had an accidental fall in the ward.

We saw a male patient in bed who was suffering from a burn of the arm, occasioned by the ignition of a mixture of Ronuk and turpentine, with which he was rubbing a floor. The accident, which occurred through the patient lighting his pipe, points to the importance of great care being exercised in using these inflammable materials.

The only zymotic disease since the last visit has been chicken pox, which attacked 3 of the children in the Annexe, and the general health of the patients is good, for though there were 32 males and 41 females confined to bed during our inspection, most of them were so confined for debility or were general paralytics.

There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Appendix C.

—
Middlesex
Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)
Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Condition of
patients.

State of
Asylum.

Attendants.

There are in the Asylum 233, or 16·5 per cent., of patients suffering from epilepsy, 22, or 1·5 per cent., are general paralytics, and 11, or ·8 per cent., are actively suicidal.

Special night observation continues to be provided for the epileptic and suicidal patients, among whom 58, or 4·1 per cent. of the total, patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

As regards the usual statistical returns in respect of Divine service, exercise, and employment, we learn that 30 per cent. usually attend chapel on Sundays, and nearly the same proportion take part in the associated entertainments; 13 per cent. go out for weekly walks beyond the Asylum estate, but owing to the epidemic of small-pox no patients have lately been out beyond the grounds, and for the same reason the general visiting of patients has been suspended.

The proportion of patients who walk out daily beyond the airing courts is 13 per cent.; 12 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to these courts; 7 per cent. being so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits.

Employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 60 per cent. of the males and 53 per cent. of the women.

We have during our visit seen the patients, to whom we gave opportunity of speech. Apart from the appeals for discharge, which were not numerous, on both sides there was general contentment. We had no complaint calling for special mention, indeed we may say that we had no complaint of ill-usage which was not the outcome of delusions.

In the main the patients were neat and tidy in dress, but there were a few cases among the more demented women, the condition of whose dress left something to be desired.

Four men and 18 women were wearing untearable dresses.

In the Annexe the condition of the children was highly satisfactory; and every attention is paid to their industrial training and physical development.

We saw excellent dinners served in several of the wards, and for the sick and infirm there was a good variety of diet.

We have pleasure in reporting that we found the Asylum maintained in excellent order, the wards in all parts being clean and bright; but the temperature in the day-rooms varied a good deal; in one or two instances it struck us as being too low; in one ward the thermometer standing as low as 46.

The dormitories and bedding gave every indication of being properly attended to.

There has been no important addition or alteration since the last visit; the electric lighting has been further extended throughout both divisions, and when carried on to the laundry, chapel, and some of the administrative departments, will be complete.

On the male side an infirmary ward has been opened on the ground floor by utilizing a ward previously appropriated to acute cases, who have been transferred to the ward on the first floor, which was used as an infirmary.

The staff of attendants comprises for day duty 75 men and 106 nurses, giving the proportion of 1 to every 10 male and 1 to every 8½ women patients.

Seventeen per cent. of the men and the high proportion of 52 per cent. of the nurses have been less than 1 year in the Asylum service; but no less than 57 per cent. of the men and 24 per cent. of the nurses can count over 5 years.

To test the efficiency of the fire brigade we gave a fire alarm. The fireman was away on leave. Within five minutes the hose was playing on the building.

The case-books continue to be properly kept.

In the absence of Dr. Gardiner Hill we received every attention and information from Dr. Rolleston, who appeared to have a thorough knowledge of the patients and to be well acquainted with the details of the management.

Appendix C.
Middlesex
Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)

MONMOUTHSHIRE ASYLUM.

13 June 1902.

SINCE this Institution was last visited by two members of our Board, nearly fifteen months ago, some important improvements have been effected, and others are now being carried out. The Farm House at Bowler's Barn has been rebuilt; a new mason's shed and stores, and a new wood-cutting room have been erected; and four dormitories have been plastered.

Monmouth
Asylum.
Improvements.

Among the improvements not yet completed we may mention the extension of the boiler-house, which is in course of construction, and which will be a very valuable addition; the conversion of the mason's shed into a pathological room, and certain alterations at Maindiff Cottage.

We can report in very favourable terms on the management and condition of this Asylum, all parts of which we inspected yesterday, including the farms and cottages, where patients of both sexes continue to be suitably lodged, with due regard to their safety and comfort.

Condition of
Asylum.

In the main building we found the wards very cheerful, and brightened by many objects calculated to enlist the interest of the patients.

The means of amusements, also, were not lacking, and we were glad to notice an unusually plentiful supply of books, and a ping-pong table on the female side.

The dormitories were in excellent order, and the bedding throughout was scrupulously clean; some of the single rooms, however, require plastering, and we understand that this work, and the plastering of the rough walls of the passages and staircases will shortly be undertaken. We were also informed that the urinals on the male side are gradually being replaced by pedestal closets.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,107 patients, in the proportion of 545 males and 562 females. Of these, 60 are on the private list, and 5 are chargeable to out-county unions. In addition to those patients whose names are on the books, 30 males are now boarded out in the Carmarthen Asylum.

Statistics.

At our visit yesterday we saw and spoke with all the patients in residence, including those who are lodged at the farm, Bowlers Barn, Glangavenny House, and Prospect, Skirrid, and Maindiff Cottages.

Condition of
patients.

The general health of the patients appears to be satisfactory, 51 patients being in bed, most of whom were not seriously ill.

The usual number of appeals for discharge were made to us, but no complaint calling for special mention.

Appendix C.

Monmouth
Asylum.

The condition of the patients as regards dress and personal neatness was eminently satisfactory, and the general behaviour was orderly. In two refractory wards on the female side, however, some noisy excitement prevailed, which was due, probably, to the fact that these wards were overcrowded, there being on the female side of this Asylum 29 women in excess of the proper numbers. The inconvenience thus occasioned will, we understand, be shortly removed by the opening of the Brecon and Radnor Asylum.

We saw, yesterday, served in the dining hall a good dinner consisting of roast beef and mutton, potatoes and salad, the beverage being milk. The quality of the meat appeared to be very good, and the plates were hot, but we think that greater care might be taken in carving and serving the food.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

There are here at present 2·1 per cent. of the entire patients who are general paralytics, 11·5 per cent. who are epileptics, and 3·1 per cent. who are believed to be suicidal. The two classes last mentioned have the benefit of constant night supervision. In the lavatory, connected with the suicidal dormitory, we noticed several points of suspension, which we think should be removed or protected.

Divine service.

1·4 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night; 41·1 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays; 24 per cent. attend services other than those of the Church of England, of whom 86 patients profess the Roman Catholic faith. The latter are visited weekly by a priest, who celebrates Mass quarterly.

Amusements.
Exercise.

49·6 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 69·3 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 15·5 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which 24·2 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, by reason of physical inability or unwillingness to go beyond them; while 6·5 per cent. are so confined for violence or dirty habits;

Employment.

63·1 per cent. of the men and 59·4 of the women are usefully employed.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit 279 patients have been admitted; 119 discharged, 91 having recovered; and 113 have died. Post-mortem examinations were made in 89·3 per cent., and bedsores existed at death in 2·6 per cent.

Deaths.

Amongst the causes of death, general paralysis accounts for 15 per cent., phthisis for 12·3 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis for 9·7 per cent., and senile decay for 2·6 per cent. There have been no inquests. Six cases of fracture of bones, and two of dislocated joints, all accidentally sustained, comprised the serious, but non-fatal, casualties which have occurred since the last visit. Amongst the patients there have been a sporadic case of scarlet fever, on the female side, and a doubtful attack of typhoid in a male patient, while one of the farm attendants has suffered from the disease last mentioned.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants in the employment of the Asylum includes 48 attendants and 50 nurses for day duty, which numbers give one attendant to every $11\frac{1}{3}$ male and one nurse to every $11\frac{1}{4}$ female patients; 6 men and 7 women are also employed for night duty.

Of the total staff of attendants, 24 per cent. of the men and 31·5 per cent. of the women have served under one year; and 37 per cent. of the former and 12·2 per cent. of the latter count more than five years' service.

No attendant has been dismissed, or allowed to resign to escape dismissal, for an offence affecting the patients. Appendix C.

The medical staff remains unchanged. Monmouth Asylum.

The case-books and other medical records are well kept, the former being illustrated by excellent photographs.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

10 April 1902.

THE extensive building operations at the Annexe, the construction of a subway for pipes, re-arrangement of drains, and alterations to the boiler house, and introduction of new and larger boilers, with some minor works at the main building, have necessarily caused some confusion and disturbance here. The wards in the latter building are, however, in excellent order, and those of the late male division, which are now appropriated to females, have been well arranged and decorated. Two wards of the main building are still occupied by male patients, who must remain until the new blocks at the Annexe are completed. Fair progress is being made with these blocks. The infirmary block is roofed in, and the roof is now being slated of the epileptic block, but of the acute block the walls are only partly erected. The Annexe is solely occupied by male patients, and the present arrangement of the wards is temporary. It is, however, such as appears to secure the comfort of the patients. No. 2 ward, the infirmary, in the main building, is at present in need of re-decoration, which we believe will soon be applied to it.

We do not find that the iron escape staircases recommended to be attached to the present exit landings have yet been provided.

The sorting rooms at the laundry seem to be inadequate in size, and they will be more so when the extensions are finished and occupied.

It would be very desirable if in the general re-arrangement of one in each division could be appropriated to phthisical patients, who are now treated in the various wards in contact with healthy patients. We recommend this in the interest of the latter, and also with the view of applying to some extent the open-air treatment by having a large amount of continuously open windows. Treatment of phthisical cases.

There are now on the books 359 male and 487 female patients, 846 in all. Four are private, and 34 out-county, cases, namely 32 women chargeable to the Middlesex Asylum, and a man and a woman to out-county unions. Eight patients are out on trial, leaving 838 in residence. There seems to be vacant accommodation in space at present for 5 males and 17 females, but vacant beds for only one male and 13 females. Statistics.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 11th June last, 144 patients have been admitted; 72 discharged or removed, of whom 60 had recovered; and 80 have died.

The deaths in 1901 were 11·12 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, and the recoveries 43·37 per cent. of the number of admissions.

The epileptics now here are 10 per cent. of the total patients. There are only four general paralytics, and only 3 patients are treated as actively suicidal. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Appendix C. Norfolk Asylum.	Only three serious casualties have occurred since the last visit. They all happened to women, and resulted in fractures of bones, and were accidental. At present, a woman is confined to bed by an intra-capsular fracture, and we found 17 other women and 6 men also in bed. The general health, however, seems good. 34 patients are under medical treatment. No one has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the last visit.
Deaths.	The 80 deaths mentioned above were all due to natural causes, and no inquest has been held as to any. General paralysis caused 10 per cent., and phthisis 20 per cent., and there was one death from colitis. There were 3 cases of typhoid fever, none fatal, and how introduced has not been discovered. The number of post-mortem examinations was 55, giving the low proportion of 69 per cent. of the total deaths, in 5 per cent. of which bedsores were present. No one of the patients now confined to bed is suffering from this trouble.
Employment. Exercise.	Turning to the usual subjects of treatment, we find that 70 per cent. of the men and 71 per cent. of the women are usefully employed; that 44 per cent. of the patients walk beyond the Asylum premises; 14 per cent. walk daily in the grounds beyond the airing courts, to which 47 per cent. are restricted for exercise; that 56 per cent. attend chapel on Sunday, and 57 usually attend the associated entertainments.
Divine service. Amusements	
Attendants.	The staff, excluding the superior officers, comprises for day duty 32 men and 53 women, giving an attendant to $11\frac{1}{8}$ male and a nurse or laundry maid to $9\frac{1}{9}$ female patients. For night duty there are 4 attendants of each sex. We note that the beds wetted last night are returned as 34 in the two divisions, or 4 per cent.
	Of the staff 33 per cent. have under a year's service, but 35 per cent. five years or more.
Medical staff.	The medical staff still includes two assistant medical officers. The junior assistant is now Dr. Duff. Careful attention is paid to the keeping of the case-books and other medical records.

NORTHAMPTON ASYLUM.

2 June 1902.

Northampton Asylum.	WE have to-day made a complete inspection of this Asylum, and can report very favourably on its management and general condition, but many of the wards and dormitories need redecoration, and we were glad to notice that this work is steadily progressing. Apart from this need, we found the wards bright and cheerful, and plentifully supplied with books and papers and objects calculated to interest the patients, while the dormitories were clean and sweet and the bedding in good order. We would call attention, however, to the fact that in many instances there were no under-blankets placed between the waterproofs and the sheets.
State of wards.	
Improvements.	Since our Colleagues' visit to this Institution on 7th March 1901, the alteration and renovation of the kitchen block has been carried out with very satisfactory results, due regard having been paid to the exit in case of fire from the new dormitories for the kitchen staff. We also noticed that new tell-tale clocks have been provided throughout the Asylum, and a new system of telephonic communication has been established. Smoke doors also have been provided where needed, but the stairs from F. 4 ward, recommended by our Colleagues, have not

been completed. On the same side, however, Ward 1 has been divided in accordance with the suggestion made at the last visit. We may mention also that the excellent new airing grounds, one for the men and two for the women, have now been completed. The question of erecting a new hospital for the treatment of phthisical cases has been postponed for the present, but, we are informed, has not been lost sight of.

Appendix C.
Northampton
Asylum.

We have seen the site of the proposed new laundry block, plans of which are being prepared and will shortly be submitted for the consideration of our Board.

There are to-day on the books the names of 889 patients, 441 being males and 448 females. Of these, 49 are private patients, 46 are chargeable to out-county unions, one is absent on trial, while about 65 children, of whom 29 are boys, are warded on the female side separately from the adult patients.

Statistics.

We have to-day seen all the patients in residence, and can report that their dress and personal condition were generally satisfactory; with some few exceptions they were orderly and well-behaved, and no complaints were made to us calling for mention.

Condition of
patients.

The general health of the Institution was good, 52 patients being confined to bed, of whom a considerable proportion were suffering from the debility incidental to old age. One boy was suffering from scarlet fever in the isolation hospital. We saw a good dinner served in the wards to-day. It consisted of roast beef and two vegetables, and, being well served on hot plates, was evidently relished by the patients.

Of the total patients, 1·2 per cent. are general paralytics, 13·7 per cent. epileptics, and 5·5 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. The two classes last referred to sleep under constant supervision. 2·3 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Forty per cent. usually attend service in chapel on Sundays; 34·3 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 21·7 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 20·2 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, while the somewhat large proportion of 30·4 per cent.—of whom the great majority are women—are altogether confined thereto, because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them. 63·7 per cent. of the men and 55·8 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

The vacancies for patients, estimated upon the calculation in the return made to our Board, amount to 13 on the male and 36 on the female side. Since the Institution was last visited by two members of our Board 244 patients have been admitted; 123 discharged, 75 on recovery; and 127 have died.

Statistics.

In 81, or 63·7 per cent., of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and in 7 per cent. bedsores existed at death. 26·7 per cent. of the deaths were due to phthisis or other forms of tuberculosis, 15·7 per cent. to general paralysis, and 11·8 per cent. to senile decay. One inquest has been held in the case of a male patient who died from the effects of swallowing a chestnut.

Deaths.

There have been 4 serious but non-fatal casualties, involving the fracture of bones occasioned by falls.

As regards zymotic diseases, influenza has attacked 25 patients and 11 of the staff, whilst scarlet fever has attacked 9 children and 2 nurses. The latter disease was introduced by a child who had been home on trial.

Scarlet fever.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, but 45 patients have been secluded on 165 occasions for a total of 755 hours.

Seclusion.

Appendix C.	We regret to notice that in only 4 cases have money allowances been granted to patients while on trial since the last visit.
Northampton Asylum.	The staff comprises 42 men and 46 women for day duty. These numbers give 1 attendant to every $10\frac{1}{2}$ male and 1 nurse to every $9\frac{3}{4}$ female patients. There are also 5 men and 6 women for night duty. Of the total staff, 29·1 per cent. of the attendants and 28·8 per cent. of the nurses have served under one year, while 42·5 per cent. of the men and 30·7 per cent. of the women have served over five years.
Attendants.	
Medical staff.	With regard to the medical staff, we learn with satisfaction that Dr. W. E. Jones, senior assistant medical officer, has been appointed medical superintendent of the new Brecon and Radnor Asylum. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Beale Browne, of Cotford Asylum.
	The case-books are well kept and illustrated by excellent photographs.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

10 February 1902.

Northumberland Asylum.	THERE are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 706 patients, in the proportion of 395 men to 311 women ; all of whom are resident, with the exception of 2 women who are out upon trial.
Statistics.	Two patients of each sex belong to the private class, and the out-county cases number 13, of whom 12 are chargeable to the Kesteven Asylum. The remaining cases are home patients, for whose care the weekly maintenance charge works out at 10s. 6d.
	The estimated accommodation of the Asylum, on the scale recognised by our Office, is sufficient for 485 men and 322 women ; and on this calculation there is vacant accommodation for 90 men and 13 women, there being actual vacancies in beds for 54 men and 12 women.
	The changes among the patients since the Asylum was last visited by two of our Colleagues comprised the admission of 221 ; the discharge of 93, of whom 80 were recovered ; and the deaths of 76. For the year 1901, the recovery rate was 38 per cent. on the admissions after deducting the transfers, and the death-rate was 10·41 per cent. of the average resident numbers.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The number of patients who suffer from epilepsy is 78, or in the proportion of 11·7 per cent. ; the general paralytics, who comprise 18 men and 6 women, form 3·7 per cent. of the total population. There are 15 actively suicidal patients, who share with the epileptics in having continuous night supervision, which appears to be efficiently carried out from the fact that only 2·8 per cent. of patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.
Divine service.	The chapel services of the Church of England are usually attended by 32·4 per cent. of the patients. Ninety-nine patients are of the Roman Catholic faith, and of these 56 on an average attend the special services which are provided for them, the priest who visits being remunerated for his services.
Amusements. Exercise.	43·7 per cent. of the total numbers usually attend the associated entertainments ; 53 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; and the same percentage go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 15·7 per cent. are altogether confined owing

either to their unwillingness or physical inability to go beyond them, only 10 patients being so confined for violence or bad habits; 54·7 per cent. of the males and 62·7 of the females are usefully employed.

Since the last visit post-mortem examination has verified the alleged causes of death in 74 per cent. of the deaths which have occurred; and in the somewhat high proportion of 7 per cent. bedsores were present.

The causes were for the most part natural and ordinary, general paralysis accounting for 22·3, and phthisis for 17 per cent., but erysipelas was a contributory cause of death in 2 instances; the accidental fracture of a femur in one, choking by food in one, and suicidally-attempted injuries received before admission in another, while typhoid fever was responsible for the deaths of 3 patients of each sex.

Inquests were held in 7 instances, the circumstances of which were not exceptional, were fully reported to our Board at the time, and call for no further observation here.

The 6 deaths from typhoid fever were the fatal cases out of 21 persons attacked by that disease, 6 of the latter being male and 8 female patients, and one male and 6 female members of the staff. These occurred both in 9 separate wards within the Asylum, and also in cottages in the grounds; and although the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health of the county was summoned and a careful scrutiny of the sanitary condition of the whole establishment made, the source of the disease was unable to be ascertained. Dr. McDowall will, however, no doubt continue to keep a watchful eye upon all possible quarters from which such an extensive outbreak could have originated. With the exception of these and the 2 cases of erysipelas already referred to, there has been no incidence of zymotic disease.

The serious injuries, non-fatal in result, have been limited to 2 accidental fractures of bones; and while seclusion has taken no part in the medical treatment of the patients, mechanical restraint has been confined to one patient and used for surgical reasons only.

We found the patients for the most part contented, the few complaints we had being limited to their detention. The behaviour in both divisions during our visit was satisfactory, as was also the personal appearance of both sexes. No patient was wearing an exceptionally strong dress to-day.

We found the wards in good order and comfortable, and the condition of the Asylum reflects credit upon its management by Dr. McDowall, whose services have, we are glad to learn, been appropriately recognised by the Committee.

Two of the 3 detached villas have been recently occupied. They afford excellent accommodation of a comfortable and simple character, and the male patients who at present occupy these quarters spoke in full appreciation of them. From the information furnished to us they appear to have been very economically built.

Among the other improvements effected since the last visit, we may mention the completion of a new and excellent bakehouse with modern machinery, and the completion of the wiring and fittings in connection with the electric light installation.

We are glad to hear that plans have been authorised by the Committee for the erection of a small detached hospital for the early isolation of patients suffering from infectious disease. The acquisition of more land, which was, among other matters, urged by our Colleagues last year, has become more urgent in consequence of recent difficulties

Appendix C.

Northumber-
land Asylum.
Employment.
Deaths.

Typhoid fever.

Restraint.

Condition of
patients.

State of wards.

Villa
residences.

Improvements.

Appendix C.

Northumber-
land Asylum.

which have been placed in the way of the patients' exercise over a portion of West Cottingwood Farm.

The Committee have not yet seen their way to improve the means of extinguishing fire by the provision of internal hydrants.

In the course of our inspection we visited the old flock room, which is now being used as a dormitory for 21 women.

The room has two alternative doorways which, however, in the absence of a key, or the proximity of a nurse, are not available as alternative exits in case of fire. This defect might be easily remedied by arranging for a key to be kept in a glass panelled box in the adjoining room where the head attendant sleeps.

In respect to keys, we learn that the head engineer is permitted to have a key giving admission to the female side. Our Board does not consider that such keys should be entrusted to other males than the medical officers and chaplain.

The provision of a covered way to the laundry, where a steam calender would facilitate the work of that department, would be useful and might be undertaken at little cost; and the addition of small verandahs to the infirmaries would be a boon to the bed-ridden patients and those suffering from phthisis.

Attendants.

The day staff of attendants gives one attendant to every 10 male and 1 nurse to every 10 female patients. The night staff, which has been recently increased, comprises 7 men and 6 nurses. The duration of service is satisfactory, only 19 per cent. having less than one year's service, and 40 per cent. over 5 years.

The case-books continue to be well and carefully kept.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

19 April 1902.

Nottingham-
shire Asylum.

THE impending early removal of the patients from this to the new Asylum at Radcliffe-on-Trent, makes it quite unnecessary to observe upon the state of this building beyond saying that the change will be of immense benefit to the patients, and a subject of sincere congratulation to the county. We are informed that the new Asylum is expected to be ready for occupation in July, or at the latest in August. No furniture for it has yet been provided, but we learn that Dr. Jackson, who has succeeded the late Dr. Aplin as medical superintendent, is preparing specifications, and that the Furnishing Committee will shortly meet to decide on the subject, and invite tenders. We hope that little, if any, of the old and out-of-date furniture of this building will be transferred to the new. We may say, however, that the wards here are clean and maintained in a condition of comfort, and that the beds and bedding are properly attended to, the latter being fresh looking and clean.

Statistics.

There are now on the books 398 patients, 205 males and 193 females. Two are private, and two are out-county, and two are absent on trial.

Since 19th June last, the date of the visit of our Colleagues, 100 patients have been admitted, 101 discharged or removed, 35 of them on recovery, and 57 have died.

Post-mortem examination was made in the very creditable proportion of 99 per cent. of these deaths, and among the causes of death general paralysis was that of 7·0 per cent., and phthisis of 8·7 per cent., while two deaths were due to colitis. Bedsores were present at death in the case of the somewhat large proportion of 8·7 per cent. of those who died, but no one among the 7 men and 2 women to-day in bed in the wards is suffering from this trouble. One of the deceased, a man, had three ribs fractured, the injury being caused by a fall.

An inquest in this case was held, the jury finding that death was not accelerated by the injury. Six other casualties, causing fractures, or dislocations, are recorded since the last visit, all appearing to have been accidental.

No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since then.

The percentage of recoveries in 1901, upon the number of admissions, excluding transfers, was 37·93; and that of the deaths on the average number of patients resident 14·46.

Fourteen per cent. of the patients now here suffer from epilepsy; 1·2 per cent. from general paralysis; and only two patients, both men, are treated as being actively suicidal.

Sixty-four per cent. of the men and 62 per cent. of the women are usefully employed; 46 per cent. of both sexes usually attend chapel on Sunday; and 60 per cent. the associated entertainments; 33 per cent. walk outside the Asylum premises occasionally, but the exercise of the patients is mainly, and necessarily, confined to walking in the Asylum grounds.

Dr. Jackson has, with the approval of the Committee, and we think wisely, increased the staff of attendants. There are now in the male division for day duty 20, and in the female division 17, giving in the former one to $10\frac{1}{5}$ patients, and in the latter one to $11\frac{1}{3}$. For night duty there are 4 in each division, instead of 3 as formerly. This increase has, of course, largely added to the proportion who have not completed a year's service. But there remains the very satisfactory proportion of 36 per cent. who have been here over 5 years. A female attendant has since the last visit been dismissed for misconduct.

As already mentioned, upon the death of Dr. Aplin, the Committee appointed Dr. Arthur M. Jackson to the office of medical superintendent. Dr. Jackson has been well known to us as senior assistant medical officer of the Barming Heath Asylum, and we have every confidence in his successful administration of the new Asylum. Mr. Ellerton continues to be his assistant here. The state of the case-books gives satisfactory evidence of his care and intelligence in recording the history of the cases.

Appendix C.
Nottingham-
shire Asylum.
Deaths.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

25 April 1902.

WE are pleased to find that a beginning has been made of the extension of this Asylum, the plans for which and for sundry alterations and improvements of the existing building were recently sanctioned. The works are of the first importance, both in regard of the additional and much needed accommodation they will afford, and of the removal or mitigation of many defects which now seriously

Oxford
Asylum.
Extensions.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Oxford
 Asylum.

detract from the usefulness of the Asylum. But they will not remove all the defects, and we cannot omit to impress again on the Committee the desirability of improving the present wards, where required, by lowering the windows, plastering the walls, introducing some better but not extravagant decoration, and providing more objects likely to interest the patients and rouse some at least from the apathetic condition in which we have to-day found so many.

We do not speak without experience in saying that bright and cheerful surroundings exercise a most beneficial influence on insane persons. This Asylum has long been found wanting in these aids to successful treatment. An improvement, which can be effected at once and cheaply, is the preparation of the floors throughout the Asylum by staining and varnishing for being kept in order by dry-rubbing instead of wet scrubbing, which is now universally admitted to be insanitary. A more liberal supply of illustrated and other papers and periodicals should also be provided for all the wards. These, both day rooms and dormitories, and also the beds and bedding, are very clean.

Statistics.

There are now on the books 559 patients, 238 of the male and 321 of the female sex ; 10 patients are out on trial. We are glad to note that money allowances are frequently made to those who so leave the Asylum, and that since the last official visit paid here 12 patients have been so relieved ; since the date, 22 October 1901, of that visit, 61 patients have been admitted here, 26 have been discharged or removed, 17 having recovered, and 25 have died. The patients in residence to-day are 16 in excess of the proper number according to the minimum allowance of space recognised by our Board, and there are 16 vacant beds.

Deaths.

All the above 25 deaths were from natural causes, ascertained in 22 cases, or 88 per cent., by post-mortem examination, 8 per cent. being due to general paralysis and phthisis respectively. In the large proportion of 16 per cent. of the deaths, bedsores were present, and one patient is now suffering from one ; the number of patients to-day confined to bed being 18. One inquest was held on the body of a patient who died from pneumonia the day after admission, as to the fitness of whose removal hither enquiry is now being made from our office. A male patient is now suffering from typhoid fever and is treated in the ward, and a female patient has just developed chicken-pox, and is also treated in her ward. These are the only cases of zymotic disease which have occurred since the last visit, and their origin has not been ascertained. No serious casualty has happened since then, and no patient has been mechanically restrained. A woman on three occasions and for 4½ hours has been secluded.

Seclusion.

In 1901 the deaths were 9·71 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, and the recoveries were 30·82 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.]

Among the present patients 12·5 per cent. are epileptics and 2·5 general paralytics. The list of those considered actively suicidal is a long one, and includes 40 names ; if all really are suicidal it seems to us that the staff of attendants is wholly inadequate to their due protection. The list should be frequently revised with the object of removing from it those who can be trusted, otherwise the care exercised by the attendants is apt to become perfunctory.

Condition of
 patients.

We have seen the patients in their wards. They were quiet and uncomplaining. Upon the whole their dress was satisfactory. We have also seen some at dinner, which was composed of pea-soup and

bread, many patients, however, having extra diet. Of the men 70 per cent. and of the women 52 per cent. are usefully employed; 43 per cent. of both attend chapel on Sunday, and 46 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments, which are, however, infrequent. Twelve per cent. of the patients walk out beyond the Asylum premises, 40 per cent. walk daily outside the airing courts, and 9 per cent. are confined to these.

The present staff of attendants, excluding the chiefs, comprises for day duty 20 men and 23 women, giving one to $11\frac{3}{4}$ male patients and one to $13\frac{3}{4}$ female patients. These proportions are much lower than is usual, and we observe that in male 14 Ward there are only 4 attendants to 96 patients, 10 of whom are epileptic and 4 suicidal, and in female 7 Ward there are but 3 nurses for 70 patients, 5 of whom are epileptics and 3 considered suicidal. In these wards there is only an attendant to 24 patients. For night duty there are 4 attendants in each division; 4.5 per cent. of the patients' beds were reported to have been wetted last night. Of the entire staff 25 per cent. count less than a year's service and 21 per cent. over 5 years. No attendant has been dismissed for misconduct or allowed to resign since the last visit.

There is still only one assistant medical officer in the person of Dr. Good, who deserves much credit for the careful manner in which the case books are kept, and for his prosecution, under considerable difficulties, of minute pathological research. As soon as the necessary accommodation for the second assistant is ready, which is provided in the plans to which we have referred, we presume that one will be appointed.

Appendix C.
Oxford
Asylum.
Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Attendants.

Medical staff.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

9 June 1902.

WE sincerely regret to commence our report to-day by recording the death, which occurred on the 11th of last May after a brief illness, of Dr. Arthur Strange, who had been medical superintendent of this Asylum since 1872.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Death of Dr.
Strange.

During his long tenure of office Dr. Strange devoted himself to the discharge of his arduous duties with unremitting attention, and we feel that in his death this Institution has sustained a severe loss.

At our visit to-day we found the wards and dormitories on the whole in good condition, but several of the former, more especially on the female side, were very close and stuffy, and we noticed that many of the sanitary spurs on both sides of the Asylum were offensive and ill ventilated, the windows in many cases being altogether closed or only partially open. In the older wards also we observed that some of the walls remain unplastered, and we should be glad to think that the Committee will take an early opportunity to remedy this defect and also to substitute for the few remaining urinals on the male side pedestal water-closets, with lift-up seats.

State of wards.

Some minor improvements have been effected since our Colleagues' visit, including the laying of a new floor in the dining-room of Male Ward No. 1, and the provision of two new washing machines in the laundry.

Improvements.

Appendix C. Salop and Montgomery Asylum. Condition of patients.	<p>The general health of the institution is good, 28 patients being confined to bed, of whom a few only are seriously ill.</p> <p>We have seen all the patients in residence here to-day, and to every one have given the opportunity of speaking with us.</p> <p>With regard to their personal condition, we thought that a considerable proportion of the women were lacking in neatness, and that there was room for improvement in the dress of the patients generally.</p> <p>With the exception of two of the female wards, where there was some noise and excitement, the patients were for the most part orderly in their behaviour and free from complaint, apart from the subject of detention, but 13 patients were wearing strong dresses.</p>
Dietary.	<p>We saw a substantial dinner served in the hall to-day consisting of cold boiled beef—soup being provided for the non-workers—potatoes, and bread and cheese. We thought that the meal, which was well served, was popular with the patients, but the potatoes might have been better ; and we should be glad to know that glasses will be substituted for the mugs now in use.</p>
Statistics.	<p>There are to-day on the books of this Institution the names of 791 patients. Of these 24 are now lodged at the Forden Workhouse, eleven, including 2 criminal patients, are on the private list, and one patient is chargeable to the county of Middlesex. In addition to these there are 26 patients who are now boarded out at the Northamptonshire Asylum.</p>
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	<p>The patients now suffering from general paralysis form 1·1 per cent. of the entire number in residence ; the epileptics 11·2 per cent., and 1·7 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The epileptic patients and those believed to be suicidal sleep under constant supervision.</p>
Divine service.	<p>Last night 1·1 per cent. of the patients are reported to have wetted their beds. 54·3 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, but no service is provided for the 24 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith and whom a priest visits periodically.</p>
Amusements.	<p>39·3 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments.</p>
Exercise.	<p>36·2 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 32·5 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts ; 11·8 per cent. are altogether confined thereto because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 6·7 per cent. are so confined for violence or dirty habits. 52·2 per cent. of the men and 57·1 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.</p>
Employment.	
Statistics.	<p>Since this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, in March 1901, nearly 15 months ago, 252 patients have been admitted, 120 discharged, of whom 84 had recovered, and 164 have died.</p>
Deaths.	<p>Post-mortem examinations were made in 67 cases, or the somewhat low proportion of 40·8 per cent. of the total deaths. Bedsores existed at death in 3·6 per cent.</p>

Of the causes of death the highest proportion was influenza and its complications, viz. 20·1 per cent. ; phthisis accounted for 12·8 per cent. ; pneumonia and bronchitis for 12·2 per cent. ; senile decay for 10·3 per cent. ; and general paralysis for 8·5 per cent.

One inquest has been held in the case of a female patient who died from the effect of an injury to the head sustained by an accidental fall.

Of the serious, but non-fatal casualties, three involved fractures of bones from falls, and one occurred in the case of a male patient who, rising from the dinner table and walking towards the lavatory, inflicted

a wound on his throat with a table knife before he could be prevented. He had shown no previous suicidal tendency. He made a good recovery.

Appendix C.
Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Influenza.

The chief zymotic disease has been an outbreak of influenza, which has prevailed since February and has now nearly subsided. The disease, which appears to have been of a malignant type, attacked 87 patients of both sexes as well as five members of the nursing staff, and caused 10 deaths on the male and 23 on the female side—a fatality of 37·9 per cent.

There have also been two cases of erysipelas, both fatal, and four of colitis, two of which resulted in death. The marked diminution in the last-named disease has been partly ascribed by the medical officers to the adoption of the practice of frequent lime washing of the walls of the rooms where these patients were treated.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 27 patients have been secluded on 69 occasions for a total of 327 hours.

Seclusion.
Attendants.

The staff comprises 35 men and 42 women for day duty. These numbers give one attendant to every 10 male and one nurse to every 10 female patients. There are also 4 men and 5 women for night duty.

Of the total staff of attendants 28·2 per cent. of the attendants and 40·4 per cent. of the nurses have served under one year, while 41·0 per cent. of the men and 17·0 per cent. of the women count more than 5 years' service.

No attendant has been dismissed or allowed to resign since the last visit on account of offences affecting the patients.

During our inspection of the Asylum Dr. A. Rigden accompanied us and afforded us every assistance.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—1. COTFORD.

25 March 1902.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and can report most favourably on its management and condition. The wards were very bright and cheerful, and plentifully supplied with books and newspapers, and objects likely to attract and please the patients, among which we noticed artificial flowers and other decorations, many of which were supplied by the nurses. We thought the dormitories particularly clean and sweet and free from any unpleasant odour, the bedding also being generally in excellent condition, though in the male infirmary ward the attendants had omitted to put under blankets on many of the beds.

Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(Cotford.)
Condition of
wards.

The Asylum, however, continues to be overcrowded, there being 18 men and 16 women in excess of the proper number. Since the last visit by two members of our Board more planting has been done in the grounds, but nothing has yet been decided in respect to the shelters in the airing courts. We hope that this matter will not be overlooked by the Committee of Visitors.

Overcrowding.

We desire to draw attention to the fact that the clerk of the works possesses a sub-master key, giving admission to the wards on the

Appendix C. Somerset and Bath Asylums. (Cotford.)	female side. We think that the possession of keys admitting to the female division should be strictly limited to the medical officers and chaplain. We would also point out that three men work in the laundry in association with the women. It is within our knowledge that the practice has elsewhere resulted in serious consequences, and we trust, therefore, that in this Asylum it will be discontinued.
Statistics.	There are to-day on the books the names of 484 patients, 218 being males and 266 females. Of these one patient is chargeable to the county of Cornwall. We have seen all the patients, and found them well-behaved and in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness. The general health was excellent, only one man and four women being confined to bed.
Dietary.	No complaints were made to us calling for mention, save in the cases of a few patients who complained of the inadequate quantity of bread supplied to them for both breakfast and tea. Upon examination of the dietary table we think that the allowance of bread at both these meals is somewhat meagre, seven ounces only being allowed for the men and five for the women. We saw a good dinner served in the hall to-day. It consisted of meat and potato pie, and was evidently popular with the patients.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	Of the entire number of patients in this Institution at present, 11·4 per cent. are epileptics; only two patients—women—are general paralytics, and 4 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. 1·6 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.
Divine service. Amusements. Exercise.	62 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays; about the same number are usually present at the associated entertainments; 42 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 16 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which as many as 27 per cent. are altogether confined. This proportion we hope may be found capable of being reduced.
Employment.	The men are usefully employed in the satisfactory proportion of 73 per cent., 53 per cent. of the women being also engaged in some useful occupation. Since the last visit by two members of our Board on the 17th October 1901, 39 patients have been admitted, 20 discharged, 19 having recovered, and 16 have died. The only exceptional death was that of a female patient, aged 13, who died from spasm of the glottis, occasioned by the passage of some medicine into the larynx. An inquest was held in this case.
Deaths.	Of the deaths 6·2 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 12·4 per cent. to phthisis. 81 per cent. of the deaths were followed by post-mortem examination. A bed sore existed on one of the bodies at death. One non-fatal casualty only has occurred in the case of a male patient, who fractured his clavicle through an accidental fall.
Seclusion.	The Asylum has been quite free from disease of a zymotic character. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to the case of a female patient who was so treated for twenty minutes.
Attendants.	The staff comprises 22 men and 28 women for day duty; these numbers give one attendant to every 9 male patients and one nurse to every 10 female patients. There are also 3 attendants of each sex for night duty. Of the total staff 40 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent.

of the women have served under one year, while 32 per cent. of the attendants and 26 per cent. of the nurses have been in the service of the Asylum over five years.

In the absence of Dr. Aveline, who is away on his annual holiday, Dr. Browne afforded us every assistance during our inspection. Another medical gentleman is also in residence temporarily.

The case-books continue to be well kept.

We gave an alarm of fire to-day, but 8 minutes expired before the hose was playing on the building. The brigade turned out promptly, and the time would have been much shorter but for the failure of the electric indicator to locate the seat of the fire. The pressure of the water appeared to be inadequate, the water scarcely reaching the roof, though favoured by the wind.

Appendix C.
Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(Cotford.)
Medical staff.

Fire precau-
tions.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—2. WELLS.

26 March 1902.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum to-day we are glad to record the fact that the question of the provision of a better water supply is now engaging the attention of the Visiting Committee. In view of the fact that the present water supply is derived from a small brook liable to pollution, we hope that this very important matter will receive the consideration which it demands.

Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(Wells.)
Water supply.
Improvements.

We notice with satisfaction that some very useful improvements at this Institution are either now in progress or shortly to be effected. An important work has been begun in the commencement of two of the sanitary spurs, the plans of which have been approved by the Secretary of State, and we are glad to hear that these will be followed by others; those now in course of erection are in connection with wards Male 3 and Female 3, from which bays are to be thrown out. Both of these wards should, we think, when the bays have been completed, be divided by glazed screens so that the patients, who are of the more troublesome class, may be separated. With regard to Female Ward 3, we hope that the alterations will include the substitution of a good wood floor for the existing stone flags.

The shutters in the single rooms are being altered for the purposes of ventilation in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioners who last visited the Asylum. More iron bedsteads have been ordered; a calender for the laundry will shortly be provided, which we hope will be followed by a disinfecting apparatus, which is much needed. The staining and dry-rubbing of the floors is gradually proceeding. In addition to these improvements a fire brigade has been formed consisting of eight selected attendants who are drilled weekly, and in place of the old fire hose with screw couplings, a canvas hose with modern instantaneous couplings is now being substituted throughout the building.

State of wards.

Statistics.

At our inspection to-day we found the wards bright and cheerful and the dormitories sweet and clean; the bedding was for the most part very satisfactory, but in some of the single rooms, and more

Appendix C.
 Somerset and
 Bath Asylums.
 (Wells.)

especially in those attached to wards 4 and 7 on the female side, the bedding was very lumpy and needing attention; we would also point out that many of the single rooms are still without locks.

There are to-day on the books of this Institution the names of 856 patients, in the proportion of 355 males to 501 females. Of these 35 are on the private list, 39 are chargeable to out-county unions, and two are absent on trial. To all in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, but no complaints were made to us calling for mention; the patients were generally contented and were well behaved, a few only of the more troublesome patients being noisy and excited. The dress and personal condition of the patients was, with few exceptions, satisfactory. The health of the Institution is very good, 14 men and 8 women being confined to bed.

Dietary.

We saw a fairly good dinner served in the hall to-day, consisting of corned beef, suet pudding, and potatoes; the beverage was coffee; we noticed, however, that many of the potatoes were bad and uneatable.

Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

The number of epileptics at present in this Asylum form 11·4 per cent. of the entire number of patients, the general paralytics 1·6 per cent., while two per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. The suicidal and epileptic patients sleep under constant supervision; only 2 patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night. Forty-five per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays; 39 per cent. usually are present at the associated amusements; 62 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 56 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 16 per cent. are altogether confined because unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 3 per cent. for violence, excitement, or dirty habits.

Divine service.

Amusements.
 Exercise.

Employment.

The record of employment is satisfactory, 65 per cent. of the men and 72 per cent. of the women being engaged in some useful occupation.

Statistics.

Deaths.

Since the last visit to this Asylum by two members of our Board on the 18th of October 1901, 92 patients have been admitted, 47 discharged, of whom 27 had recovered, and 26 have died. The deaths, which in the satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent. were followed by post-mortem examination, were all due to natural causes. 11·5 per cent. of the deaths were the result of general paralysis, and 7·4 per cent. of phthisis, and one woman died of typhoid fever. The only inquest was held in the case of a female patient who died of uræmic poisoning the day after her admission into the Asylum from a London workhouse.

Three serious casualties not attended with fatal results, and all involving fracture of bones, have occurred; in two instances the injury was caused by a fall, the result of a fit, the third being due to an accidental fall. One case of measles, now under treatment, is the only instance of zymotic disease which has occurred in addition to the case of typhoid fever already mentioned.

Seclusion.

There is no record of mechanical restraint, and the employment of seclusion has been confined to the case of one woman, who was secluded on one occasion for seven hours.

Attendants.

The staff includes 39 men and 44 women for day duty, which numbers give a proportion of one attendant to every 9 male patients and one nurse to every 11 female patients. Five men and 6 women are also engaged on night duty. The record of service shows that 27 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent. of the women have been

employed in the Asylum under one year, while 45 per cent. of the attendants and 26 per cent. of the nurses reckon more than 5 years' service.

One attendant has been dismissed for a slight assault on a patient, the circumstances of which have been fully reported to our Board.

The case-books and other medical records are well kept.

Appendix C.
—
Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(Wells.)

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

5 June 1902.

WE have to-day made a complete inspection of this Asylum and can give unstinted praise in respect of the excellent condition in which it continues to be maintained.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

We found the wards plentifully supplied with objects calculated to interest the patients, and bright and cheerful, while the dormitories and bedding were sweet and scrupulously clean, more especially on the female side.

State of wards.

We were glad to notice that, with the exception of one of the female dormitories, the staining and dry rubbing of the floors throughout the institution has been completed.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues some minor improvements have been effected, including a considerable amount of repapering and redecoration, and it is with satisfaction that we record the fact that further and more important improvements are in contemplation, plans for new mess and sitting rooms, and cottages for attendants, having been recently approved by the Secretary of State.

Improvements.

We find to-day on the books of this Institution the names of 869 patients, in the proportion of 425 males and 444 females. Seven of these are on the private list, 29 are chargeable to out-county unions, and 37 are young imbeciles under the age of 18. With regard to the latter, we think that the question of providing accommodation for these cases in a building separate from the Asylum might well engage the serious attention of the Visiting Committee.

Statistics.

With the exception of three of the imbecile children who are at present suffering from an attack of scarlet fever in the Isolation Hospital, we have seen all the patients in residence, and can report in the most favourable terms on their dress and personal neatness.

Condition of
patients.

No complaints of ill-treatment were made to us save by a few of the more deluded patients, and these were clearly the outcome of delusion.

An unusually small number of appeals for discharge were preferred, and this fact we attribute, to a large extent, to the excellent rule which obtains at this Asylum of suspending all work on those days when the members of the Committee of Visitors pay their visits of inspection. By this means all the patients, who are brought into the wards, have the opportunity of speaking with the visitors and of making appeals for discharge or complaints of their treatment.

At our visit to-day the patients were without exception orderly and well-behaved, and we noticed one patient only who was wearing a strong dress.

On the whole the health of the patients was good, only a small portion of the 52, who were confined to bed, suffering from serious illness.

Appendix C.	There are at present vacancies for 6 men and 39 women in this Asylum.
Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.) Dietary.	We have to-day seen an excellent dinner, consisting of roast beef, roast pork, potatoes and bread, served to the patients in the dining hall. The meat was of good quality and well served, and the table appointments satisfactory—the only drawback to the dinner being the cold plates; this defect we understand will shortly be remedied by the provision of gas stoves, by means of which the plates will be heated. A pleasant feature of the dinner was the performance of a selection of music on the organ during the meal.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	Of the total number of patients in the Asylum 3·2 per cent. are general paralytics, 18·5 epileptics, while 16 are considered to be actively suicidal. The two classes last mentioned sleep under constant supervision; only six patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.
Divine service.	44·8 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service in the chapel on Sundays, while for the 62 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith a service is provided every Friday, and Mass is celebrated once a month by a priest, who receives remuneration for his services.
Amusements.	46·4 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. 63·8 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 29·4 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which we are glad to notice that additions have recently been made.
Exercise.	Only 3·3 per cent. of the patients are altogether confined to the airing grounds for exercise because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, while 1·3 are so confined for excitement, violence, or dirty habits.
Employment.	The satisfactory proportion of 72·7 per cent. of the men and 74·5 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Statistics.	Since the last inspection of this Asylum by two members of our board on 2nd November 1901, 159 patients have been admitted, 64 discharged (47 on recovery), and 80 have died. Post-mortem examinations were made in 55 cases, or 68·7 per cent., an increase of 20 on the percentage noted at the last visit. We are informed that such examinations are made in all cases except when the consent of the relatives is withheld.
Deaths.	As regards the deaths, one was due to colitis (and pneumonia), another to erysipelas, whilst phthisis accounted for 28·7 per cent., general paralysis for 17·5 per cent., and senile decay for 8·7 per cent. In 4 cases, or 5 per cent. of the total deaths, bedsores were present. One inquest has been held in the case of a male patient, who died from heart disease with pulmonary complications. There has been only one serious casualty unattended with fatal results, viz., in the case of a female patient who sustained fracture of a rib by an accidental fall in getting out of bed.
Scarlet fever.	Since the last visit there have been 6 cases of erysipelas amongst the male patients, and 4 children have been attacked with scarlet fever, from which one of the nurses has also suffered. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants includes 41 men and 41 women for day duty, which numbers give one attendant to every $10\frac{1}{3}$ male, and one nurse to every (nearly) 11 female patients. There are, in addition to those employed during the day, 4 attendants and 5 nurses for night duty.

Of the total staff of attendants 28·8 per cent. of the men and 26·1 per cent. of the women have served under one year, while 35·5 per cent. of the attendants and 21·7 per cent. of the nurses have been in the service of the Asylum for over five years. No attendant has been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct since the last visit.

Appendix C.
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

The medical staff remains unaltered. The case-books continue to be well and intelligently kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. CHEDDLETON.

5 December 1902.

OUR inspection of this Asylum to-day enables us to report in very favourable terms on its condition and management. We found the wards bright and comfortable and well supplied with objects calculated to please and interest the patients, and the dormitories sweet and scrupulously clean; the bedding also was in excellent condition. Since our Colleagues' visit to this Institution some improvements have been effected. The Infectious Hospital has been completed and is now occupied. An electric kneading trough has been provided. A new pump has been fitted to increase the pressure of water in the mains. Fire appliances have been provided, including escapes, canvas shoots, and jumping net; the hose-house has been fitted up, and a fire brigade has been organised. Four attendants' houses have been completed and four more built, and a road has been made to connect the farm buildings with the grazing land.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Cheddleton).

Improvements.

Some other minor improvements have been effected.

There are to-day on the books the names of 602 patients, 293 being males and 309 females. Of these one is an out-county patient, and one is on the private list; the latter has a separate bedroom, which she uses as a sitting-room also, where she lives and receives a better diet than the other patients.

Statistics.

In the particulars of dress and personal tidiness the condition of the patients was satisfactory, and with one or two exceptions the behaviour was quiet and orderly. Some few appeals for discharge were made to us, but only one complaint of rough usage was preferred by a violent epileptic patient: we inquired into the circumstances, and were not satisfied that unnecessary force had been used by the attendants, although the patient's arm had been broken.

Condition of
patients.

We are glad to report that the general bathing of the patients, which occurs twice a week, is now supervised by the chief or deputy chief attendant, and by the matron or deputy matron.

The health of the Institution is good, 10 men and 11 women being in bed.

The dinner which we saw served to the patients to-day appeared to be popular; it consisted of meat and vegetable pudding with potatoes and cabbage.

There are here to-day 13·7 per cent. of the entire patients who are epileptics, 4·9 per cent. who are general paralytics, and 6·4 who are considered to be actively suicidal; the latter and the epileptics have the benefit of constant supervision at night. 1·3 per cent. were reported as having wet their beds last night.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The chapel service on Sunday attracts 57·3 per cent. of the patients; 51·3 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments;

Divine service.

Appendix C.	44·5 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, as many as 91·6 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-ground, to which only 2 per cent. are confined for excitement, violence, or dirty habits.
Staffordshire Asylums. (Cheddleton.)	
Amusements.	The men and the women are usefully employed in the satisfactory proportion of 75·7 per cent. of the former and 78·6 per cent. of the latter. There are at present vacancies for 16 men.
Exercise.	Since the last visit by two members of our Board 230 patients have been admitted, 148 discharged or removed, and 108 have died.
Employment.	Post-mortem examinations were made in 96 cases, or the satisfactory proportion of 83·3 per cent. of the total number of deaths.
Deaths.	The proportion of cases in which bedsores existed at death was 9·2 of the deaths; 27·7 were due to general paralysis, 17·5 per cent. were due to phthisis, and 15·7 per cent. to senile decay.
Suicide.	There have been three deaths from dysentery, and one—in the case of a female patient—from enteric fever. There was one case of suicide, that of a male patient who threw himself in front of the tram trolley; the circumstances of the case were fully reported to our Board at the time of its occurrence. Inquests were also held in five other cases, none being a death from injury.
	Five serious but non-fatal casualties, involving fracture of bones, have occurred, four in female patients, two of whom sustained the injury in struggles with nurses.
Zymotic diseases.	As regards zymotic disease, four female patients and four nurses have suffered with scarlet fever, which was introduced by a nurse on returning from her leave; the opening of the Isolation Hospital was followed by a cessation of the outbreak. Erysipelas attacked three female patients, and was ascribed to infection of a shelter in the epileptic airing-ground, which had been used as a dressing-room by a visiting cricket team. A male attendant, one male patient, and four female patients have been attacked by typhoid fever, one of the cases being fatal, whilst four are at present under treatment at the Isolation Hospital; the source of the outbreak was traced and removed. There have been 18 cases of dysentery, eight on the male and 10 on the female side. Mechanical restraint has been applied to one female patient, for surgical reasons, on 27 occasions for a total of 570 hours, and two patients have been secluded on three occasions for about 5 hours in all.
Attendants.	The staff consists of 37 men and 28 women for day duty (eight of whom are wardmaids); these figures give the proportion of one attendant to every eight male and one nurse to every eleven female patients. Five attendants of each sex are also employed for night duty. Of the total staff of attendants 26·8 per cent. of the men and 34·6 per cent. of the women have served under one year.
	Three attendants have been dismissed for misconduct, but only one in connection with the patients.
Medical staff.	In conclusion we are glad to report that the appointment of a second assistant medical officer, Dr. H. E. Izard, has been made since the last visit; the case books and other medical records are very well kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. STAFFORD.

Appendix C.

6 June 1902.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and can report very favourably on its management and condition.

The wards and dormitories continue to be maintained in admirable order, the former being comfortably furnished and well supplied with books and objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients, and the latter being clean and sweet. Condition of wards.

The bedding also was in a thoroughly satisfactory state throughout the Asylum, and we were favourably impressed by the entire absence of unpleasant odour in the sanitary spurs. Some of the floors remain unpolished, and we should be glad to know that the work of staining and dry-rubbing will be completed.

Since this Institution was last visited by two members of our Board the improvements which were then in progress in the Male Basement Ward, involving the removal of the arches, the enlargement and lowering of the windows, and the plastering of the rough walls, have been carried out with very satisfactory results, and we learn that a similar work in the Female Basement Ward will be begun next year. Improvements.

Another important improvement has been commenced, the foundations of the Isolation Hospital having been laid. In addition, some minor improvements have been effected, including the substitution of w.c.'s with lift-up seats for urinals, the provision of some new baths where needed, and the papering and painting of some of the wards.

Nothing, however, has yet been done to carry out the necessary alterations in the laundry, the work having been postponed on account of the expenditure incurred by the commencement of the Isolation Hospital.

The Asylum is now overcrowded on the female side, and therefore we are glad to learn that the 21 women chargeable to Cardiff will shortly be removed. This transfer will reduce the patients to about their proper number.

There are to-day on the books the names of 895 patients in all, 468 being men and 427 women. Of these there are 21 men chargeable to Cardiff in addition to the 21 women before mentioned as chargeable to that borough; 12 patients are on the private list; and 3 are absent on trial. Statistics.

To every patient in residence we have afforded the opportunity of speaking with us, of which a very considerable number availed themselves in order to appeal for discharge. These we have referred to the Committee of Visitors, in whom the power to direct the patients' discharge is vested, and we earnestly hope that every facility will be given to the patients of addressing the Visitors at their visits of inspection on this or any other subject of complaint. Apart from the question of their detention no complaints were made to us by the patients which call for mention, and we can report in favourable terms on the dress and personal tidiness of the patients, and also on their orderly behaviour, with the exception of those in male Ward 1 and a few others, who were both noisy and troublesome. No patient was wearing a strong dress. Condition of patients.

There are actual vacancies in beds for 12 men in this institution. The general health is satisfactory, but of the 31 patients confined to bed several were seriously ill.

Appendix C.
 —
 Staffordshire
 Asylums.
 (Stafford).
 Epileptic and
 suicidal
 patients.

The dinner which we saw served in the wards consisted of boiled beef, potatoes, and bread, and had the plates been hot and the dinner better served we should have no fault to find. We hope that means will be taken to remedy these defects.

There are in this Asylum at present 2·2 per cent. of the entire patients who are suffering from general paralysis, 20·7 per cent. who are epileptics, and nine patients who are believed to be actively suicidal. The epileptic and suicidal patients have the benefit of constant night supervision. 1·6 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 34·6 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, while for the 37 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith a weekly service is performed by a priest, who, we are glad to report, continues to receive remuneration for his services. 33·5 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. 38 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 25·7 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which 11·7 per cent. are altogether confined because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them. 67·3 per cent. of the men and 59 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Since our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum on the 15th March 1901, 367 patients have been admitted, 186 discharged, of whom 94 had recovered, and 151 have died. The causes of death, verified in 69·5 per cent. by post-mortem examinations, have included 23·8 per cent. from phthisis, 17·2 per cent. from senile decay, and 10 per cent. from general paralysis. There has been one death from colitis. Bedsores were met with in six instances, or 3·9 per cent. of the total deaths. There have been two inquests. One was held in the case of a male patient who died from the effects of a blow inflicted by a fellow patient who had not until that time shown any dangerous proclivities. The circumstances of this case have been fully reported to our Board. The second inquest was held in the case of a man who died from senile decay, accelerated by fracture of the thigh sustained prior to admission.

There are 5 cases of serious but non-fatal casualties recorded, 4 of which involve fractures of bones, due in one case to disease and in the other to accident.

Colitis.
 Scarlet fever. The only zymotic diseases, apart from the fatal case of colitis before mentioned, and 4 others, of which 3 are still under treatment, have been scarlet fever, which attacked 3 nurses, who were removed to the borough hospital for treatment, and one case of erysipelas in a male patient.

Seclusion. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 20 patients have been secluded on 39 occasions for a total period of 130½ hours.

Attendants. The staff of attendants comprises 49 men and 39 women for day duty, which number gives one attendant to every 9½ male and one nurse to every 10 female patients. Ten men and 8 women are also employed for night duty. Of the total attendants only 5 per cent. of the men, and 14·8 per cent. of the women have served under one year, while the satisfactory proportions of 69·5 per cent. of the attendants and 29·7 per cent. of the nurses count more than 5 years' service. No attendant has been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct since the last visit.

The medical staff remains unchanged. The case-books and other medical records continue to be well kept.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

9 April 1902.

Suffolk
Asylum.

Improvements.

HAVING made a full inspection of this Asylum we are able to report that it continues, so far as the wards are concerned, to be maintained in excellent order. The building operations in connection with the extensions which are in progress of necessity cause some disturbance, and with respect to these we find that the medical superintendent's house and the Isolation Hospital are nearly finished; that the new male and female blocks are roofed in, and that the mortuary, the new farm buildings, and the new boiler-house are approaching completion. In the last, three new boilers of large size have been fixed with the object of supplying power for the proposed electric lighting of the Asylum, in addition to the other purposes for which steam power is required. The attendants' cottages, referred to in last year's entry, have been finished and are occupied, as also the front lodge.

Other works of improvement are, we understand, in contemplation, such as the enlargement of the stores, pulling down and rebuilding No. 6 Female Ward, and the improvement of No. 6 Male Ward by the provision of bays and larger windows.

The provision of a larger chapel—which even now is too small—is manifestly necessary in view of the large addition which will be made to the Asylum population; and the formation of another graveyard—the present one being overlooked by the new male block—is very desirable.

Some new machinery has been added in the laundry, but not yet the steam calender which has been recommended. This we hope will come, and also, when the electric installation is complete, fans applied to the drying closets.

The patients now on the books are 582 in number, 256 being males and 326 females; but of the latter 12 are boarded in the Mildenhall Workhouse under Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. There are also 40 male and 35 female patients boarded out in other Asylums, and a child is boarded with the wife of an attendant. There are no private or out-county patients. Statistics.

Since 30th October last, the date of the visit of two of our Colleagues, 78 patients have been admitted here, 40 have been discharged, of whom 23 had recovered, and 43 have died.

There are resident to-day 256 males and 313 females. The accommodation is sufficient, according to the scale suggested by our Board, for 264 males and 327 females, so that there should be vacancies for 8 males and 14 females, but we learn that there are in fact 10 vacant beds in the male and 24 in the female division. We trust, however, that the proper number will not be exceeded.

It appears that the percentage of the recoveries upon the number of admissions in 1901 was 34·39, and that of the deaths on the average number of patients resident was 11·77.

With one exception the 43 deaths mentioned above were from Deaths, natural causes, which were ascertained in the very creditable proportion of 98 per cent. by post-mortem examination; 21 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 14 per cent. to phthisis. As regards this disease, Dr. Whitwell hopes to diminish this percentage very considerably by the practice which we found to-day in operation of having in all the rooms occupied by patients a large amount of open windows. This has been rather a cold day and the indoor temperature

Appendix C. Suffolk Asylum.	has been low, but the patients did not seem to feel the cold. This is no doubt due to the practice having been introduced gradually. Dr. Whitwell has tabulated the deaths from phthisis for some years past in relation to the total insane population of the Asylum. In 1896 the ratio was 2·8 ; in 1897, 2·4 ; in 1898, 2·0 ; in 1899, 1·0 ; in 1900, 1·3 ; in 1901, 1·1.
Suicide.	In the case of the 43 deaths under consideration bedsores existed at death in 4·6 per cent. No one, however, of the 12 men and 13 women seen by us in bed to-day was so suffering. The excepted death referred to above was that of a woman who committed suicide by hanging. In this case the only inquest was held.
Colitis.	Only one casualty at all serious appears to have occurred since the last visit, and that was to a woman who accidentally suffered fracture of the femur. The only zymotic disease which has appeared was colitis, of which there were 7 cases, none fatal. The general health at present is good ; only 22 patients are under medical treatment.
Epileptic patients.	Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since the last visit. The epileptics among the patients are 11·2 per cent. of the whole, and the general paralytics are 1·6 per cent.
Employment. Divine service. Amusements. Exercise.	We have seen all the patients and have found them very orderly and generally contented and in a satisfactory condition as regards their dress and personal neatness. We witnessed the dinner, which was a good one of meat puddings with lemonade for beverage. We learn that 85 per cent. of the men and 81 per cent. of the women engage in useful employments of the usual character ; that 50 per cent. of both sexes attend a service in the chapel on Sundays ; that 69 per cent. usually are present at the entertainments ; that 57 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum premises, 25 per cent. daily outside the airing-courts ; and that to these 7 per cent. only are confined for exercise.
Attendants.	Referring to the staff we find it includes for day-duty 29 men and 32 women, giving an attendant to 9 men and a nurse to $9\frac{3}{4}$ women. For night-watching there are 4 men and 4 women. Of the entire staff 27 per cent. count less than a year's service, but 20 per cent. have a service of over five years. One attendant, a nurse, has been dismissed for drunkenness, and another was allowed to resign, since the last visit, the latter because of carelessness in connection with the suicide before mentioned.
Medical staff.	We are glad to learn that the bathing of the patients is continually supervised by a chief attendant or deputy. Dr. Campariolo has succeeded Dr. Richardson as junior assistant medical officer. The post-mortem notes and records of cases are kept with care and regularity.

SURREY ASYLUM.—BROOKWOOD.

28 October 1902.

Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood.)

OUR inspection yesterday of this Asylum afforded us satisfactory evidence that it continues to be maintained in excellent order. The wards were very clean and comfortable, and the furniture and bedding in proper condition and well attended to.

Of the improvements carried out since the visit of two of our Colleagues on the 8th June last year, we may mention the acquisition of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of additional land; the laying down of a new soil-drain to connect the new male extension with the existing drainage system; the erection of a new boiler-house, with three boilers; and the provision of a new lavatory, with 16 basins, on the male side; and some minor items, among which we may note a greater extension of the process of staining and dry-rubbing of floors of single rooms.

Appendix C.
Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood.)
Improvements.

Among the works in progress are the laundry extensions, which, on the male side, are approaching completion, a work which will add much to the convenience of that department.

The new chapel is finished, but is not yet filled with seats. It is expected to be ready for use before the end of the year. It is a large and well-proportioned building, and is capable of holding 800 people.

New chapel.

The extensions on the female side are so far advanced that their occupation by patients is confidently reckoned on by next spring. The male extensions, too, are making good progress. We inspected both these additions, which appeared to be well planned and well carried out. These extensions will provide accommodation for 150 men and 200 women, and when completed it is proposed to transfer the infirmary cases to those quarters. We hope that when these extensions are completed the Committee will take in hand the provision of a subway to connect them and the present detached block with the main building.

Extensions.

We noticed in the course of our inspection that some of the doors of single rooms on the male side are unprovided with outside handles, and we would suggest that a doorway be made between the dormitories at the Home Farm to render available from both these rooms the present alternative exit in case of fire.

The patients at the Brookwood Farm, where 12 can be accommodated, are dependent upon a rope to escape in case the only staircase gets blocked with smoke and hot air in the event of a fire occurring. This is not a satisfactory arrangement considering the age and comparatively helpless condition of some of the patients in this building. A movable wooden staircase kept outside ready for use would probably be sufficient to remedy this defect.

Precautions
against fire at
Brookwood
Farm.

There are at present on the Asylum books the names of 1,066 patients, in the proportion of 434 men to 632 women. Four of the men and two of the women are absent on trial. Money allowances continue to be freely given to those patients who are in need of assistance whilst out on trial, as many as 64 having been thus assisted since the last visit.

Number of
patients.

Since the date of our Colleagues' visit, above referred to, 404 patients have been admitted, 276 have been discharged or removed, of whom 132 were recovered, and 136 have died.

In addition to the patients in the Asylum, there are 30 county cases boarded out at the Gloucester Asylum, 14 at the Three Counties Asylum, 29 at the Bristol Asylum, and 49 at the West Sussex Asylum, all of whom will doubtless be called in when the extensions are opened.

The weekly maintenance charge for the Home patients who are lodged here is 12s.

We learn that the percentage of recoveries in 1901 was 37·69 on the admissions, and of the deaths 10·92 on the average numebrs resident.

Post-mortem examination was made in the low proportion of 69·8 per cent. of the deaths since the last visit.

Appendix C.
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 Surrey
 Asylum.
 (Brookwood.)
 Statistics.

Among the ascertained causes of death we may mention 4·4 per cent. as due to general paralysis ; 12·5 per cent. to phthisis ; 8·8 per cent. to senile decay ; and 7·3 per cent. to exhaustion from mania or melancholia. The only exceptional death was the rupture of the bladder in a female patient ; but this was not due to external violence, and the coroner, to whom, as well as to our Board, the facts were duly reported, did not think an inquest necessary. In none of the deaths above mentioned was an inquest held.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have been four only since the last visit, all due to accidental falls, except in one case, where a patient, who was pushed down by a fellow patient, fractured his left arm.

With the exception of influenza, which, in the months of February, March, and August of this year attacked 43 patients and 44 members of the staff, the Institution has been free from epidemic or zymotic disease.

Health of
 patients.

The general health is at the present moment decidedly good, and we found only 17 patients, mostly old and infirm cases, confined to bed at our visit.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, and the employment of seclusion has been limited to the female side, where, since the last visit, 84 patients have been on 320 occasions thus treated for 1,700 hours in all.

Condition of
 patients.

We saw the patients in their wards, their behaviour was orderly and good, and, apart from some discontent at their detention, we had no complaint.

The dress of the women was good and varied. We were pleased to find that separate wards are set apart for the children, who have a fair supply of toys ; the addition of a rocking-horse for the girls would doubtless add to their amusement, judging by the way in which the boys were using their rocking-horse.

Dietary.

The dinner yesterday consisted of boiled pork and beef with two vegetables, and seemed to be popular. The service of the meal was good, but the dinner itself was somewhat spoilt by being served on cold plates.

Supervision of
 epileptic, &c.,
 cases.

Of the total patients 11·8 per cent. are epileptics, and 2·2 per cent. suffer from general paralysis ; both of these classes share with the actively suicidal patients, who are only two in number, in having special night supervision ; the wet beds reported last night forming only 2·1 per cent. of the total.

Divine service.

We learn that 66·1 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England services, which at present are held in the Recreation Hall ; for the Roman Catholics, who number 15, a weekly service is held by a priest, who receives an honorarium for his services.

Amusements.
 Exercise.

The associated entertainments attract only 36·5 per cent. 10 per cent. go out weekly or oftener for walks beyond the Asylum grounds. No men, and only 25 women, walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 19·2 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise because they are physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them ; 6·9 per cent. being so confined for violence, excitement, or bad habits. 69·5

Employment.

per cent. of the men, but only 38·2 per cent. of the women, are usefully employed.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants for day duty is at the rate of one to every 7½ male and one to every 10 female patients.

Of the total staff 12·5 per cent. of the men and 40·2 per cent. of the nurses have been less than a year in the Asylum service ; while 45·3 per cent. of the attendants, and 11·1 per cent. of the nurses can count over five years' service.

The case books continue to be well kept.

The medical staff remains the same numerically.

Appendix C.
Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood.)

EAST SUSSEX AND BRIGHTON ASYLUM.

6 November 1902.

THERE are now on the books of this Asylum the names of 1,001 patients, in the proportion of 422 males to 579 women. One of each sex is of the private class, and there are 22 out-county cases. On the other hand, there are 60 males and 63 females who are chargeable either to the county or to Brighton who are boarded out elsewhere, viz., 30 males at the East Riding Asylum, 11 at the West Sussex, and 19 at the Nottingham City Asylum, the women being boarded at the Burntwood and Nottingham Asylums.

East Sussex
and Brighton
Asylum.
Statistics.

Since the visit paid by 2 of our Colleagues on the 13th of May 1901, 370 patients have been admitted, 180 discharged or removed, of whom 114 were recovered, and 123 have died. There are vacancies for 4 males and 11 females. For the home patients the weekly maintenance charge is 10s.

In 1901 the percentage of recoveries was 36·2, and that of the deaths 9·4, both being calculated in the usual way.

In only 70 of the 123 deaths since the last visit, or in the low proportion of 56·6 per cent., was post-mortem examination made, but we are assured by Dr. Walker that such examination was made in every case except where written objection has been made by the relatives. Bedsores were existent in the high proportion of 9·7 per cent. of the deaths.

Deaths.

The causes of the deaths were all natural. General paralysis was responsible for 11·3 per cent., phthisis for 7·3 per cent., and senile decay for 6·5 per cent. One patient died of colitis. Inquests were held in 2 instances, neither of them calling for special mention beyond stating that one of the inquests was held yesterday on a woman who died 2 days after her admission from apoplexy.

Serious but non-fatal casualties have occurred to 6 males and 4 females, all of whom sustained injuries either accidentally or in struggles with fellow patients.

The cases of epidemic or zymotic disease since the last visit have been 1 of small-pox in a nurse, 8 of measles, 15 of influenza, and we learn from the register that during the present year 22 patients have been attacked by dysentery (colitis), which proved fatal in one case. At the present time, except for some cases of dysentery on the female side, the general health of the patients is good. There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion since the visit of our Colleagues.

Epidemic and
zymotic
diseases.

Of the total patients 12·2 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, 2·9 per cent. from general paralysis. Those considered actively suicidal number 15, or 1·5 per cent. Continuous night supervision is provided

Appendix C.	for all the suicidal and epileptic patients ; only 1·2 per cent. being reported as having wetted beds last night.
East Sussex and Brighton Asylum.	We gave all the resident patients full opportunity of speech with us, and were satisfied with their personal tidiness. On the women's side some of the dresses were shabby and worn. We are given to understand that the dress material recently in use has not answered, and the committee have selected what is hoped will prove a better material, with variety in colour, for the new dresses. In general the patients were contented, and we received no complaint calling for special mention.
Condition of patients.	We were present at the dinners in the 2 dining halls ; that for the men consisted of roast beef or mutton with carrots ; the women's dinner was plum pudding. Both meals were hot and properly served.
Children in the wards.	We found in the wards on both sides several children whose association with the adult insane is not desirable, and for whom we would suggest the appropriation of separate accommodation on either side.
Divine service.	As regards the usual statistical matters we learn that 53 per cent. of the patients usually attend the chapel services on Sundays ; that 29·5 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 34·2 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; that 66·7 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 12·3 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, owing to physical inability or unwillingness to go beyond them, and 2·2 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits. 58·3 per cent. of the males and 67 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Amusements.	As regards the Asylum we can report it as maintained in proper order. Some of the wards require early redecoration ; and we hope that when the work is taken in hand the plastering of the rough internal walls will be also undertaken. There has been some further extension of staining of dormitories and single-room floors.
Exercise.	We found the bedding in excellent order. There has been no structural work done since the last visit. We gather that the committee are postponing several desirable improvements, such, for instance, as the reorganisation of the laundry and workshops, until after the severance of the present union between the county and the borough has been completed.
Employment.	The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every 10 male and 1 to every 13 female patients. There are 8 attendants and 10 nurses for night duty. The high proportion of 26·5 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the nurses have been less than a year in the Asylum ; but 55 per cent. of the former can count over 5 years' service, a duration which is attained by only 4 nurses.
State of wards.	Three attendants and a nurse have since the last visit been dismissed ; in 3 instances for offences not affecting the patients ; the fourth case was for rough usage to a patient, which led to a prosecution, which was, however, unsuccessful.
Attendants.	There is no change in the medical staff, by whom the case-books continue to be well kept.

WEST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

18 April 1902.

WE have to-day made a complete inspection of this Asylum and can give a word of high praise of the admirable condition in which we find it. Since two of our Colleagues were here, rather more than eleven months ago, the extensions on both sides have been completed and occupied. They afford excellent accommodation and have been well planned.

Appendix C.
West Sussex
Asylum.
Improvements.

The work connected with these additions has not stood in the way of improvements in the older parts of the building, for we find that, in addition to the redecoration of several wards on each side, shelters have been provided in the airing-courts; the general bath-rooms have been increased by the addition of four new baths and of dressing-rooms. The laundry yard has been entirely paved and drying-frames fixed in it.

The day-rooms, with their liberal supplies of plants, flowers and objects of interest, presented a bright and comfortable appearance, and the condition of the dormitories, beds, and bedding was quite satisfactory.

State of wards.

The patients were particularly quiet and orderly, and in general contented. A few only appealed for discharge; we had no complaint calling for mention; indeed we may say that we had only one complaint at all, and that was at the hands of a patient whose mental state satisfied us that it was the outcome of her delusions.

Condition of
patients.

The day being fine the airing-courts were in full occupation, and we were glad to find the new shelters were well patronised.

We saw a dinner of baked fish with potatoes served in some of the wards. Judging by the little waste the meal is evidently not unpopular. For those who do not like fish a milk pudding is provided. As regards the meal, we would observe that the heating of the plates would be a desirable improvement in the service.

Dietary.

Since the 11th May last, when our Colleagues were here, 227 patients have been admitted; 50 have left, of whom 39 were on recovery; and 45 have died.

Statistics

There are to-day on the books the names of 652 patients, in the proportion of 253 men to 399 women. The private patients number 7, and the out-county (the majority of whom come from London, Surrey and East Sussex) 151. No patient is away on trial.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 79 men and 52 women. The weekly maintenance rates are 12s. 3d. for the home patients, from 14s. to 15s. 9d. for the out-county, and 21s. for those of the private class.

In the year 1901 the recovery rate was 25·78 on the admissions, and the death-rate was 8·82 on the average numbers resident.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural causes, which were verified by post-mortem examination in every case but one, making the satisfactory proportion of 97·7 of such examinations. Bedsores were existent on two of the bodies, or 4·4 per cent. General paralysis accounted for 8·8 per cent. of the deaths, and epilepsy and phthisis for the same percentage; 11·1 per cent. died of senile decay.

Deaths.

Only one death called for an inquest, the patient, who died from fibroid phthisis, having accidentally fallen by her bedside shortly before death.

Appendix C. West Sussex Asylum.	<p>The only serious casualty has been the fracture of the right radius in a female who accidentally fell in her ward.</p> <p>The only zymotic disease since the last visit has been diphtheria, which attacked two patients and two nurses, and which was imported by a patient.</p> <p>The general health to-day is excellent; there were a good many women confined to bed, but chiefly for debility, and the only male so confined had lumbago.</p> <p>There has been no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.</p>
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	<p>The epileptics form 7 per cent. of the total; only one patient suffers from general paralysis.</p> <p>All the epileptics and the actively suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision, and their night watching last night resulted in the detection of eight wet beds, or only 1·2 per cent.</p>
Divine service.	<p>The chapel services are well attended, some 71·3 per cent. attending the Sunday services. Owing to the increase of numbers additional seats have been introduced into the chapel.</p> <p>A service by a paid priest continues to be provided for the Roman Catholic patients, who number 27.</p>
Amusements.	54·3 per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments;
Exercise.	40·8 per cent. go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds;
	12·2 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise in the airing courts;
	9 per cent. being so confined for excitement or bad habits.
Employment.	Employment is found for 79·4 per cent. of the men and 75·4 per cent. of the women; both these are satisfactory returns.
Attendants.	<p>The staff of attendants gives for day duty one to every eight patients of each sex.</p> <p>As the staff has lately been increased owing to the opening of the extensions, we omit, as misleading, any reference to the duration of their service.</p> <p>A special officer continues to supervise the general bathing. We regret to learn that the Asylum water supply threatens to become insufficient for the wants of the increased numbers resident. We understand the matter is under consideration, and we hope early steps will be taken to secure an ample and independent supply of wholesome water.</p> <p>The case-books are very well kept and illustrated by good photographs.</p>

WARWICK ASYLUM.

19 June 1902.

Warwick Asylum. Improvements.	<p>SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum in March 1901, some important improvements have been effected. The new Isolation Hospital has been practically completed with the exception of the plastering, which we are informed will be finished shortly.</p> <p>The alterations of the Turkey Farm House have been successfully carried out, with due regard to the safety and comfort of the 15 male patients who are lodged there, and gas and water have been laid on in connection with this house.</p> <p>The two new phthisical blocks have been completed and are now in occupation.</p>
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Female Ward 1 has been plastered and Male 6 is now in the hands of the workmen with a view to effecting a similar improvement.

Appendix C.

We are informed that the providing of a general bath-room on the male side is still under consideration.

Warwick
Asylum.

At our visit to-day we found the wards and dormitories in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, with the exception of those now undergoing repair. In the former we noticed many objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients, while the latter were sweet and clean, and the bedding, without exception, in good order throughout.

State of wards.

We are glad to report that the work of plastering the rough walls is steadily proceeding.

We thought that the laundry was unpleasantly hot and stuffy, and we hope that attention will be paid to the better ventilation of this part of the Asylum.

There are to-day on the books names of 1,015 patients, in the proportion of 427 men and 588 women; of these 25 are private patients, 3 are chargeable to out-county unions, 20 are out absent on trial, and 15 are idiot or imbecile boys, who are warded in Male Ward C. with some adult cases.

Statistics.

To all the patients in residence we have afforded the opportunity of speaking with us, of which many availed themselves in order to appeal for discharge; these we referred to the Committee, members of which we are glad to learn regularly visit each division of the Asylum once every two months; and on these occasions we are informed by Dr. Miller that all work is suspended, the patients being brought into the wards and allowed to make their application for discharge to the members of the Committee who are visiting. Apart from the subject of detention few complaints were made to us, and these were obviously the outcome of delusions.

Condition of
patients.

The behaviour of the patients was most quiet and orderly, and not a few expressed their gratitude for the treatment they received.

The dress and personal neatness of the patients were on the whole very satisfactory, but on the female side we noticed some want of tidiness; no patient, however, was wearing a strong dress.

The general health was good, 35 patients being confined to bed.

With regard to the vacancies for patients, there is accommodation for 9 more females, but there is one man in excess of the proper number.

The dinner to-day consisted of bacon and cabbage.

There are here to-day 1·4 per cent. of the entire patients who are general paralytics; 13·6 per cent. are epileptics, who, with those who are believed to be actively suicidal and who number 4·4 per cent., sleep under constant supervision; 2 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

31·2 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, whilst for the 58 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith, a service, we are glad to report, is provided every Sunday afternoon.

Divine service.

33·3 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. 29·8 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 52·5 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which for one cause or another only 3·7 per cent. are altogether confined. 53 per cent. of the men and 49·5 per cent. of the women are usefully employed; an interesting feature of the work done by the patients being the manufacture of cloth, from which much of the patients' clothing is made.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Appendix C.

Warwick
Asylum.

Statistics.

Deaths.

Since this Institution was last visited by two members of our Board 383 patients have been admitted, 226 discharged or removed, of whom 102 had recovered, and 125 have died.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examinations in 62·2 per cent., an increase over the proportion at the last visit. In only 2 instances, or 1·6 per cent., bedsores existed at death.

In respect to the deaths, 16 per cent. were due to pneumonia and bronchitis, 13·6 per cent. to general paralysis, 12·8 per cent. to phthisis, and 9·6 per cent. to senile decay.

Colitis.

There have been 4 deaths from colitis and one from erysipelas, these diseases having attacked the female patients at Highfield in the summer of 1901.

There were in all 15 cases of erysipelas, followed by 6 cases of colitis, the outbreak being apparently due to an escape of sewer gas into the ward from a defective drain; the detection and remedying of this defect led to its cessation.

There have been no other cases of zymotic disease.

In connection with this subject we observe with much satisfaction that by the opening of the new blocks it is now possible to segregate all cases of phthisis, a measure which is calculated to lessen the prevalence of this disease; we would suggest that the utility of these wards would be enhanced by the erecting verandahs for the purpose of open-air treatment.

There has been one inquest in the case of a male patient who died from natural causes.

There have been 7 serious but non-fatal casualties involving fractures of bones; in two instances the injuries were due to the patients being pushed down by fellow patients, and in the rest to accidental falls.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Eight patients have been mechanically restrained on 13 occasions for a total of $71\frac{1}{3}$ hours, and 24 women have been secluded on 86 occasions for a total period of $261\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants includes 41 men and 69 women for day duty, which numbers give the satisfactory proportion of one attendant to every $10\frac{1}{2}$ men and one nurse to every $8\frac{1}{3}$ women. There are also 5 men and 7 women for night duty.

Of the total staff only 23·9 per cent. of the men and 22·3 per cent. of the women have served less than one year, while 41·3 per cent. of the former and 30·2 of the latter have served over five years.

No attendant has been discharged for misconduct affecting the patients, but one male attendant has been allowed to resign to escape dismissal for negligence in his duty.

The medical staff remains unchanged.

The case-books continue to be well kept.

ISLE OF WIGHT ASYLUM.

23 April 1902.

Isle of Wight
Asylum.

State of wards.

WE have this day inspected all the wards and other departments of this Asylum and find them in excellent order. Some of the dormitories and single rooms, to which reference was made when

two of our Colleagues were here last May, have received their permanent decoration, which has been of a simple but effective kind. The day-rooms throughout were bright and attractive, and as usual well supplied with plants. A good supply of books and a piano in each room adds to the amusements of the patients.

Appendix C.
Isle of Wight
Asylum

The improvements carried out since the last visit comprise the extension of the electric light in single rooms, and the erection of a shelter in No. 5 Airing-court.

Improvements.

As regards the matters referred to by the last visiting Commissioners, we learn that the asphaltting of the walks in the airing-courts is likely to be soon taken in hand, and also improvements are to be made in the ventilation of the single rooms, by the introduction of gratings in the shutter panels. The enlargement of the airing-courts is engaging the attention of the Committee. The padded rooms are duly supplied with floor pads, but those on the walls are exceedingly hard and rough.

The patients of both sexes have been very orderly during our inspection, and no one made any complaint of ill-treatment here. They were generally neat in person, and the condition of their dress, especially on the female side, was good.

Condition of
patients.

The dinner continues to be served in the hall to the majority of the patients. At to-day's meal, which consisted of beef with two vegetables, and was apparently well liked, good conduct prevailed during the meal.

There are to-day on the books the names of 321 patients, all of whom, with the exception of one of each sex, are in residence. The males number 105 and the women 216. The private patients number 27, all of them being females; and the out-county cases comprise 30 from Suffolk, 29 from Croydon, and 2 from one of the London unions.

Statistics.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 7 men only. The weekly maintenance charges are 10s. 8d. for the home patients, 21s. for the out-county; the private pay from 21s. to 25s. The changes since the last visit consist of the admission of 81 patients; the discharge of 50, of whom 29 were on recovery, and the deaths of 29.

With the exception of the death of a male from choking by food, the deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes; 13·7 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 24·1 per cent. to senile decay. One man died of phthisis and another of colitis. The causes of death were verified in 79·3 per cent. of the total by post-mortem examination, bedsores being existent in 3 cases.

Deaths.

There has been only one serious non-fatal casualty, a woman sustaining a fracture of the ulna by a fall on the kitchen floor.

The only epidemic disease since the last visit has been influenza, which has attacked 23 patients and 6 members of the staff. We found many patients confined to bed from the malady, and Dr. Shaw is just convalescing from it. Apart from these cases the general health is good.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 11 patients have been secluded on 70 occasions for 299 hours in all.

Seclusion.

For the last year the recoveries were 35·4 per cent. on the admissions, and the death-rate was 11·9 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

The epileptics form only 7·2 per cent. of the total patients, and only one patient suffers from general paralysis. 1·8 per cent. only of the patients were reported last night as having wetted their beds.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

- Appendix C. The percentage of patients usually attending the chapel services on Sunday is 86·2 ; and of those who join in the associated entertainments is 87·4.
- Isle of Wight Asylum. Divine service. Amusements. Exercise. Employment. Thirty-seven per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 19·7 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 16·6 per cent. are confined for exercise, owing to their unwillingness or inability to go beyond them. 63·4 per cent. of the men and 58·1 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants for day duty gives one for every 10½ male and one for every 10 female patients ; the night staff consists of 2 attendants and 3 nurses. Of the total staff of 12 attendants and 25 nurses, five of the former and 6 of the latter, being 38·4 and 25 per cent. respectively, have been here less than one year, and only one attendant and one nurse has over five years' service.
- Medical staff. Since the last visit Dr. Finn has left, and has been succeeded in the post of assistant medical officer by Dr. Keogh.
- The case-books and medical records are diligently and well kept.

WILTS ASYLUM.

13 March 1902.

- Wilts Asylum. Improvements. WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, at which we are glad to report that some important improvements are being carried out or are in contemplation. A new male court yard has been laid out ; some new farm pigstyes have been erected. The new laundry has been nearly roofed in, and, when completed, we are informed that the airing-court of No. 3 Ward on the female side will be abolished, and the present laundry yard will be substituted as an airing-ground in its place. This, we think, will be a great improvement.
- New visiting rooms are being built, and the old boiler-house is being converted into a new bakery. In connection with the boiler-house a well has been sunk.
- The foundations of a new Isolation Hospital have been laid. We may also record the fact that the plans of a new block for the female patients who work in the laundry are under consideration. We trust that the work will not be unduly delayed, having regard to the fact that to-day there are only 8 vacancies on the female side.
- Need of a new chapel. There is one matter to which we feel that we must again invite the attention of the visiting committee, and that is the provision of a new chapel, the want of which has been repeatedly urged for many years. This provision would enable the existing chapel to be converted at but little expense into mess-rooms for the male and female attendants, which are greatly needed in view of the fact that at present they have to take their meals in the wards, a most undesirable arrangement.
- State of wards. At our visit to-day we found the wards and dormitories bright and very cheerful, and the bedding in excellent order. We noticed, however, a lack of newspapers in the wards, which we think should be supplied more liberally. There are many bound periodicals.
- Statistics. There are to-day on the books the names of 923 patients, in the proportion of 420 men to 503 women. Of these 27 are on the private list, 4 are chargeable to out-county unions, and one is absent on trial.

To all in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which a good many patients availed themselves. One complaint of ill-treatment was made to us by a male patient, who charged one of the attendants with having kicked him.

Appendix C.
—
Wilts Asylum.
Complaint of
ill-treatment.

We inquired very carefully into the allegation, and satisfied ourselves that the charge was not substantiated, but we thought that some blame attached to the attendant in failing to report the struggle with the patient, which undoubtedly occurred.

The personal condition, behaviour, and dress of the patients were on the whole satisfactory, but we thought that greater care might be shown in respect to the dress of the more degraded patients, a good many of whom appeared to us to be untidy.

Condition of
patients.

The general health of the patients to-day is good, with the exception of three men and one woman who are suffering from dysentery. Apart from these there were 7 males and 26 females in bed. One nurse also was suffering from scarlet fever. In the absence of an Isolation Hospital she is being isolated as effectually as circumstances permit.

We saw to-day served in the wards a substantial dinner consisting of boiled bacon and vegetables. The beverage was separated milk.

From the returns furnished to us the epileptics here at present form 13 per cent. of the patients, the general paralytics 1·2 per cent., and those patients who are considered to be actively suicidal 2·2 per cent. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The fact that under 1 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night shows that the patients receive adequate attention during the night time. 27 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, a proportion which would no doubt be considerably increased by the provision of a larger chapel. 32 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; 19 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 33 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which only 6 per cent. are altogether confined. 48 per cent. of the men and 57 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

Since the Asylum was visited by two members of our Board on the 18 May 1901, 135 patients have been admitted, 42 discharged, 35 on recovery, and 67 have died. 15 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, and 12 per cent. to phthisis, and one woman died from erysipelas.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examination followed in 74 per cent. of the deaths, and in 9 per cent. bedsores existed. No inquest has been held, and serious casualties have been limited to the cases of four women who sustained fracture of bones by accidental falls, occasioned in three instances by the patient slipping on a polished floor.

Deaths.

Two nurses and one female patient have been attacked with scarlet fever, 4 female patients with erysipelas, and 3 male and 2 female patients with dysentery.

Four patients have been mechanically restrained by gloves on 40 occasions for a total of $193\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and 5 women have been secluded on 7 occasions for $23\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff includes 46 men and 56 women for day duty. These numbers give the adequate proportion of 1 attendant of each sex to every 9 patients.

Attendants.

There are also 9 men and 10 women for night duty. The latter are now lodged, we are glad to learn, at a house on the estate which has been set apart for their accommodation. 18 per cent. of the male and 44 per cent. of the female attendants have not yet served one year,

Appendix C. while 42 per cent. of the men and 9 per cent. of the women have been
 ——— in the service of the Asylum over five years. No attendant has been
 Wilts Asylum. discharged for misconduct. The case-books and other medical records
 are well-kept.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

17 June 1902.

Worcester Asylum. THIS Asylum, all parts of which we inspected yesterday, continues
 Overcrowding. to be overcrowded, there being 30 women over and above the number
 for which there is adequate accommodation. Apart from the inconvenience occasioned by the excess—to which, we think, was due the restlessness and excitement which we noticed in some parts of the
 State of wards. female division—the wards were comfortable; they were also bright and cheerful and well supplied with objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients. The dormitories and bedding were in excellent condition throughout, but we regret to report that the two urinals on the male side, which were here at the last visit, have not been removed. We desire to call attention to the great importance of frequently testing the fire exits from the dormitories. Yesterday one of these could not be opened, and we were informed that it had not been tested for four months. This interval we consider much too long.

Improvements. Since our Colleagues' visit the following improvements have been effected:—A cemetery has been laid out and is now in use; a Thresh's disinfecter has been provided, and, in addition to the above, we may mention that two pairs of cottages for the use of attendants and artisans are now in course of erection.

Statistics. There are to-day on the books of this Institution the names of 1,183 patients, of whom 524 are men and 659 are women. Of these 39 are private patients and 7 are now absent on trial. There remain, therefore, in residence 1,176 patients, all of whom we have seen and spoken with.

Condition of patients. We can report very favourably on the dress and personal tidiness of the patients and also on their behaviour, which, with the exceptions on the female side, to which we have already drawn attention, was quiet and orderly. We received, however, a very considerable number of
 Appeals for discharge. appeals for discharge, and complaints that adequate time was not given by the Visiting Committee for the consideration of the patients' mental condition. The other complaints which were preferred were obviously the outcome of delusions, with the following exceptions, to which we desire to call attention:—A male patient complained that between 1899 and the beginning of this year the guardians of the Pershore Union, to which union he is chargeable, had paid no visit to this Asylum. This statement proved to be correct. To a private female patient we gave an interview, whose case is referred to in the Patients' Book.

The health of the Institution appears to be very satisfactory, only 15 patients being confined to bed, of whom not more than a few were seriously ill.

Dietary. The dinner which we saw served in the wards yesterday consisted of pressed mutton, potatoes, and bread, for the patients in the main building, and Irish stew for those in the Annexe. The latter dinner we thought very poor it being composed mainly of potatoes mixed with a very small proportion of meat.

Of the entire patients at present in the Asylum, 1 per cent. are general paralytics, 18·1 per cent. are epileptic, and 1·9 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The two classes last mentioned have the benefit of constant night supervision. 2·1 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

49·1 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, but we regret to report that for the 51 patients who profess the Roman Catholic Faith Mass is celebrated only once a quarter.

About 42·2 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. 51·7 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate. 28·6 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which 11·5 per cent. are confined because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 10·5 per cent. because of violence or dirty habits.

Of the men 63·3 per cent. and of the women 67·5 per cent. are usually employed.

Since this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, nearly 15 months ago, 307 patients have been admitted, 161 discharged, 119 having recovered, and 129 have died. The causes of death, verified in 87·6 per cent. by post-mortem examination, included 15·5 per cent. from senile decay, 13·1 per cent. from general paralysis, 12·4 per cent. from colitis, and 11·6 per cent. from phthisis. One patient died from typhoid fever. Bedsores existed at death in 11 cases, or 8·5 per cent. of the total number. There have been four inquests, the death in each case being from natural causes.

There have been 14 serious but non-fatal casualties, due for the most part to accidental falls, 2 being dislocations, the rest fractures of bones.

Dysentery has recurred during the past 15 months. Since the last visit 84 patients—50 males and 34 females—have been attacked by this disease, 16 cases being fatal. No member of the staff has been attacked, and there is 1 case under treatment at the present time.

Three male patients have recently suffered from typhoid fever—1 with fatal results ; the cause has not been ascertained.

The other zymotic affections have been 1 case of erysipelas, and 1 of German measles.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of 1 patient to prevent self-injury on 6 occasions for a total duration of 84 hours. Fifty-one patients have been secluded on 157 occasions for a total period of 805 hours.

The staff consists of 7 men and 9 women for night duty, and 45 of the former and 51 of the latter for day duty. The number of day attendants gives 1 man for every 11½ male and 1 woman for every 13 female patients. These figures show, therefore, that the staff is somewhat weak. The record of service is very good, only 19·2 per cent. of the men and 22 per cent. of the women having served under 1 year, while as many as 57·7 per cent. of the men and 30·5 per cent. of the women have been in the service of the Asylum more than five years.

No attendant has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal since the last visit.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

In the absence of Mr. Braine-Hartnell, Mr. Bubb, the senior assistant medical officer, accompanied us during our inspection and afforded us every assistance.

Appendix C.
Worcester
Asylum.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment.

Statistics.

Deaths.

Dysentery.

Typhoid fever.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Attendants.

Appendix C.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.
Statistics.

18 February 1902.

SINCE the visit paid just a year ago by two of our Colleagues 100 patients have been admitted into this Asylum, 72 have been discharged, of whom 29 were on recovery, and 41 have died. The patients number 448, 187 being males and 261 females. One of the males is absent on trial, and another, who is a criminal lunatic, effected his escape last autumn and is still at large. There are in the Asylum 9 private and 53 out-county cases, the latter, all of them being women, come from either the Borough of Grantham, the City of York, the Leicester County Asylum, or the Rochdale Union.

The weekly maintenance charge for the home cases is 7s. 10½d., and for the out-county patients, 14s. The private patients pay from 12s. to 21s. per week.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 11 males and 23 females.

Condition of
patients.

We can report favourably of the general condition in which we found the patients. As a rule quiet and good order prevailed throughout our visit. We must, however, except the patients in F 2 Ward, where was much noisy excitement and discontent. We noticed that the supply of books and means of amusement was not so liberal as in the other wards; a large increase in the supply might go some way towards greater quietude, and it is also a matter for consideration whether these patients, all of whom are of the troublesome type, might not with advantage be distributed over other wards. We had no complaint of ill-usage. The condition of both sexes in respect to their dress and personal tidiness was quite satisfactory. We saw a savoury dinner of beef and potatoes served in the dining hall, where 120 men and 110 women were assembled. Good conduct prevailed throughout the meal.

State of wards.

As regards the Asylum, we can give credit for the condition in which we found the wards and dormitories; the wards to which attention was called at the last visit have been redecorated, and now present, as indeed do the other wards, many features of comfort. We are glad to find that, acting upon the suggestions made by our Colleagues, the Committee are about to enlarge the laundry and kitchen, and to build a new dining-hall and other extensions, which include a pavilion for 120 males, new offices for the medical officers, and some sanitary spurs to the older parts of the Asylum. We understand that as soon as these improvements have been carried out, the plastering of the remaining rough walls will be taken in hand, and we would suggest, with the extension of the laundry, the acquisition of a steam calender. We noticed that a good many floors remain to be treated, as no doubt they will be, by staining and dry-rubbing.

Fire exits.

We think some more efficient alternative means of escape in case of fire should be found for the patients in the C Dormitory of F. 2 and the corresponding dormitory of M. 1. At present the alternative exits from these rooms are by ladders and trap-doors; to-day one of these doors could not be opened at all, and the other only with some difficulty.

Deaths.

The recovery rate for 1901 was 30·43 per cent. on the admissions for the year, and the death-rate was 6·61 per cent. on the average number resident. The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, and in the very creditable proportion of

95 per cent. of them post-mortem examinations were made. 9·7 per cent. of the total deaths were from phthisis, and the same percentage from general paralysis. There has been no inquest. In only one instance was there a bed sore, giving the small percentage of 2·4 upon all the deaths, and none of the 13 patients of each sex whom we saw in bed was so suffering; facts which seem to point to careful nursing of the sick in this Asylum. One of the patients in bed was a woman who had sustained a fracture of the leg from a fall in a fit, which was the only serious casualty since the last visit, and the only case of zymotic disease was one of dysentery, also in a woman. Mechanical restraint has been employed in no other instance than that of the patient with a fractured leg, and solely to prevent her interfering with the surgical appliances. Seclusion has been resorted to for 25 persons 76 times and for 434 hours.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

The epileptics form 10·7 per cent. of the total patients, and the general paralytics 2 per cent. Special night supervision continues to be provided for all the epileptic and actively suicidal cases, and the number of wet beds reported last night were only 2·4 per cent. of the total.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Twenty-seven per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday chapel services, and the same proportion join in the weekly associated entertainments; 38 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the estate; 40 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 18·3 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise; 55 per cent. of the men and 45 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

We find that the day staff of attendants gives one to every $12\frac{1}{3}$ male and 1 to every $11\frac{1}{3}$ women patients. Three attendants and 3 nurses form the night staff. Of the entire staff 18 per cent. have been here less than a year, but 60 per cent. have been over 2 years, and 14 per cent. over 5 years in the Asylum service. No attendant or nurse left last year for misconduct of any kind.

Employment.
Attendants.

We are able to speak very favourably of the state in which the case-books and pathological records are kept.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

15 February 1902.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by two of our Colleagues on the 22nd of July last, 88 patients have been admitted, 50 have been discharged, of whom 41 were on recovery, and 24 have died.

Yorkshire
(North
Riding)
Asylum.

There are to-day on the books the names of 716 patients, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes, the males numbering 357 against 359 women. Five of the women are away on trial, and one of the males is a criminal lunatic who escaped some years ago and is still at large.

Statistics.

The patients of the private class number 87, and the out-county cases 42, of whom 37 belong to the city.

The weekly maintenance charges are 11s. 1d. for home cases, 15s. 9d. for the out-county, and from 12s. to 31s. 6d. for those of the private class.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 42 patients.

The recovery rate for 1901, calculated upon the admissions for that year, was 44·6, and the death-rate 9·52, of the average numbers resident for the year.

Appendix C.

Yorkshire
(North
Riding)
Asylum.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Condition of
patients.

State of
Asylum.

The epileptic patients constitute 9·4 per cent. and the general paralytics 1·4 per cent. of the total. All the epileptic and suicidal patients continue to have special night supervision, and only 2·5 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service on Sunday is usually attended by 50 per cent. of the patients. For the Roman Catholics, who number 61, no regular service is provided, but those who are well enough attend services in the city, and a priest visits at intervals those who are unable to attend the city services.

The associated entertainments are usually attended by 54 per cent. of the patients.

About 13 per cent. either walk or drive out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds, and 28 per cent. on the estate beyond the airing-courts, to which 8 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

As to useful employment, 63 per cent. of the men and 78 per cent. of the women engage in it.

We have found the patients quiet and orderly, and except on the score of discharge, the appeals for which were somewhat numerous on the male side, generally free from complaint. Some of the farm patients complained of the infrequent visits of the Committee, and on enquiry we were informed that no statutory visit had been paid to the farm since last April. We attach great importance to the regular visitation of all the patients, so as to give each an opportunity of complaint or of manifesting fitness for discharge.

We had one complaint of rough usage, but on investigating were unable to satisfy ourselves that it was well founded.

The dress and personal neatness of both sexes was satisfactory, and only one patient was wearing a strong dress.

The dinner to-day was the popular one of meat pie, which we saw served in the hall, where good order prevailed.

As regards the Asylum, we are pleased to give a favourable report both in respect to its condition and management.

With the exception of F. No. 12, where the introduction of more light might be easily effected by the lowering of the large end window, and by substituting glass for the wooden panels in the doors, we found all the dayrooms bright, comfortable and very clean. The dormitories and bedding were in good order, but there were too many beds which had been made up without under blankets.

Since the last visit another ward has been taken in hand, and the rough walls have been plastered.

At the Isolation Hospital, where 27 men are lodged, some small alterations have been carried out, with the view of using the upper rooms for the early treatment of suspicious or infectious cases; but we do not regard the arrangement as at all satisfactory, and must repeat the recommendations of our Colleagues in favour of the provision of a small Isolation Hospital, which might be of quite inexpensive construction.

At the farm buildings there are two dormitories, escape from which in case of fire would be most difficult, if not impossible, if staircase and landing were blocked with smoke. We have pointed out how safe exits could be secured by making doors of communication from the rooms in question.

We are sorry to find that the ventilation of the male attic dormitory has not been improved, as suggested at the last visit.

The health of the patients appears to have been good since the last visit, and to-day there were only 2 men and 23 women confined to bed, most of them for trivial or chronic complaints, and none of them suffering from bedsores.

Appendix C.
—
Yorkshire
(North
Riding)
Asylum.
Deaths.

Of the deaths which have occurred since the last visit, 25 per cent. were due to general paralysis ; 21 per cent. to phthisis, which should be treated elsewhere than in the open wards ; and all the rest to natural causes such as are usual in Asylums.

These causes were, however, ascertained or verified in the very unusually small proportion of 41 per cent. only. Having regard especially to the protection which the making of post-mortem examination affords, by the discovery of injuries, and thus consequent prevention in the living, we hope it will be found possible to largely increase this percentage, as well as to decrease that of bedsores, which were present in as many as 12·5 per cent. of the total deaths.

There have been no inquests, and the only serious injury of a non-fatal character occurred to a woman who fractured her arm by a fall on the ice.

There have been no cases of zymotic disease, and while there has been no use of mechanical restraint, seclusion has been employed for 11 patients upon 20 occasions, and for 62½ hours only.

Seclusion.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every 10 male and 1 to every 10¾ female patients. Of the total staff only 18 per cent. have been here less than one year, while 34 per cent. have been over 5 years.

Attendants.

One attendant, who was subsequently prosecuted and fined 2l., was dismissed for rough usage of a patient.

The case books are efficiently kept.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

11 October 1902.

SINCE the visit paid by two of our Colleagues to this Asylum on the 20th July of last year the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Menston.)
Statistics.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	253	295	548
Discharged or removed - -	147	153	300
" of whom had recovered	101	130	231
Died - - - -	94	108	202
Leaving on the books the names of	755	854	1,609
Of whom - - - -	36	55	91

belong to the private class, the remaining patients, with the exception of a woman who is chargeable to Bedford, being home patients.

Five patients of each sex are absent on trial, so that there are to-day 1,599 patients in residence, and as the total accommodation in the building is estimated for 1,594 patients, there are 5 patients in excess of the proper accommodation.

Appendix C.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Menston.)

The weekly maintenance charges per head are 11s. for the home cases, and from 10s. 6d. to 20s. for those of the private class. With the opening of the Scalebor Park Asylum we have no doubt the Committee will take into consideration the desirability of transferring thereto a considerable number of the private patients.

We have during yesterday and to-day inspected all parts of the Asylum, and seen all the resident patients.

State of wards.

The Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout, the wards being bright and comfortable, and made attractive by an ample supply of plants and objects of interest and amusement, and all kept scrupulously clean. The beds and bedding were in good order. In addition to recent redecoration and painting of many wards,

Improvements.

the improvements completed since the last visit comprise the heating of the farm homestead and the connection of this building and also of the laundry by telephone to the main building, and the provision of additional shelters in both the male and female airing-courts.

Fire exits.

Our Colleagues last year drew attention to the absence of a second exit in case of fire at the Farm Homestead. Nothing has been since done in the matter, which we hope will receive the prompt attention of the Committee. The building accommodates patients; and for those who sleep on the ground floor second exits can be easily provided by replacing windows by doors at the end of the lavatory blocks, while for the patients who sleep in the associated dormitory upstairs an outside staircase would be required.

In the course of our visit we observed a few doors of single rooms unprovided with outside handles; and some of the bagatelle boards were in need of recovering.

Condition of
patients.

We can give a favourable report of the condition of the patients, whose generally neat and tidy appearance gave satisfactory assurance of proper attention to these matters by the attendants.

We had very few complaints, and those which were made were either the outcome of delusions or without foundation. Throughout our visit quietude and good order prevailed. We saw yesterday the dinners on both sides; the men had corned beef, and the women baked fish and potatoes, with milk pudding to follow. Both meals were apparently popular. The service of the meals has been improved since our Colleagues' visit by the acquisition of a plate heater and of food wagons.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Of the total patients, 16·4 per cent. are epileptics, and 4 per cent. are general paralytics. The former class and also all the actively suicidal patients continue to sleep under constant observation, and we may add that there are only two dormitories in the main building which have not special night supervision. Only 2·5 per cent. of patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service.

Inquiries into the usual statistical matters show that 32 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church of England services on Sunday, and the same percentage usually attend other Sunday services. In the absence of a chapel, these services continue to be held in the entertainment room, which is quite unsuitable for the purpose.

The numbers who attend these services would no doubt be much greater if a suitable chapel were provided, in which services of different denominations might not improbably be conducted.

There are 138 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, for whom no regular services are provided, but who are from time to time visited by a priest of that faith.

The associated entertainments are generally attended by 41 per cent. of the patients, of whom 25 per cent. only walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, and 14 per cent. daily beyond the airing-courts, to which the unusually large proportion of 49 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

Fifty-seven per cent. of the men and 55 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

In 1901 the recovery rate was 45·59 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 9·82 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

The deaths since the last visit, 202 in number, of which 170, or 84 per cent., were followed by post-mortem examination, were for the most part due to natural causes, such as are usual in Asylums, of which general paralysis was fatal in 21 per cent. and phthisis in 14 per cent. Bedsores were present in the cases of only 2·5 per cent. One death was the result of suffocation in an epileptic fit, but, although the patient was found dead in bed, no inquest was held. Zymotic disease accounted for 7 of the deaths, 2 of them being due to erysipelas, of which there have been 3 cases, and 5 to colitis, of which 15 cases have occurred. The only other cases of infectious disease have been one each of scarlet and enteric fever, in both of which recovery ensued. There has been no inquest.

The serious casualties not resulting fatally have been 5 of each sex ; most of these were fractures or dislocations of bones accidentally sustained, but in one instance a female patient attempted suicide by swallowing her artificial teeth, and in another a male patient sustained fractures of the sternum and 4 ribs, the origin of which was unable to be satisfactorily ascertained.

The use of mechanical restraint has been limited to 5 patients on 24 occasions and for 425 hours, and that of seclusion to 6 patients on 19 occasions and for 66 hours. The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 for every 9 male and 1 for every $9\frac{3}{5}$ female patients ; the night staff comprises 12 men and 13 nurses. Of the total staff, 24 per cent. have less than one year's service, but 26 per cent. can count over 5 years. One of the attendants has been discharged for misconduct, but not affecting a patient.

In the course of our inspection we noticed the presence of bicycles on the landings and other inconvenient places, and we venture to put in a plea for the provision of a bicycle house for the use of the staff, as is now usually provided in Asylums.

The case-books are carefully and intelligently kept, and have the advantage of being illustrated by good photographs.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. SCALEBOR PARK.

9 Oct. 1902.

WE have to-day been present at the formal opening of this Institution, which has been erected for the reception of private patients by the County Council for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Appendix C.
—
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Menston.)
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.
Deaths.
Zymotic diseases.

Appendix C.

—
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Scalebor
 Park.)

Opening of
 Asylum.

We have also visited and inspected all parts of the building, and seen the patients who have already been admitted and are still here. These are two males and 5 females. One other female patient has been admitted and discharged.

The Asylum has been substantially built upon a picturesque site, it is well arranged, and its furnishing, which has been effected in good taste, is practically complete.

It affords admirable accommodation for 210 patients, and should prove a great boon to the populous district in which it is situated, especially if the charges for maintenance be kept generally sufficiently moderate to pay the cost without entrenching upon the rates.

Dr. Gilmour, who was assistant medical officer at the Crichton Institution, Dumfries, and has had other similar experience, has been appointed and entered upon his duties as medical superintendent, and his obvious zeal and interest in his work, and the very creditable progress which has been made in the organisation of the establishment, give assurance that this fresh departure in the Lunacy administration of the county will be carried out in a progressive and an efficient manner.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. WADSLEY.

21 October 1902.

Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Wadsley.)
 Statistics.

Overcrowding.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by two of our Colleagues in July of last year 655 patients have been admitted ; 432 have been discharged, of whom 263 were on recovery ; and 264 have died. There are to-day on the Asylum books the names of 1,675 patients, 757 being males, and 918 females, all of them being chargeable to the West Riding, with the exception of 21 men and 29 women who are private cases. Seventeen men and 14 women are absent on trial ; money allowances being given to such of them as are in need of pecuniary assistance. At our Colleagues' visit last year the resident patients were 70 in excess of the number which the Asylum is designed to accommodate. The numbers in excess to-day are 35, and in order to accommodate this excess, 10 patients of each sex sleep in beds made up on the floor, and we learn that sometimes as many as 70 patients are thus bedded. This is a condition which should not be allowed to continue ; some remedy in this direction might be found by transferring some of the private cases to Scalebor Park.

The weekly maintenance charge for the home patients is 11s., those for the private patients vary from 12s. 6d. to 20s.

Condition of
 patients.

We have seen all the resident patients with the exception of a woman who is in the Isolation Hospital suffering from typhoid fever. On the female side we met with great contentment, and though the men in general were contented we had one or two complaints of rough usage by attendants, in two cases by patients, each of whom had sustained a fracture of a rib. We made careful enquiry into these cases, and were not satisfied that undue violence had been used ; in one case the fracture apparently being due to the patient falling or throwing himself down a flight of steps, and in the other, in the course of a struggle with an attendant, in which both the attendant and the patient, who was violent, fell.

Dietary.

In both divisions the dress of the patients was in very good order, that of the women being much varied in colour and material. In the course of yesterday's inspection we saw many of the dinners in the

women's detached block. The meal, which consisted of apple tart with milk pudding, and bread and cheese, and tea, was evidently a popular one.

Of the total patients, 20 per cent. are epileptics, and 2·2 per cent. suffer from general paralysis. There are only 3 patients, all women, who are considered to be actively suicidal, and these share with the epileptic patients in having special and constant night supervision. The proportion of patients who wetted their beds last night continues somewhat high, being 5 per cent.

The proportion of patients who are in the habit of attending the chapel services on Sundays is only 28·7 per cent., and we regret to find that no regular service is provided for the Roman Catholic patients, who number 99, and who must feel the absence of the regular ministrations of their form of worship. The associated entertainments do not appear to attract a higher average attendance than 27 per cent; 38 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds; 41 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 24·4 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, a percentage which should be capable of reduction.

We learn that 66 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

On both sides we noticed a good many children in association with the adult patients, and would suggest the desirability of some concerted action in the West Riding for their separate treatment.

We can give a very favourable report of the condition in which we found the Asylum. The day-rooms were warm and comfortable, and were scrupulously clean; the beds and bedding were in good condition and properly attended to. In some of the day-rooms the gas lighting seemed to be inadequate, but we understand that incandescent burners are to be introduced to remedy this defect. We hope the abolition of urinals will not be lost sight of; we can speak well of the condition in which they are kept, but their abolition in other Asylums has been found to be so satisfactory that we hope to hear soon that their total abolition here has been decided upon. It is desirable, too, that in those parts of the Asylum where single rooms do not open into dormitories, outside handles should be provided to the doors to facilitate the escape of patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, and to secure the quiet visitation of patients by night.

We ascertained, when visiting the laundry, that the drying closets do not work satisfactorily, a rail of sheets taking considerably over an hour to dry. The introduction of a fan to propel hot air through these closets would remedy, in great measure, this defect.

The improvements effected since our Colleagues' visit comprise the completion of the dining hall for the female detached block, the furniture for which is now being introduced; the provision of an iron staircase to No. 22 Ward, of guards to the steam radiators in the male block, and of a new shelter on the male side.

In 1901 the recoveries were at the rate of 40·3 per cent. on the admissions, and the deaths were in the proportion of 11·6 per cent. of the average numbers resident.

In the satisfactory proportion of 91 per cent. of the deaths which have occurred since the last visit, post-mortem examinations were made; bedsores being present in 4·1 per cent. of them.

The causes of the deaths were for the most part natural and such as are usual in Asylums; general paralysis being responsible for 11·7 per cent., and phthisis, which is still treated in the open wards, for 13·6

Appendix C.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment.

State of wards.

Improvements.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Deaths.

Appendix C.	per cent., but 5·3 per cent. were the result of dysentery. An inquest
Yorkshire	was held in one case only, that of a woman who died from shock
(West Riding)	following an accidental fall; but we are surprised to find that the
Asylums.	coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest upon a man
(Wadsley.)	who was admitted suffering from acute mania with exhaustion, in whom
Inquest.	6 ribs on the left and 2 on the right side were discovered to be
Casualties.	fractured on admission, and seen at the post-mortem. We consider it
	essential for the safety of the patients that inquests should be held in
	the cases of all those who die from the results of, or whose deaths are
	associated with, injuries, whether sustained before or after admission.
	The serious but non-fatal casualties which have occurred since the
	last visit have been 7 in the male and 16 in the female division; all
	of them fractures or dislocations, and, with the exception of those
	already referred to, all the results of accident.
Mechanical	Mechanical restraint has been employed in the cases of 6 patients
restraint and	only, upon 64 occasions and for 1,186 hours, and seclusion in the
seclusion.	treatment of 26 patients 101 times and for 327 hours.
Health of	The general health of the patients appears to be good, 30 only of
patients.	each sex being confined to bed, and but one with a slight bedsore, but
	there have been a considerable number of cases of dysentery and
	diarrhoea, 13 of erysipelas, and the one case of typhoid fever already
	referred to.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty gives one to every 9 male and
	one to every 10 $\frac{2}{5}$ female patients, and there are 12 men and 10 nurses
	for night-duty. Of the total staff, 24 per cent. have been less than
	one year in the Asylum service, but 33 per cent. can count over 5
	years' service. Since the last visit one attendant has been dismissed,
	his misconduct consisting of leaving the patients when out.
	The case-books continue to be properly kept.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—4. WAKEFIELD.

14 October 1902.

Yorkshire	At the conclusion of our visit of inspection to this Institution we
(West Riding)	have pleasure in reporting very favourably of its general condition and
Asylums.	management.
(Wakefield.)	At the old buildings, as well as at the more recent branches, the
State of wards.	day-rooms are in excellent order, and made attractive and comfortable
	by a suitable supply of interesting objects and means of amusement,
	and of appropriate furniture and fittings. Throughout the Institution
	the bedding was scrupulously clean, and the dormitories, with the
	exception of male 35, where the opening of windows in the blank wall
	would ensure a cross current of air, were well ventilated. Since the
	visit of two of our Colleagues last year, there has been considerable
	extension of the staining and dry-rubbing of floors of dormitories and
	single rooms, and Dr. Bevan Lewis hopes to soon have all such floors
	similarly treated. The floors of several wards have been recently
	relaid in pitch pine, and in addition to the usual work of painting and
	papering, there has been some further introduction of modern sanitary
	apparatus.
New epileptic	Since the visit of our Colleagues above referred to, the new epileptic
block.	block has been occupied. It accommodates 100 patients at the present
	time, and we can report the building as well designed and well built.

On going through the dormitories of this block we noticed pedestal lockers in close proximity to the head of each bed ; and having regard to their character, and the nature of the patients sleeping in these dormitories, we think their removal elsewhere desirable ; and we would suggest the provision, both in this block and at Stanley Hall, of small swing doors to the w.c.'s to ensure better privacy, and the inculcation of habits of decency, more especially among the children at Stanley Hall.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.
Statistics.
Stanley Hall.

In the sanitary spurs in the epileptic block and of Male No. 35 there are some looped pipes and some coat hooks which should be protected against patients who may be suicidally disposed.

We would call attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the means of escape in case of fire from several parts of the Asylum. On the female side the upper dormitory of No. 26 ward with 16 beds has only one exit ; another could easily be made by providing a ladder stairs to a room, or into the gallery below, similar to that already provided in Female No. 29. In the laundry dormitories doors of inter-communication at the points we indicated to Dr. Bevan Lewis would render the alternative exits available in emergencies. On the men's side the dormitories of Nos. 7, 12, and 35 wards, and three of the bedrooms at Field Head, had no second exits ; at the latter these might easily be provided by doors, as pointed out by our Colleagues who visited in 1899.

Means of
escape in case
of fire.

Attention has been called at previous visits to the unsatisfactory nature of the fire exits on the male side, and as long as they continue they constitute a menace to the safety of the inmates and should be remedied.

At the Cottage Homes the screens on the landing should be carried to the ceiling so as to render the alternative exits available in case of either stairs being blocked with smoke and hot air.

On visiting Stanley Hall we thought the existing lavatory and bathing arrangements for the staff were lacking in privacy.

Since the last visit by our Colleagues 803 patients have been admitted, 394 have been discharged, of whom 312 were recovered, and 208 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,818 patients, in the proportion of 971 men to 847 women : with the exception of a male who is a criminal patient, and of another who is chargeable to a Shropshire Union, all are West Riding cases. There is one patient away on trial. The present charge for maintenance is 11s. a week.

We gave the resident patients full opportunity of speech with us, and with one exception we had no complaint calling for mention. The exception was made by a male who had recently sustained a fracture of the clavicle ; the patient attributed the injury to rough usage on the part of two of the staff. We enquired into the matter, and satisfied ourselves that no undue violence had been used, the injury being probably caused by the patient falling in the course of a struggle.

Condition of
patients.

The condition of the patients, in respect to their personal neatness and in the matter of their dress, was quite satisfactory ; and during both days of our visit quiet and good order prevailed. We saw a dinner of plum pudding yesterday and of Irish stew to-day served in the general dining halls and also in some of the wards ; both meals were popular.

Of the total patients 14 per cent. are epileptics, and 4.5 per cent. general paralytics ; both these classes share with the suicidal cases in having special night supervision. There were only 2.3 per cent. of beds reported as having been wetted last night.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix C.	The chapel services are usually attended by 37 per cent. of the total patients, and there is a weekly service for the Roman Catholic patients, who, all told, number 155, but for whom no paid chaplain is provided.
Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)	The associated entertainments are usually attended by 40 per cent. ; 26 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ;
Divine service.	42 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 16 per cent. are altogether confined. Employment of the usual kind is found
Amusements.	for 60 per cent. of each sex.
Exercise.	The deaths which have occurred since the last visit, 208 in number, were generally the result of natural and ordinary causes, verified by post-mortem examination in the very creditable proportion of 91·4 per cent., bedsores being present in 3 per cent. only. General paralysis accounted for 23 per cent. and phthisis for 10 per cent. of the deaths.
Employment.	Of the remainder, enteric fever was the cause in 3, colitis in 8, and shock following accidental fracture of the femur in 2 ; while one was the result of suicide, the particulars of which formed the subject of correspondence with our Board. Coroner's inquests have been held in 16 instances : in the 3 last cases referred to ; in a fourth, in which suffocation was the result of an epileptic fit ; in a 5th, in which the same result followed impaction of food in the larynx ; and in the remainder because of sudden death from causes which were ascertained to be natural.
Deaths.	
Suicide.	
Inquests.	
Casualties.	Casualties not terminating fatally were recorded in 17 instances, most of them fractures and dislocations, and all of them accidentally sustained. The cases of zymotic disease have been somewhat numerous ; there have been 15 cases of erysipelas, 9 of enteric, and 7 of scarlet, fever, and as many as 48 of dysentery or colitis.
Zymotic disease.	
Restraint and seclusion.	Mechanical restraint and seclusion have been used with great moderation, only 3 persons having been subjected for short periods to each of those methods of treatment.
Staff of attendants.	The staff for day duty comprises one to every 9½ male and one to every 8½ female patients, and there are 15 men and 14 nurses engaged in the night watching. Of the total staff as many as 31 per cent. have been in the Asylum service less than a year ; an unduly high proportion, to which the absence of pensions is probably contributory. The proportion of those who can count over 5 years' service is 30 per cent. There is no numerical change in the medical staff, who continue to bestow careful and intelligent attention upon the case-books, which are well illustrated by photographs, and upon the prosecution of pathological research in the well-equipped laboratory at the Acute Hospital ; and we are glad to learn that the out-patients' department continues to be successful.
Medical staff.	

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL.

13 December 1902.

Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill) State of wards.	WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and can report very favourably on its management and on the condition of the wards and dormitories. The former were very comfortable and cheerful, and the latter sweet and clean. The bedding also on both sides was in a thoroughly satisfactory state. We noticed that the ventilation of the general bath-room on the female side has been improved in pursuance of the recommendations of our Colleagues made at their last visit, but
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there are still many points of suspension in the lavatories and w.c.'s which require to be protected or removed, and we hope that the Committee will see their way to give this matter their anxious attention. We are glad to report that the Isolation Hospital at Hollymoor is practically completed, and will be ready for use when the doors have been fitted with locks.

Appendix C.
Birmingham
Asylums.
(Rubery Hill).

We have to-day seen and spoken with the 773 patients, of whom 383 are men and 390 women, whose names are on the books, and we can speak in favourable terms of their dress and personal condition generally. There were no complaints which call for special mention, but we received a considerable number of appeals for discharge. The health of the Institution is good, nine patients only being confined to bed, notwithstanding the fact that the Asylum contains many persons of advanced age.

Statistics.

At the present time there are vacancies for 26 males and 18 females according to the return made to our Board, but there are actual vacancies in beds for 30 men and 25 women.

We saw a good dinner served in the hall to the majority of the patients; it consisted of meat and potato pie and bread, and was evidently popular. We also saw the dinner served to the patients in the Idiot and Infirmary Wards, which likewise appeared to be appreciated. There are 4 private patients in the Asylum and one general paralytic, the epileptics numbering 25·6 per cent. of the entire number. No patient is considered to be actively suicidal. Only 4·9 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night, a small proportion, having regard to the large number of epileptic patients now lodged in this Asylum.

Dietary.

Epileptic
patients.

Thirty-three per cent. of the patients attend Church of England services in chapel on Sunday, there being 76 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith. For the latter a weekly service continues to be provided.

Divine service.

47·4 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 31·5 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the estate; 20 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which no patient is altogether confined during the summer months; during the winter, however, 24·1 per cent. are so confined, because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 12·9 per cent. for excitement, violence, or dirty habits.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Sixty-one per cent. of the men and 69 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Since the last visit by two members of our Board to this Asylum 67 patients have been admitted, but no patient has been discharged; 88 patients, 45 men and 43 women, have died.

Employment.

The causes of death were verified by post mortem examination in 83 per cent.; they comprise two deaths from general paralysis, two from senile decay, three from enteric fever, two from dysentery, and one from erysipelas; the main mortality was from phthisis, namely, 33 per cent. of the total number of deaths. In only one instance did a bed sore exist at death.

Deaths.

There have been two inquests, the deaths being in both cases due to natural causes. Nine patients have sustained fractures of bones, the injuries in two instances occurring in struggles with fellow patients; the others were due to falls.

As regards diseases of the zymotic class, we note that 22 patients are stated to have suffered from dysentery, of which disease there are at present two cases under treatment on the male side; enteric fever has attacked 6 male patients and one attendant, the cases being

Zymotic
diseases.

Appendix C.	distributed as follows: 4 in the months of July to October 1901 (two fatal), and 2 in July of the present year (one fatal). The attendant died in June last. The precise source of infection in these cases could not be ascertained. There have been 9 cases of erysipelas, and influenza is stated to have attacked one male patient and 5 nurses.
Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.)	No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded.
Attendants.	Of the male attendants 28, and of the nurses 30, are employed for day duty, which figures give the proportions of one of the former to every $13\frac{1}{2}$ male and one of the latter to every 13 female patients. There are also 5 male and 4 female attendants for night duty. Of the total staff 36·3 per cent. of the men and 17·6 per cent. of the women have served under one year, while 39·3 per cent. of the former and 23·5 per cent. of the latter have been in the service of the Asylum more than five years.
Medical staff.	Eight attendants have been discharged or allowed to resign to escape dismissal since the last visit, but only one of these has left for an offence connected with the patients. Since the last visit, Dr. Syed Hamed Ali has been appointed second assistant medical officer. The case-books and other medical records are very well kept.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

12 December 1902.

Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green). Statistics.	There are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 790 patients, in the proportion of 412 males to 378 females. These include 1 out county patient, 24 private patients, 150 men at Sandwell Hall, 50 women at The Leveretts, and 43 of the same sex at Glenthorne. All the patients in residence at the main building we have seen and spoken with, one man and one woman being absent on leave, and those patients mentioned above as being now lodged at the three Branch Houses in connection with this Asylum we propose to visit this afternoon.
Condition of patients.	The men and women whom we have seen to-day presented a satisfactory appearance as regards dress and personal tidiness, and, with a few exceptions, were quiet and orderly in their behaviour. No complaints calling for mention were made to us, but a considerable number appealed for discharge. These were referred to the Visiting Committee, who, we are glad to learn, have discontinued the practice of paying single visits only to this Institution.
Dietary.	The general health of the patients is satisfactory, 37 being confined to bed, of whom a considerable proportion were newly-admitted cases. The dinner which we saw served to the patients in Hall consisted of boiled fish, potatoes, and bread, followed by jam tarts. No patient was wearing a strong dress. There are vacancies now in the Asylum for 48 males and 28 females, according to the return made to our Board, but the actual vacancies in beds are for 61 men, and 55 women.
Epileptics and suicidal patients.	At the present time, 7·3 per cent. of the entire number of patients are epileptics, 2·9 per cent. general paralytics, and 2·2 per cent. patients believed to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. Seven patients only were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

57·4 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, 23 patients attend Nonconformists' services, and 68 patients profess the Roman Catholic faith. For the last-mentioned class a weekly service is provided on Friday evenings.

Appendix C.
Birmingham
Asylum.
(Winson
Green.)

28·7 per cent. are usually attracted by the associated entertainments. No patient walks out beyond the Asylum estate, but 45 per cent. of the men walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which no patient is altogether confined for exercise.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

As many as 73·3 per cent. of the men and 57·9 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

At our visit to-day we found the wards comfortable and homelike, and brightened by many objects calculated to enlist the interest of the patients.

State of wards.

We are informed that an ample supply of papers is furnished to the wards, but in several of them we were unable to find any papers, and we think that attention should be given to this matter with a view to preventing, if possible, the papers being hidden or destroyed.

The work of plastering the rough walls will, we hope, be pressed forward.

We were glad to notice that new quarters for nurses are in course of erection, and are approaching completion, and also that new locks are being fitted throughout the Asylum.

It is also satisfactory to report that the question of improving the infirmaries on both sides is engaging the attention of the Committee, and we understand that this improvement will probably take the form of reconstruction rather than extension. We may also mention that cupboards for brooms have been provided in accordance with our Colleagues' recommendation at their last visit. Among these improvements we wish we could enumerate the installation of the electric light, and we would venture to commend this matter to the Committee of Visitors for their consideration.

Improvements.

We would also direct attention to the machinery in the laundry, some of which needs to be protected.

We can report very favourably on the condition of the dormitories and bedding, which were, without exception, sweet and clean and in excellent order, if we make allowance for the general cleaning which was in progress in anticipation of Christmas. In one of the dormitories on the female side, however, the exit door leading to the external iron staircase could not be opened. This fact shows the great importance of frequently testing the exits, any defect in which should be immediately reported. In this connection we would point out that it would be well if a key opening the door at the bottom of the external staircase—which we understand is always kept locked—were kept in a glass box in the bedroom of the attendant in charge of the ward. At the present time the head attendant and the medical officers only have keys opening these doors.

Fire
precautions.

Since our Colleagues' visit to this Institution in November 1901, 527 patients have been admitted, 424 discharged or removed, 220 having recovered, and 132 have died.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 63·6 per cent. of the deaths. In only two instances were bedsores found at death.

Deaths.

From the returns furnished to us we find that general paralysis was the assigned cause of death in 15·9 per cent. Pneumonia and bronchitis in 15·1 per cent., phthisis in 12·1 per cent., senile decay in 10·6 per cent., and dysentery in 4·5 per cent. This last-named disease, hitherto practically unknown in this Asylum, has during the

Appendix C.
 ———
 Birmingham
 Asylum.
 (Winson
 Green.)

present year attacked 3 male and 12 female patients. Two male patients and four attendants have suffered from scarlet fever, whilst influenza attacked 28 patients and 5 members of the staff.

There has been no inquest. Serious but non-fatal casualties are reported in 6 cases, all accidental, bones being fractured in five of these.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Attendants.

The staff comprises 41 men and 39 women for day duty : these figures give the proportion of one male attendant to every 10 males, and one nurse to every $9\frac{1}{2}$ female patients. Five men and 6 women are also employed for night duty. Of the total staff, 41·3 per cent. of the men and 40 per cent. of the women have been in the service of the Asylum under one year, and 26 per cent. of the former and 20 per cent. of the latter can reckon more than five years' service.

Ten attendants of all classes have been discharged for misconduct since our Colleagues' visit, but 3 only for offences affecting the patients. We find the case-books well kept.

GLENTHORNE.

12 December 1902.

Glenthorne.

THIS House, which was opened for the reception of female patients from Winson Green Asylum in August last, to-day contains 43 patients who are in charge of 4 nurses.

The House appears to be admirably adapted for its purpose, and can accommodate 50 patients. The alterations necessary to render it suitable and safe for its present purpose have been effected.

We found the patients, most of whom are of the convalescent class, to be neat and tidy in dress, cheerful and contented. The arrangements for their care and comfort are satisfactory, the rooms well furnished, and in admirable order.

The House is visited daily by Dr. Clarke, who lives in the neighbourhood ; and the Rev. Mr. Meldrum conducts a religious service weekly.

THE LEVERETTS.

12 December 1902.

The Leveretts.

WE have seen to-day the 50 female patients from the Winson Green Asylum who are at present lodged in this House, and can report favourably on their general health and personal condition. They appear to be happy and contented, and evidently enjoy their residence here.

There are 4 day nurses and 1 on night duty.

The House is maintained in excellent order.

SANDWELL HALL.

Appendix C.

12 December 1902. Sandwell Hall.

WE have to-day visited this branch establishment of the Winson Green Asylum, and have seen the 150 patients in residence. Two of them are in bed suffering from the debility of old age, otherwise the health of the inmates is good. There appeared to be general contentment, and the dress and personal condition was satisfactory. There are in all 11 attendants, including the head attendant and night watchman. Dr. Bush remains in medical charge.

We found the House in all its departments maintained in excellent order.

A religious service is held here every Sunday in the chapel attached to the hall, conducted by the chaplain of the Asylum.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

10 March 1902.

THERE are on the books of this Asylum which we have inspected to-day the names of 906 patients, 397 being men and 509 being women. Of these, 13 are private patients and 82 are chargeable to out-county unions. No patient is absent on trial. Bristol Asylum. Statistics.

To all the patients we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which a considerable number availed themselves, and we can report that general contentment prevailed, apart from the subject of detention. One female patient, however, who is suffering from a fractured wrist occasioned by a fall, complained that the fall was due to a push given by one of the nurses. We carefully inquired into this allegation, which we did not consider was substantiated. The patients were most orderly in their behaviour. Their dress also and personal condition was very satisfactory, the clothing of the women being specially neat and pleasingly varied. Only one patient, a male, was wearing a strong dress. Condition of patients.

The health of this Institution at the present time is very good, 7 men and 19 women being confined to bed, of whom a considerable number are under treatment for debility, the result of old age.

The epileptics now in the Asylum number 114, or 12·6 per cent. of the entire number of patients, the general paralytics being 2·2 per cent., while 3·9 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. In this connection we desire to point out that the cards issued in respect to specially suicidal patients contain no acknowledgment of obligation by the attendants. Dr. Blachford assures us that this matter shall receive attention. Of the total number of patients, 1·6 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

37 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, but we regret to learn that although a priest occasionally visits individual patients, for which he receives no remuneration, no service is provided for the 47 patients in this Institution who profess the Roman Catholic faith, to some of whom at least the deprivation must be a great hardship. Divine service.

43 per cent. usually are present at the associated entertainments ; 22 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate. All who are able usually walk out daily beyond the airing- Amusements. Exercise.

- Appendix C. courts, to which only 8 per cent. are altogether confined. 58 per cent. of the men and as many as 70 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
- Bristol Asylum.
- Employment. During our inspection to-day we saw served to a considerable number of patients in the hall a substantial dinner consisting of roast beef with two vegetables. The food was of good quality, but the dinner was to a great extent spoiled by reason of the fact that it was almost cold before the patients commenced the meal.
- Dietary. We wish to call the attention of the Visiting Committee to the very undesirable practice of employing male patients in association with the women in the laundry. This practice, which has elsewhere resulted in serious consequences, will, we hope, be discontinued.
- Statistics. Since the Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board on the 11th April 1901, 226 patients have been admitted, 104 discharged, 86 having recovered, and 74 have died. The only death which we need call special attention to is that of a female patient who committed suicide by drowning, she having effected her escape through the negligence of a nurse who has been dismissed. In this case and in two others inquests were held.
- Suicide.
- Deaths. Of the deaths 8·1 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 24·8 per cent. to phthisis.
- Post-mortem examination followed every death except one, or the highly creditable proportion of 99 per cent. Bedsores existed in 6·7 per cent. of the bodies at death.
- In addition to the patient above mentioned who fractured her wrist, two other cases have occurred involving fracture of bones, both the result of accidental falls.
- The only instances of zymotic disease that have arisen since the last visit have been a case of erysipelas, which terminated fatally, and one of chicken-pox, which is at present under treatment. No patient has been restrained or secluded.
- State of wards. We can give unstinted praise in respect of the state of the wards, dormitories, and bedding, all of which were in excellent order, all the new wards being now occupied and adequately furnished.
- We were glad to notice that several of the urinals in the male wards have been replaced by pedestal water-closets. New floors also have been laid in Wards 4 and 12 on the female side, and one of the dormitories on the male side is now being similarly treated.
- Attendants. The staff comprises 38 men and 48 women for day duty, which numbers give one attendant to every $10\frac{1}{2}$ male patients, and one nurse to every 11 patients. There are also 5 men and 6 women on night duty.
- The record of service is hardly as good as we could wish, for 51 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the nurses have not completed a year's service, and only 21 per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the women can reckon over five years' service.
- Medical staff. In the absence of Dr. Benham, who, we regret to report, is away for the benefit of his health, Dr. Blachford afforded us every assistance during our inspection. Dr. Phillips is engaged temporarily as an additional assistant medical officer.

DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM,

Appendix C.

22 February 1902.

Derby
Borough
Asylum.
Statistics.

SINCE the visit paid on the 11th of July last by 2 members of our Board, 55 patients have been admitted, 44 have been discharged, of whom 23 were on recovery, and 8 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 150 males and 172 females, or a total of 322. There are 19 private patients, and 25 are from out-counties, of whom 13 come from the Denbigh and 11 from the Middlesex Asylums, the latter Asylum receiving in exchange 5 idiot cases belonging to this Asylum.

No patient is away on trial, and as the total Asylum accommodation is estimated on 320 patients, the numbers to-day in residence are 2 in excess of the proper accommodation.

In the Isolation Hospital are 11 women who would be withdrawn from that building in the event of an outbreak of infectious disease.

The Committee have adopted the proposal made last year to meet future requirements by building a villa residence for 30 private patients of the female sex, and plans for its erection have been submitted to our office.

Villa
residence.

The weekly maintenance charges are 11s. 1d. for the home cases, from 14s. to 17s. 6d. for the out-county, and 17s. 6d. for the private patients.

Since our Colleagues' visit further improvements in the building have been carried out, or are in course of being so. Two more wards have had the rough walls plastered, and the wood floors of some of the bath-rooms and lavatories are being replaced with a new material, "papyrolith." As the w.c. lobbies are being taken in hand for this treatment, it would be better to have the handles of the doors and the gas pendants removed, as they offer temptations to patients who may be suicidally disposed.

Improvements.

We can speak most favourably of the condition in which we found the wards and dormitories, and of the cheerful aspect of the day-rooms, which, with their liberal supply of objects of interest, gave every indication of comfort.

State of wards.

The patients were in a satisfactory condition in respect to both their personal neatness and the condition of their dress.

Condition of
patients.

We had but few appeals for discharge, and no complaint calling for special mention here. We saw most of the patients a second time at the general dinner in the hall, where a meal of savoury meat pie was properly served, good conduct prevailing throughout.

The recovery rate for 1901 was 51·2 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 6·5 per cent. on the average number resident.

Deaths.

There is nothing unusual to report with reference to the deaths which have occurred since the last visit, except that the death of one aged male patient was accelerated by an accidental injury to his collar-bone. In this case the only inquest was held. All the rest of the deaths were from natural causes, most creditably ascertained in every instance by post-mortem examination, which revealed no bed sore; 12 per cent. were due to general paralysis and phthisis respectively.

There has been no serious non-fatal casualty, no case of zymotic disease, nor any use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The epileptics in the Asylum form 7·5 per cent. of all the patients, and the general paralytics 4·6 per cent. There are 8 patients who are actively suicidal, for whom, as well as for the epileptics, special night supervision continues to be provided.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix C.	The return of only 1·5 per cent. of wet beds, reported last night, speaks well for the night nursing.
Derby Borough Asylum.	Sixty-five per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday services in the chapel. A monthly service is provided for the 24 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, but the priest receives no remuneration beyond his travelling expenses.
Divine Service.	
Amusements.	Sixty-six per cent. attend the associated entertainments ; 17 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 52 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which only those are altogether confined for exercise who are physically unable to go beyond them. These latter patients form only 8 per cent. of the total.
Exercise.	
Employment.	Employment is found for 72 per cent. of the men and 62 per cent. of the women. Weekly classes of the Brabazon Society are held for the female patients, and much useful work in the way of rugs, mats, and cane-work is now being carried on.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty gives one to every $9\frac{1}{8}$ male, and one to every $10\frac{1}{9}$ female patients. The night staff consists of 2 on each side. Of the total staff, only 16 per cent. have less than one year's, but 33 per cent. can count over 5 years' service. The head nurse is continuously present at the general bathings of the female patients, but the head attendant on the male side is only intermittently so. The case-books are both kept carefully and up to date, and also illustrated by good photographs. Lectures to attendants and nurses are given by the medical staff, whose obvious interest in their cases would be further stimulated by the provision of a room and appliances for the prosecution of the finer pathological research, which is now so usual a development of Asylum work.

EXETER ASYLUM.

23 October 1902.

Exeter Asylum.	WE have inspected this Asylum to-day and can report in very favourable terms on its management and condition. We found the wards bright and cheerful, and we were glad to notice that Ward 4 on the female side has been greatly improved. In this ward, however, and in several others on the same side, we thought that some more books, illustrated papers, and other objects calculated to interest the patients are needed, and would help to allay the somewhat noisy excitement which prevailed in these wards to-day. The dormitories were scrupulously clean and the bedding in good order. There are to-day on the books the names of 346 patients, in the proportion of 164 males to 182 females ; of these as many as 99 are out-county patients, 33 being chargeable to Tiverton, 29 to Barnstaple, 30 to Sussex, 4 to St Pancras, 2 to St. Olave, and 1 to Chelsea. One patient is boarded out at Thorverton and 69 of the patients are on the private list.
State of wards.	
Number of patients.	
Condition of patients.	All the patients in residence we have seen and spoken with, and, with the exception of those in the female wards to which we have already referred, we can report that the behaviour was orderly. The dress was generally satisfactory, but that of the patients in the more noisy female wards should, we think, have more attention. We received the usual number of appeals for discharge, but no complaint calling for mention.

The health of the Asylum is good, nine patients being confined to bed. The dinner served to the patients to-day consisted of boiled beef, cabbage, and haricot beans; we thought that much of the meat was exceedingly tough and coarse.

Of the entire patients 2·9 per cent. are suffering from general paralysis, 9·2 per cent. from epilepsy, and 1·4 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics have the benefit of constant night supervision.

1·4 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 34 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sunday; about the same number are usually present at the associated entertainments. 33 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum Estate; 21 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-grounds; and 57 per cent. of the men and 51 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Since the last visit to this Institution by two members of our Board 146 patients have been admitted, 123 discharged, 51 having recovered, and 42 have died.

Post-mortem examination followed in only 55 per cent. of the deaths; 9·5 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 17 per cent. to senile decay, and as large a proportion as 21 per cent. to phthisis. No inquest has been held and no serious casualty has occurred. Zymotic disease has been limited to one case of typhoid fever, that of an attendant, who is supposed to have contracted the disease outside the Asylum. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 20 patients have been secluded on 222 occasions for a total of 1,767½ hours. Money allowances have been granted to eleven patients while out on trial. We can report with satisfaction that the Committee of Visitors have arranged for the formation of a fire brigade consisting of attendants, who from time to time will be instructed by an expert. We may mention also that Dr. Rutherford has undertaken to protect the chains in a few of the w.c.'s which appear to us to afford facilities for suicide. He has also promised that a key of the alternative exit from the male observation dormitory shall be kept in the adjoining room where the attendant sleeps.

The staff of attendants comprise 16 male attendants and 22 nurses for day duty, which figures give the adequate proportion of 1 man to every 10 male patients, and 1 woman to every 8½ female patients. There are also 3 attendants of each sex for night duty. With regard to duration of service, 21 per cent. of the men and 32 per cent. of the women have served under one year, and as many as 73 per cent. of the former—though only 12 per cent. of the latter—have been in the service of the Institution over five years.

In conclusion we may mention that the kitchen is now worked entirely by servants and patients of the male sex, an arrangement which Dr. Rutherford finds quite satisfactory.

The case-books are very well kept.

HULL ASYLUM.

19 February 1902.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum we have pleasure in testifying to the admirable condition in which we find it maintained. The male ward which at the last visit of our Colleagues was looking shabby has been pleasingly redecorated, and similar work is

Appendix C.
Exeter
Asylum.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

Deaths.

Zymotic
disease.
Seclusion.

Precautions
against fire.]

Attendants.

Hull City
Asylum.
State of
Asylum.

Appendix C.
Hull Asylum.

in hand in Male 3. The day-rooms were warm and bright, and the dormitories and bedding were throughout in good order. Owing to the deficiency of laundry accommodation it is not found possible to provide a complete change of bed linen every week. The ventilation, too, of the laundry leaves much to be desired. These facts point to the desirability of adding to and improving this department. We are unable to report that anything has been done since our Colleagues' visit towards providing proper visiting rooms, or a bread kneading machine in the bakery.

Condition of
patients.

We are glad to learn that the few remaining urinals are to be abolished, and new w.c.'s, which in some of the wards are deficient in number, to be added. We noticed in some of the lavatory corridors stiff gas pendants, towel rollers, looped pipes, door handles, which would be better protected against use by patients suicidally disposed.

The patients were for the most part contented and quiet, and, apart from appeals for discharge, free from complaint. Their dress, which on the women's side was well-varied, was in good order, and both sexes were tidy.

We saw the dinner in the general hall, where the service was expeditious, and the behaviour of the patients decidedly good. The dinner to-day was boiled fish and potatoes, and from all appearances it was by no means unpopular. The dinner plates were, however, quite cold, a defect which can be easily remedied. The temperature of the hall was somewhat low, and considerably less than that in the day-room.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 531 patients, 259 being males and 272 females; these figures show a reduction of 30 patients since the visit of two of our Colleagues a year ago. There is estimated vacant accommodation for 23 males, but for only 9 females. The private patients number 18, and the out-county 34, the majority of the latter belonging to the Kesteven Asylum.

We learn that, assuming the annual increase of the borough to remain stationary, there will be vacant accommodation, after getting rid of the private and out-county patients, for another four years only. In these circumstances it would be well for the Committee to take timely action in the matter of providing further accommodation. No patient is absent on trial, but of those whose names are on the books one of each sex died to-day.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The epileptics in the Asylum number 73, and are 13·7 per cent. of the total; the general paralytics being 4·7. All the epileptics and actively suicidal patients sleep under constant observation, and 4·8 per cent. of patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night. The chapel services are usually attended by 41 per cent. of the total patients; and 45 per cent. join in the associated amusements; 43 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds; 20 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 18 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise; the last percentage showing a slight reduction only on the percentages for the year before. Sixty-three per cent. of the men and 64 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Divine service
Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment.

Deaths.

In the year 1902 the recovery rate was 37·70 on the admissions for the year, and the death rate was somewhat high, being 13·35 per cent. on the daily average numbers resident. Speaking generally, the 84 deaths which have occurred since the last visit have been due to natural causes, most of them to such as are usual among the insane, general paralysis accounting for the large proportion of 38 per cent.,

and phthisis for only 4·8 per cent., but 2 were from dysentery, of which there have already been 11 cases since the last visit, while 2 or 3 of the patients now in bed manifest symptoms of a suspicious character. One death was from erysipelas, of which 4 cases have occurred, and 1 from inflammation of the brain, following upon an accidental fracture of the skull sustained before admission. This last, with 3 other sudden deaths, were the subjects of coroners' inquests. In the very creditable proportion of 90 per cent. of the total deaths post-mortem examinations were made, but in the far too large proportion of 11·9 per cent. bedsores were present, although there were none among the 20 men and 24 women whom we saw in bed in the wards.

Appendix C.
Hull Asylum.
Dysentery. 1

The Asylum has been free as well from serious casualties as from other forms of zymotic disease than those already recorded.

In the treatment of the patients mechanical restraint has found no place since the last visit, and 15 patients only have been secluded for 58 hours in all.

The day staff comprises 27 of each sex, or at the rate of 1 for every 9½ male and every 10 women patients. Thirty per cent. of the entire staff have been here less than one year, but 40 per cent. can count over five years' service. No attendant or nurse has left since the last visit for any misconduct to patients.

The state of the case-books is creditable to the medical staff, but entries with reference to many of the older cases are somewhat in arrear, and should be brought and kept up to date.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

8 April 1902.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum, and we find it, on the whole, in good order, though in places needing some renovation in the matter of wall colouring and other decoration. We must mention with approval that good bays have been added to Wards 1 and 3 in each division, and are great improvements, affording much needed additional space and light. The boot-rooms for these wards are very small and quite inadequate for the number of patients who have to use them, and should be enlarged. The dormitories are clean, and the bedding, except that many mattress covers on the male side are stained and need renewal, is good. Wire-wove beds have been largely introduced, and few of any other description are now in use. We again urge the adoption of the plan of staining and preparing floors to be kept clean by dry-rubbing instead of by scrubbing; and we do so believing the practice, which is now nearly universal in English Asylums, to be more wholesome. The airing courts should be kept tidier and brighter, and be supplied with good sunshades. We think that some of the wards are too scantily supplied with books, especially of a lighter character.

Ipswich Asylum.
State of wards.

We are informed that it is intended to enlarge the boiler house and to supply it with two new and larger boilers, which, no doubt, are required.

We find on the books to-day 323 patients, 151 being males and 172 females; 3 males and 2 females are absent on trial, leaving 318 patients now resident, being 3 males in excess of the proper

Statistics.

Appendix C. number, according to accommodation calculated in the usual way, and on the same basis there are vacancies for 6 females.

Ipswich
Borough
Lunatic
Asylum.

Since the visit paid by two of our Colleagues on 8th June last 45 patients have been discharged or removed, 28 having recovered, 38 have died, and 78 have been admitted.

Of the patients now on the books 81 are chargeable to Great Yarmouth, 37 to Bury St. Edmunds, and 11 to London Unions.

The maintenance charges are :—for home patients 11s. 9d., for out-borough patients 15s. to 25s., and for private patients (of whom there are 21) 14s. to 25s. a week.

In 1901 the recoveries were 35·22 per cent. of the number of admissions, and the deaths were 12·72 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Deaths. All of the 38 deaths mentioned above, 27 of which, or 71 per cent., were followed by post mortem examination, were due to natural causes, 8 per cent. to general paralysis, 26 per cent. to phthisis, and 16 per cent. to influenza, of which there has been a good deal of late ; and there has been one case of typhoid fever. No patient had a bed sore at death, and no one of the 14 whom we have to-day found in bed is so suffering. One inquest has been held, death in this case having been due to rupture of the aorta. Only one casualty involving fracture of a bone has occurred since the last visit.

No mechanical restraint has been employed in treatment since then.

Epileptic and suicidal patients. The general paralytics at present are 4 per cent. of the total patients, and the epileptics 12·5 per cent. Only 3 patients are considered actively suicidal.

We have found the patients very fairly contented, and only of detention were complaints made to us.

Employment. As to matters of treatment, we learn that 64 per cent. of the men and 68 per cent. of the women engage in useful employments ; that Divine service. 64 per cent. of both sexes usually attend chapel on Sunday ; that Amusements. 54 per cent. are commonly present at the entertainments, of which one, a concert, is to be given this evening ; that 47 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum premises ; and that 19 patients are confined wholly to the airing courts for exercise.

Exercise. Attendants. We are informed that the staff includes for day duty 15 male and 18 female attendants, or one to 10 male and one to 9½ female patients ; and for night duty 3 men and 2 women. In connection with the latter duty, we find that the wetted beds or bedding reported this morning amounted to only 2·5 per cent. of the whole.

Of the total attendants, no one has been engaged within a year, while 21 per cent. have been in the Asylum service over 5 years.

Since the last visit two male attendants have been dismissed, one for insolence, the other for fighting with another attendant.

We regret to learn that no superior officer yet continuously superintends the bathing of the patients. We regard this practice as very important.

The medical staff is unchanged. The case-books are properly kept.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

10 December 1902.

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

WE are able to report in favourable terms on the general condition and management of this Asylum, all parts of which we have inspected to-day. We found the wards bright and plentifully supplied with many objects calculated to interest and amuse the patients, but in several of the day-rooms we noticed that there were very few illustrated papers, and some of the wards struck us as being colder than is desirable at this season of the year. The condition of the dormitories and bedding was thoroughly satisfactory, and we observed that some additional closet accommodation has been provided, and that many of the cisterns and pipes in the w.c.'s and lavatories of the old building have been cased in, but we would point out that there are still many points of suspension in these places which require protection. Among these are the stiff gas brackets which have not yet been removed. In this connection we may mention that the removal of these brackets would furnish a good opportunity of still further extending the electric lighting of the female side. To effect this very desirable improvement, we understand that a third dynamo would be necessary, and we would venture to express the hope that the Committee will give this matter their favourable consideration.

Condition of
wards.

During our inspection we noticed that several single rooms off No. 10 day-room on the female side are now occupied by patients who, in the event of fire, would in all probability be burned or asphyxiated before they could be rescued, there being no alternative exit from these rooms.

Fire pre-
cautions.

We are strongly of opinion therefore that the use by patients of these bedrooms should be discontinued, although we are fully aware of the lack of single room accommodation on this side of the Institution, a lack which can only be properly remedied by the erection of a single room block in connection with this part of the building. Among the improvements which have been effected since the visit of our Colleagues in June 1901, we may mention the following :—The equipment of the laundry with new machinery, in which, however, we regret to notice that a calender has not been included ; the raising of the main dividing walls in the old building above the level of the roof ; the extension of the electric lighting on the female side ; the completion of the new female mess-rooms ; the planting of the airing grounds ; and the making of a road round the Asylum estate.

Improvements.

On the books to-day we find the names of 724 patients, in the proportion of 330 males to 394 females. These include 19 private patients and 122 patients who are chargeable to out-county unions.

Statistics.

To all the patients in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which some availed themselves to appeal for discharge, but in no case to complain of their treatment. With the exception of a few noisy and excited cases, the patients' behaviour was orderly, and in the matters of personal neatness and dress their condition was satisfactory.

Condition of
patients.

The health of the Asylum is good, although 55 patients are confined to bed, many of whom are suffering from the feebleness due to old age, and others from mental excitement.

The dinner which we saw served to the patients in the wards to-day consisted of corned beef, potatoes, beetroot and bread, the beverage being tea.

Appendix C.

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Deaths.

Suicide.

The general paralytics now in this Asylum form 2·2 per cent. of the entire patients ; those who are suffering from epilepsy 13·1 per cent., and seven patients are considered to be actively suicidal. Continuous night supervision is extended to the two classes last mentioned ; 4·4 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

22·0 per cent. attend the Church of England service in chapel on Sundays, and 18·9 per cent. other religious services. There are also ten patients of each sex who profess the Roman Catholic faith, whom a priest attends at intervals.

29·6 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. All who are able to do so walk out usually beyond the airing grounds, and a few beyond the Asylum estate. About 15 patients only are altogether confined to the airing grounds for one cause or another. 45 per cent. of each sex are usefully employed. There are vacancies for 131 patients, of which 105 are on the female side.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board, 315 patients have been admitted, 241 removed or discharged, 114 on recovery, and 99 have died.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in 88 cases, or the satisfactory proportion of 88·8 of the total number of deaths.

In only two cases were bedsores present at the time of death. Amongst the causes, general paralysis accounted for 25·1 per. cent., phthisis for 10·1 per cent., and senile decay for 8 per cent.

There have been 3 inquests. In two cases the deaths were from natural causes ; the third was one of suicide of a female patient, who died from the effect of poisoning by phosphorus, which she had taken before her admission.

Three male and four female patients have sustained injuries involving fractures of bones. These casualties were due to accidental falls, except in the case of a female patient, who threw herself down stairs, and thus fractured her elbow.

The only zymotic disease that has visited this Asylum has been influenza, which during the months April, May and June of the present year attacked 82 female patients and 6 nurses. There were 11 deaths amongst these patients from influenzal pneumonia.

The Asylum has been notably free from diarrhoeal disorders, the register containing only 6 entries for the year, the attacks in all but one of these cases being slight in character.

Seclusion.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded on 4 occasions for $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Attendants.

31 male and 44 female attendants are employed for day duty, there being also 6 attendants of each sex for night duty. From these figures it will be seen that in the day time there is one male attendant to every $10\frac{1}{2}$ male patients, and one nurse to every 9 female patients.

Of the total staff, 13·5 per cent. of the men and 34 per cent. of the women have served under one year, while 40 per cent. of the former and 22 per cent. of the latter reckon more than 5 years' service.

One male attendant has been dismissed for misconduct during the last 18 months. The case-books and other medical records continue to be well kept.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

10 April 1902.

City of London
Asylum.
State of
asylum.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum we can report very favourably of its condition and management. In all departments we found a general air of comfort, and there was certainly no lack of means of amusement and objects to interest the patients.

The beds, bedding, and dormitories were in the best of order, and we are glad to find that the plastering of the rough internal walls of dormitories is being steadily taken in hand; and on both sides new sanitary spurs have been added to the dormitories.

The women's No. 2 ward has been recently redecorated, the walls plastered and the floors relaid, and the same improvement is in progress in No. 3.

As regards the resident patients, all of whom had full opportunity of speech with us, we can report them as on the whole contented. We had no complaint calling for special mention. In both divisions attention was paid to the patients' dress, judging by the satisfactory condition in which we found the patients in respect to this matter and to their personal tidiness.

Condition of
patients.

We saw a dinner of soup, with bread and cheese, served to the city patients in the general dining hall, where a great proportion of the private patients also dined. For the latter a good dinner of hot meat and vegetables, with pastry to follow, was provided.

Since the 20th June, when the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 183 patients have been admitted, 130 have been discharged or removed, of whom 61 were on recovery, and 57 have died.

Statistics.

These changes leave on the books the names of 519 patients, 230 being males, and 289 females; 90 of the men and 115 of the women belong to the private class. The out-county cases comprise 5 men and 2 women.

The weekly maintenance charges are 12s. 3d. for the home patients, and 14s. for the out-country, while the private cases pay from one to two guineas per week.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 20 males and 11 females.

The Asylum Committee have recently purchased a house and 3½ acres of land, with two cottages. It is proposed to utilise the house as a convalescent home for patients.

Purchase of
house and
land.

The Committee have not lost sight of the proposal to build a detached block for some 40 working patients, but plans have so far not yet been prepared.

In view of the small margin of vacant accommodation, we hope this addition will be pushed on.

In the year 1901 the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions was 40·48, and that of the deaths on the average number resident was 11·94.

The deaths since the last visit were, with one exception, due to natural and ordinary causes, which were either ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 75·4 per cent. of the cases, and in only one instance was a bed sore existent at death. Of the 57 deaths 3 were due to phthisis, 2 to colitis, and 3 to enteritis.

Deaths.

The exceptional death was the suicide of a male who succeeded in cutting his throat in a w.c., to which, contrary to rules, he had been allowed to go by the night attendant.

Suicide.

Appendix C.	This was the only death calling for an inquest, and the facts were reported to our Board at the time.
City of London Asylum.	The serious non-fatal casualties number 3, all fractures of bones, sustained in two instances by accidental falls, the cause of the third fracture, that of a rib in a male, being unknown.
Zymotic disease.	Zymotic disease has shown itself in the Asylum in 78 cases of influenza among the patients and staff, in 3 cases of enteric, and 2 of colitis among the patients, and one case of enteric in a nurse. The general health to-day is decidedly good, there being only 2 men and 5 women confined to bed.
	There has been no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	Of the total patients 7·7 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, 2·8 per cent. from general paralysis, while 4·4 per cent. are actively suicidal. Only 7 women are returned as having wetted their beds last night.
Divine service.	The chapel services are usually attended by 74 per cent., while the Roman Catholic services, which are given weekly, are usually attended by 50 patients of that faith.
Amusements.	The associated entertainments attract an average attendance of 37 per cent. Owing to the epidemic of smallpox, and the proximity of smallpox ships and huts, no patients go out for extended exercise, so that we omit the usual returns in respect of exercise.
Employment.	Sixty-three per cent. of the men, and 56 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 to every 10 male and 1 to every 12½ female patients. There are 3 men and 3 nurses on night duty.
	Of the total staff, 34 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the nurses have been here less than a year, and only 13 per cent. of each sex can count over 5 years' service.
	The case-books and medical records are well kept.

MIDDLESBROUGH ASYLUM.

16 October 1902.

Middlesbrough Asylum.	THIS Asylum, which we have to-day inspected, is maintained in very good order.
State of wards.	We found the day-rooms warm, bright, and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding very clean and well ventilated.
	A beginning is about to be made in the papering of the walls of the day-rooms, and the walls of the dormitories and single rooms are to be painted. A few single rooms have been so treated, with satisfactory results.
Structural additions.	The most important works either completed or in course of construction since the visit paid last year by 2 of our Colleagues, consist of the provision of a mess and recreation room for the nurses and attendants ; and the fitting up of a tailor's shop where, with the assistance of patients' labour, the Asylum uniforms are now entirely made up, as well as the clothing of the patients.
	The additional blocks are making good progress towards completion, both being roofed in.
Provision for exercise of patients.	Our Colleagues last year drew attention to the absence of a walk round the Asylum. We are glad to be able to report that such a walk

is being made. In the meantime the patients have regular exercise in a 6-acre field, where swings have been erected for their use. Appendix C.

Since our Colleagues' visit above referred to, 170 patients have been admitted, 100 have been discharged, of whom 49 were recovered, and 51 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 250 patients, 127 men and 123 women. Among them are 8 of the private class, and 30 who come from beyond the limits of the county borough. Middlesbrough
Asylum.
Statistics.

The weekly maintenance charges are 14s. for the home patients, and from that sum to 21s. for those of the private class.

The Asylum is, according to its estimated accommodation, quite full. The additional blocks are designed to accommodate 80 patients of each sex. We gave the patients full opportunity of speaking to us, a few only appealed for discharge, and no one made any complaint against either attendants or nurses. Condition of
patients.

In both divisions, good order prevailed during our inspection, and we can speak favourably of the condition of the patients in respect to matters of tidiness of dress and personal neatness. The clothing on the women's side was well varied, and on both sides in good condition.

We suggested the filling in of the spaces in the racks for the patients' clothing ; for in their present state and position they might afford facilities to patients suicidally disposed.

We saw a dinner of cold meat with potatoes and salad served in some of the wards ; and we were pleased to find that the dietary is varied every week, so as to do away with monotony. Dietary.

Of the patients 9·2 per cent. are epileptics and 4·4 general paralytics, and for both these classes, as well as for the suicidal cases, special night supervision is provided. It speaks creditably for the night watching that only one patient was reported as having wetted his bed last night. Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The chapel services are usually attended by 47 per cent. of the patients ; and there are 51 Roman Catholics, for whom Mass is said on Sundays by a priest, who is, however, not remunerated for his services. 49 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 35 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds. Parties of each sex have frequent walks in the field to which we have already referred ; and 12 per cent. are confined for exercise to the airing courts ; 53 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

The 51 deaths which have occurred since the last visit were all due to natural causes of the usual character, verified by post-mortem examination in the somewhat low proportion of 65 per cent. No bed-sores were present, nor were there any among the 4 men and 8 women whom we saw in bed in the wards, a satisfactory evidence of the good nursing of the sick. General paralysis and phthisis accounted for 21 per cent. of the deaths respectively. Deaths.

There has been no death in which an inquest was deemed to be necessary. No serious casualty has occurred, and the Asylum has been quite free from cases of zymotic disease.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed in the treatment of the patients.

The staff of attendants comprises 13 of each sex for day duty, being in the proportion of 1 to every 10 male and 1 to every 9½ female patients. Two of each sex form the night staff. Staff of
attendants.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Middlesbrough
 Asylum.

Of the total staff, 23 per cent. have been here less than a year, but 19 out of the total of 30, or the satisfactory proportion of 63 per cent., have been here since the opening of the Asylum 4½ years ago.

No attendant or nurse has left for misconduct affecting the patients.

The state of the case-books continues to be creditable to the medical staff.

NEWCASTLE ASYLUM.

8 February 1902.

Newcastle
 Asylum.
 State of wards.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, which is maintained in excellent order throughout. The day-rooms were warm and comfortable, but there was a want of freshness in the air in the rooms in the new buildings, which are heated on the Plenum system.

In both divisions the beds, bedding, and dormitories, were kept in very good condition.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues last year, another ward on the female side has been appropriated to male patients, and a connecting corridor made to the male side; and No. 5 old male ward has been converted into a gallery for female private patients, and has been very suitably furnished and decorated. The old work-room has been made into a dining room for the nurses, a recreation room for whose use has been formed out of a portion of the old stores, which also supplied a billiard-room for the assistant medical officers.

Fire pre-
 cautions.

We are glad to report that an external iron staircase has been provided for use in case of fire from the dormitories of the farm buildings, where 40 female patients are lodged; the key to the door giving access to this stair is at present kept by the nurse who sleeps on the ground floor. It should, as we have suggested to Dr. Callcott, be kept in a box in the nurses' room upstairs.

In connection with the subject of keys, it would be an obvious advantage if one system of locks were adopted throughout the Asylum, so that they could be all controlled by one master key.

We find that the steward, engineer, and clerk of the works are all provided with keys giving access to the women's quarters, a practice which our Board deprecates, holding that the possession of such keys by males should be limited to the medical officers and chaplain.

Statistics.

We find on the books to-day the names of 755 patients, of whom 421 are males and 334 females. The private patients number 17, and the out-county cases (of whom 25 come from Lancashire, 25 from Lincoln, and 10 from Chester) 61. The weekly maintenance charges are 11s. 8d. for the home patients, 14s. for the out-county, and from 16s. to 20s. for the private cases. Three patients are absent on trial.

The estimated accommodation in the Asylum gives a return of 840 beds; upon this calculation there are vacancies for 25 males and 63 females.

The changes since the last visit comprise the admission of 230 patients, the discharge of 75, of whom 48 were on recovery, and the deaths of 96.

The percentage of recoveries for 1901 was 19·8 on the admissions, and the death rate for that year 14 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

Deaths.

With the exception of the death from septicæmia of a male patient who accidentally sustained a wound of the scalp, and in whose case the only inquest was held, all the deaths since the last visit were from natural causes ordinary in Asylums, and in 84 per cent. of them these

were verified by post-mortem examination, bedsores being present in the somewhat undue proportion of 8·3 per cent., although there were no patients so suffering among the 31 men and 18 women whom we saw in bed in the wards; 28 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, and 15 per cent. to phthisis, in relation to which we desire to express a hope that means may be found of treating cases of the latter disease otherwise than in the open dormitories of the infirmaries.

Appendix C.
Newcastle
Asylum.

There have been no cases of zymotic disease other than influenza during the period under review, and the only casualties of a serious and non-fatal character have been accidentally-sustained fractures and dislocations of bones in one patient of each sex.

The use of seclusion has been limited to 3 persons upon three occasions and for 15½ hours only, and there has been no recourse to mechanical restraint.

All the resident patients had full opportunity of speech with us, but, apart from some which were the outcome of delusions, we had no complaint of rough usage, while the appeals for discharge were very few. On both sides there was, indeed, general contentment. We saw a dinner, which was evidently not unpopular, served to 196 men and 158 women, in their respective dining halls. The fare to-day was mutton broth, with roley-poley pudding and bread and cheese.

The patients were neat in dress and general appearance.

Of the total patients, 9·1 per cent. are epileptic, 6·2 per cent. suffer from general paralysis, and only 3 are actively suicidal.

Epileptic and
suicidal cases.

All the epileptic and suicidal cases sleep under continuous supervision, and only 1·8 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds or bedding last night.

In regard to the patients who are actively suicidal, we think the special caution cards in such cases should be issued by and under the signature of a medical officer; those at present in use are signed by the head attendant. It would be an advantage, too, if they were differentiated from other papers, especially as the number of these cards is very properly limited, and confined to those who are actively suicidal.

We should add, in connection with this topic, that in the new buildings some w.c. projections, from which patients might suspend themselves, should be protected.

According to the returns furnished to us, 36 per cent of the patients usually attend the chapel services on Sunday; and 35 per cent. the associated entertainments.

Divine service.
Amusements.

There are 35 Roman Catholic patients, for whom a monthly Mass is celebrated by a priest, who is paid 20*l.* a year for his services.

No women, and only 12 per cent. of the men, walk out weekly oftener beyond the Asylum grounds; and not including the men who work in the garden, 52 per cent. of the total patients go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 11 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise owing to their physical inability, or to their unwillingness to go beyond them.

Exercise.

Employment of the kind usual in Asylums is found for 70 per cent. of the men and 80 per cent. of the women.

Employment.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every 9¾ men, and 1 to every 11 women. The night staff comprises 7 men and 5 nurses.

Attendants.

Of the total staff 40 per cent. have been less than a year in the Asylum. This is a high percentage, which we hope will be reduced by recent action on the part of the Committee in raising the wages and

Appendix C. improving the position of the staff, of whom 20 per cent. can now count over five years' service.

Newcastle
Asylum.

No nurse or attendant had to leave the Asylum service last year on account of rough usage to patients.

The case-books and other medical records are kept with intelligence and care by the medical staff, who remain numerically as at the last visit.

NORWICH ASYLUM.

11 April 1902.

Norwich
Asylum.

Improvements.

WE have again inspected this Asylum. Referring to the additions which are in progress we observe that the attendants' block on each side is approaching completion, as is also the new epileptic dormitory for the male division, while the extension of Male Block No. 2 is in hand, the walls being built above the first floor. The existing portion of this block has three floors, and we are of opinion that it would be prudent to carry up the addition to correspond, that is providing two floors of dormitories. In suggesting this we do not overlook the fact that the second floor may disturb the due relation of day space to dormitory, and that it will probably be necessary hereafter to add to the former; but the immediate addition to sleeping space would be very economically provided, and it is probable in view of the proposed extension of the City boundaries that further accommodation of both kinds will be required in the near future. We learn that a good many improvements, individually of no great magnitude, but collectively of importance, have been effected since the visit of our Colleagues last year; and we are able from our inspection to express a most favourable opinion of the condition in which we find the wards. All, both day-rooms and dormitories, are admirably clean and bright, and the beds and bedding are in the best order. We must express the hope that the urinals in No. 2 Male Ward may soon be abolished and some additional w.c.'s provided. The latter are needed for the number of patients warded there. A full size steam calender in the laundry is much to be desired, and would be very useful.

Statistics.

We find on the books to-day 314 patients, 139 males and 175 females. Two are private and 23 are received here from King's Lynn. One of the private patients is out on trial. Since 13th June last, the date of our Colleagues' visit, 83 patients have been admitted; 47 have been discharged or removed, of whom 30 have recovered; and 31 have died. All these deaths were due to natural causes, 19·3 per cent. to general paralysis, and 12·9 per cent. to phthisis, but the causes were ascertained by post-mortem examination in only 61 per cent. No bed-sore existed at the death of any of the patients so dying, and no patient is now suffering from one.

Deaths.

No zymotic or epidemic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed since then, and only one serious casualty has occurred, the fracture of a leg, owing to an accidental fall.

Dietary.

We have seen the patients in residence and have found them remarkably quiet and contented. We have been present at the dinner in the hall, and have again been much pleased with the meal supplied, the manner of serving it, the neatness and freshness of the table appoint-

ments, and the orderly behaviour of the patients, all but five of the whole number being present. The dress of both sexes is very good, that of the women being bright and varied.

We learn that 58 per cent. of the men and 57 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, proportions rather lower than are commonly found in Asylums. The Sunday attendance at Divine service is very satisfactory, reaching 91 per cent. of the entire number of patients; and a like proportion are usually present at the entertainments. Extended exercise is freely afforded to the patients, and none are wholly confined for it to the airing-courts.

We are informed that in 1901 the percentage of recoveries here to the number of admissions was 40·74; and that of the deaths to the average number of patients resident, 11·72. There are now among the patients 12 per cent. who are epileptics, and 3·5 per cent. suffering general paralysis, while four patients are treated as suicidal.

We should not omit to mention that the iron external escape staircases, so long spoken of, are now in course of erection.

Recurring to the subject of accommodation we find that the existing vacancies, based on the space allowances sanctioned by our Board, are for only 6 patients in each division.

As to the staff, there are for day duty 13 men and 16 women, or an attendant to $10\frac{3}{4}$ male patients, and a nurse to $10\frac{7}{8}$ female patients. For night watching there are 2 men and 3 women; and we may note that no bed was reported to have been wetted by a patient last night. Of the entire staff only about 9 per cent. have less than a year's service here to reckon, while 60 per cent. count over five years.

Examining the statutory books of the Asylum we noticed that most of the entries which it is the duty of the Asylum clerk to make are made either by the medical superintendent or assistant medical officer. Inquiring into the reason for this we learn that the clerk is not exclusively employed in the work of the Asylum, but performs other duties in the city, and only attends here at intervals.

We must point out to the Committee that this is not in accordance with the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and the Rules of the Commissioners in Lunacy, which have the operation and force of an Act of Parliament; and we must request that these provisions may in future be strictly complied with.

The medical staff remains the same as at the last visit.

The case-books are carefully kept, and are still illustrated by photographs of the patients.

Appendix C.

Norwich
Asylum.

Employment.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Attendants.

Statutory
records.

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

21 April 1902.

Of structural additions to this Asylum there is only one to mention, namely, the new male recreation room. This is finished and furnished, and supplied with a billiard table, and it is, we are informed, much appreciated by the attendants.

Nottingham
Borough
Asylum.
New recrea-
tion room.

Both divisions of the Asylum are in excellent order, but in some wards ceilings need whitewashing, and some re-decoration will soon be desirable. Still day rooms and sleeping rooms are all comfortable, and in them, as with regard to beds and bedding, thorough cleanliness is apparent. The latest erected wards have not yet been painted or

State of wards.

Appendix C.

Nottingham
Borough
Asylum.

otherwise decorated, it being prudent to wait till the walls are thoroughly dry, but no doubt this work will soon be undertaken. Further progress in the preparation of floors for dry rubbing has been made. In connection with this matter we have suggested to Dr. Powell the use of boiled oil instead of staining and varnishing, whereby time and expense would be saved. There are still in the laundry some driving bands and gearing which we think should be better protected.

Statistics.

In the course of our inspection to-day we have seen all the patients now on the books, except three who are absent on trial, and one who is isolated. The number is 726, 366 being males and 360 females; of the former 16 and of the latter 17 are in the private class; and there are 46 out-borough patients, all males; of these 19 belong to Sussex and 27 to the county of London. With regard to patients on trial, we mention with approval that since the visit of Commissioners last year as many as 34 have had money allowances while on trial. Since the above visit, paid on 20th June, 142 patients have been admitted here, 63 discharged or removed, 53 on recovery, and 58 have died. In 1901 the recoveries were as high as 43·79 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers, and the deaths 10·51 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. Upon the usual basis of calculation there appears to be available space for 5 additional male and 43 additional female patients, the actual vacant beds being 12 and 16 respectively. However, in the foregoing estimate account is taken of the temporary iron dormitory for 40 beds on the female side, which was undertaken to be removed on the completion of the new female block. Without this, and by some appropriation of day space to dormitory purposes in the other permanent wards, additional beds to the number of 15 or 16 can be obtained. As to the deaths of the 58, 56 were followed by post-mortem examination, or the very creditable proportion of 97 per cent. With one exception, that of a woman who died from heart failure as the result of an accidentally sustained fracture of the femur, and whose death formed the subject of the only inquest, the causes of death were natural, general paralysis being that of the large proportion of 34·4 per cent., and phthisis 7 per cent. only.

Deaths.

Bedsore were present at death in the case of 5·1 per cent. of those who died, but none of the patients now confined to bed, and who are 7 men and 20 women, suffer from this complication.

There is at present a case of scarlet fever, duly isolated. This, and several cases of influenza are the only diseases of epidemic or zymotic character which have appeared here since the last visit. Two casualties causing fractures have since then occurred.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The epileptics form 12·7 per cent. of the insane population, and the general paralytics 2·9 per cent.; and it is somewhat singular that at present there are more women than men suffering from the latter form of insanity, the numbers being 10 of the male and 11 of the female sex: only 16 patients are considered actively suicidal. No patient has been in mechanical restraint since the last visit, but three males on six occasions, and for $56\frac{3}{4}$ hours, have been secluded.

Condition of
patients.

The patients have had full opportunity of talking with us, and many availed themselves of it. The chief and almost the only subject was that of their detention here, which in no instance appeared to us unjustified.

A few men, however, complained of rough usage, but the complaints seemed to us unfounded or greatly exaggerated.

We are satisfied with the dress of the patients of each sex and their general neatness. Appendix C.

We saw them at dinner, the majority in their respective dining halls ; their conduct was good. The dinner consisted of soup with bread, and rice pudding. Nottingham
Borough
Asylum.

Of the men 56 per cent. and of the women 54 per cent. are usefully employed, but we should wish to see larger proportions so employed ; 35 per cent. of both sexes usually attend chapel on Sundays, and here again we think the proportion should be higher. Employment.
Divine service.

The Roman Catholic patients only number 30, and for these there is a fortnightly service.

The associated entertainments bring together 37 per cent. ; 20 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate, and 70 per cent. on the estate beyond the airing courts, to which about 12 per cent. are confined for their exercise. Amusements.
Exercise.

The present staff of attendants comprises, for day duty, 37 men and 36 women, or one to $9\frac{7}{8}$ male and one to 10 female patients. Attendants.

For night duty there are 3 men and 5 women, and here we may mention that the beds which were reported by the night attendants to have been wetted last night were only 3·1 per cent. of the whole.

Of the entire staff only 17 per cent. have entered the Asylum service within twelve months, and 25 per cent. have served over five years. No attendant has been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit.

The medical staff continues of the same strength as heretofore.

The medical records are very carefully and intelligently kept.

We learn that the present maintenance charge for home patients is 10s. a week, for out borough patients 14s. a week, and for private patients 15s.

PLYMOUTH ASYLUM.

20 March 1902.

IN view of the fact that this Asylum continues to be overcrowded, there being one man and thirteen women in excess of the proper number, it is satisfactory to record that the plans for the new extensions have received the approval of the Secretary of State, and that an application for a loan of the money required is at present under the consideration of the Local Government Board. Plymouth
Asylum.
Extensions.

We found at our visit to-day the wards and dormitories in excellent order, the bedding also being in very good condition throughout. State of wards.

The patients whose names are on the books number 274, 119 being men and 155 women ; six patients are on the private list, and one is a criminal. All of these we have seen and spoken with, and can report that their behaviour was most orderly, and their dress and personal tidiness quite satisfactory. Several complaints of ill-treatment were made to us which were obviously the result of delusion. Apart from these, no appeals were made save on the score of detention. No patient was wearing a strong dress. The general health throughout the Institution was very good. Condition of
patients.

The returns furnished to us show that at present 10·6 per cent. of the patients are epileptics, 2·9 per cent. are general paralytics, and 2·2 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The epileptics Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix C.	and those believed to be suicidal sleep under constant supervision.
Plymouth Asylum.	1·8 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.
Divine Service.	Thirty-three per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays ; 40 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments ; 20 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 15 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which only 7 per cent. are altogether confined. 57 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Employment.	
Statistics.	Since the Institution was last visited by two members of our Board on the 10th May 1901, 47 patients have been admitted, 29 have been discharged, 22 on recovery, and 20 have died.
Deaths.	Only one inquest has been held, and all the deaths were due to natural causes. There has been no death from phthisis, but 40 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis. Post-mortem examinations followed in 70 per cent. of the deaths. A bed sore existed on one body at death, but of the 15 patients in bed to-day no one was suffering from this complication.
Seclusion.	There have been four serious but non fatal casualties, all involuntary fracture of bones, two being the result of accidental falls, one the result of a push by a patient, and one is considered to have occurred spontaneously.
	The Asylum has been entirely free from zymotic disease. No patient has been restrained, but six women have been secluded on 62 occasions for a total of 89½ hours.
Attendants.	The articles in the stores inspected by us were satisfactory, and the dinner which we saw served in the hall, consisting of roast pork and beef with two vegetables, was good.
	The strength of the staff is adequate ; it comprises 13 men and 16 women for day duty, which numbers give a proportion of one attendant to every 9 men, and one nurse to every 10 women. There are also two attendants of each sex for night duty.
	Of the total staff 13 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent. of the women have served under one year, while 40 per cent. of the attendants and 33 per cent. of the nurses have been in the service of the Asylum more than five years.
	One male attendant has been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit ; his offence was that of assaulting a patient, for which he was prosecuted by the Visiting Committee and fined 2 <i>l.</i> with costs ; the circumstances were fully reported to our Board.
	The assistant medical officer is now Dr. Wilkinson.
	The case-books are very well kept.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

21 April 1902.

Portsmouth Asylum.	SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum on the 7th of May last by 2 of our Colleagues the work of relaying the drains which was then in progress has been completed. Among other improvements have been the plastering of the rough walls in one of the male and two of the female wards ; the provision of additional heating to both the hospital wards ; the substitution of larger supply and waste pipes to the baths in the general bath-room, and thus improving the means of filling and empty-
Improvements.	

ing the baths ; the casing in of all the looped pipes in w.c.'s, and the tiling of the floors of one lavatory and of the backs of lavatory basins on the women's side.

Appendix C.
Portsmouth
Asylum

With reference to some of the matters referred to by our Colleagues last year, we can report the provision of spring locks to those knife boxes which were at that time supplied with dead locks ; and some enlargement of the dressing rooms of the male general bath room.

The Committee have not seen their way, owing to the difficulty of construction, to enlarging the laundry, where we found a new washer has recently been fixed.

Since our Colleagues were here 187 patients have been admitted ; 117, of whom 92 had recovered, have been either altogether discharged or removed to other care ; and 89 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 673 patients, 318 males and 355 females. A male private patient is away for the day with friends, and a female is away on trial.

Statistics.

The out-county cases number 166, of whom 144 are chargeable to Southampton.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 14 males and 22 females.

The weekly maintenance charges are 11s. 4½d. for the home patients, from 16s. to 18s. for the out-county, and from 14s. to 42s. for those of the private class, of whom there are to-day 26 males and 26 females.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions last year was 51·66, and that of the deaths, calculated on the average numbers resident, was 13·19.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, and were followed by post-mortem examination in the low proportion of 60·6 per cent. General paralysis was accountable for 23·6 per cent., phthisis for 21·3 per cent., and senile decay for 6·7 per cent. Three patients, all women, died of colitis. In only one body of all who died was a bed sore existent.

Deaths.

There has been only one serious non-fatal casualty, and this was due to an accidental fall.

Apart from 5 cases of colitis (of which 3 were fatal), and the same number of erysipelas, the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease, and to-day the general health is decidedly good, there being only 17 patients under medical treatment.

There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The resident patients, with the exception of the male who is out for the day, had full opportunity of speech with us. The appeals for discharge were not numerous, and we were glad to learn from many of the patients that they have frequent and full opportunity of speaking to the members of the Committee at their visits.

Condition of
patients.

We had no complaint calling for special mention. The dinner which we saw served in some of the wards consisted of corned beef with two vegetables and bread, with beer.

We should not omit to state that as regards their dress and personal tidiness, the patients gave satisfactory evidence of proper attention having been paid to these matters.

Of the total patients, 11·4 are epileptic, and 3·5 per cent. suffer from general paralysis.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Only 5 patients are returned as actively suicidal, and they share with the epileptics and general paralytics in the special night supervision provided for those classes. The wet beds reported last night numbered

- Appendix C. 30, or in the proportion of 4·4 per cent., a percentage which, though lower than last year, is still in excess of the average.
- Portsmouth Asylum. The Sunday services are usually attended by 42·8 per cent. ; and the Divine service, associated entertainments by 43 per cent. of the patients ; 25·7 per cent. go out at least once a week beyond the Asylum ground, 55 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 24 men, but no women, are altogether confined for exercise on account of unwillingness or physical inability to go beyond them.
- Amusements Exercise.
- Employment. The returns of employment show only 55 per cent. of the men and the still lower proportion of 32·2 per cent. of the women as usefully engaged.
- State of wards. We found the Asylum maintained in very good order and in a high state of cleanliness.
- The day-rooms were warm, comfortable, and suitably furnished and equipped with objects of interest. The dormitories, beds, and bedding were all in proper condition.
- On the male side there are a few urinals still left, but we hope, as the wards in which these are still found are taken in hand for redecoration, pedestal closets will be introduced in their place.
- We have suggested to Dr. Mumby whether arrangements could not be made for screening the shelters in the airing courts so as to afford shelter from wind as well as sun.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants is numerically satisfactory ; giving for day duty 1 for every 7½ male and 1 for every 9 female patients.
- The duration of service is satisfactory too, for, though 27 per cent. of the men and 26 per cent. of the nurses have been here less than one year, the satisfactory proportions of 41·6 per cent. of the former and 32·6 per cent. of the latter have been here over 5 years.
- The provision of a recreation room for both attendants and nurses is a desideratum which we recommend to the favourable consideration of the Committee.
- The case-books continue to be well kept.

SUNDERLAND ASYLUM.

11 February 1902.

Sunderland Asylum.
State of Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in excellent order and managed very efficiently. The day-rooms were comfortably warm and suitably equipped with means of amusement and literature, and the condition of the dormitory, beds, and bedding was quite satisfactory. We found some additional machinery recently provided in the laundry ; where, however, a steam calender remains a desideratum.

We cannot report that much progress has been made with the nurses' block and with the villa block for men ; the delay in their completion being due to some bad work which had to be rectified.

Additional land purchased.
Statistics.

The most important improvement since the last visit by members of our Board has been the acquisition of 65 additional acres to the estate.

The changes among the patients since the visit of last year consist of the admission of 97 ; the discharges of 63, of whom 52 were recovered ; and the deaths of 27. These leave on the books the names of 347 patients, 176 being males and 171 females ; all of whom are chargeable to the borough with the exception of 19 women who

came from Middlesex, and 2 males who are private cases The Appendix C.
borough patients are maintained at a weekly cost of 10s. 6d.; the Sunderland
out-county patients are charged 14s. per week. Asylum.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for only 3 patients; but as soon as the nurses' block is completed, the ward which is at present for their use will be set free for female patients.

The recovery rate for 1901 was 56·4 per cent. on the admissions after making allowances for cases of transfer and recertification, and the death rate for that year was as low as 7·2 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

The present number of epileptics in the Asylum forms just 10 per cent. of the total population. The general paralytics form 4·3 per cent. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The epileptic patients share with the actively suicidal cases (which only number 4) in the continuous night observation; and only 0·8 per cent. of wet beds were reported last night. On both sides of the Asylum we found the patients well conducted, quiet, and generally contented, and their condition in respect to dress and personal tidiness quite satisfactory.

No patient was wearing a strong dress, and we ought not to omit a reference to the variety and quality of the women's clothing. We saw many of the patients for the second time in the dining hall, where about 140 of each sex sat down to an excellent dinner of beef with two vegetables.

The 28 deaths which have occurred since the last visit have, without exception, been due to natural causes, and it is noticeable that while general paralysis produced the fatal result in 21 per cent. of all the deaths, phthisis was answerable for only 3·5 per cent. of them. In two instances inquests were held, and in one of them there had been the accidental fracture of the jaw, which did not, however, appear to have contributed to the patient's death. It is highly creditable to the medical staff that post-mortem examinations were made in every death, that there was only 1 bed sore, and that Dr. Middlemass devotes some of his time to pathological investigation. There has been no casualty other than the above, and until this morning, when a male attendant developed scarlet fever, there had been no incidence of zymotic disease. Neither restraint nor seclusion has been employed as a means of treatment. Deaths.

The proportions of patients usually attending the Church of Divine England and other Sunday services are 73 and 72 per cent. respectively. service.

There are 41 Roman Catholics, for whom a Mass is celebrated twice a month, the priest receiving a small remuneration for his services. 66 per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments; 90 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which no patient is altogether confined for exercise. Only 5 patients, we regret to notice, have the benefit of walks outside the estate. Seventy-four per cent. of the men and 82 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Amusements. Exercise. Employment.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty one to every 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ male and one to every 8 female patients. The night staff, which has been recently increased on the female side, consists of 4 men and 5 nurses. Attendants.

The duration of service can hardly be described as satisfactory, for 43 per cent. of the entire staff have been here less than one year and only 7 per cent. over 5 years.

The Committee have lately increased the rates of the salaries and it is to be hoped that the inducement now offered may lead to better records of service.

Appendix C.

WEST HAM ASYLUM.

West Ham
Asylum.
Statistics.

21 November 1902.

THERE are on the books of this Asylum which we have visited to-day the names of 786 patients, 364 being males and 422 females. Of these, one patient is chargeable to Islington and 11 are absent on trial.

Condition of
patients.

To all the patients in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us. Some few appeals for discharge were made to us, but no complaints which call for special mention were preferred by the patients, who were, on the whole, contented and orderly in their behaviour.

The general health of the Institution appears to be satisfactory, only 23 patients being confined to bed.

The dinner served to the patients to-day consisted of baked fish, potatoes, and bread, the beverage being lemonade, and we were glad to notice that it was generally popular.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Of the entire patients, 4·5 per cent. are suffering from general paralysis, 15·6 per cent. from epilepsy, and 5 patients are considered to be actively suicidal; the two classes last-mentioned have the benefit of constant supervision at night.

Only one patient was reported as having wetted her bed last night.

Divine service.

Sixty per cent. of the patients usually attend religious services in the Asylum chapel on Sunday, conducted respectively by the chaplains of different religious denominations, who are paid for their services.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Thirty-nine per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. Only 8 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; thirty-seven per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which the somewhat large proportion of 36 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

Employment.

Of the men as many as 83 per cent. and of the women 56 per cent. are usefully employed.

Statistics.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board to the Asylum about a year ago, 347 patients have been admitted, 143 discharged or removed, of whom 100 had recovered, and 137 have died, from natural causes, with the exception of two patients whose deaths were due to accidentally sustained fractures of bones. Twenty per cent. of the deaths were the result of general paralysis, 16 per cent. of phthisis, and 6 per cent. of colitis, of which there have been 24 cases, this being the only zymotic disease which has appeared in the Asylum.

Colitis.

The post-mortem examinations made amounted to the very creditable proportion of 99 per cent. of the deaths, bedsores being present in 5 per cent. of them. Inquests were held in the two exceptional deaths already referred to, and in no other instance. The only serious, but non-fatal, casualty was an accidental scald.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since our Colleagues were here.

State of wards.

At our visit to day we found the wards and dormitories in good order throughout, the former being light and cheerful, and the latter sweet and clean. The bedding also was in a generally satisfactory

condition, but on the female side some of the beds had no blanket between the waterproofs and the sheets. Appendix C.

We noticed also that in most of the w.c.'s the pipes needed protection, and the door handles should be removed to prevent suicidal attempts. West Ham Asylum. Proposed extensions.

We are informed that the plans of the proposed extensions of this Asylum are being prepared, and that the farm buildings and greenhouses are in course of construction.

Dr. Hunter continues to discharge his duties with zeal and efficiency, and is assisted by two assistant medical officers, by whom the case-books and other medical records are well kept. Medical staff.

The staff of attendants consists of 37 men and 45 women for day duty, which figures give the proportion of 1 man to every $9\frac{3}{4}$ male patients, and 1 woman to every $9\frac{1}{4}$ female patients. Attendants.

There are also 7 attendants of each sex for night duty.

Of the total staff, 47 per cent. have served under one year, but this is explained by the fact that the Asylum has only been opened since August 1901.

Eleven attendants have been discharged for misconduct, but only three for offences affecting the patients, two of them having been prosecuted.

Appendix D.

Appendix D. ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS approved by the SECRETARY OF STATE during 1902, not previously referred to in this REPORT, the COST of which was Estimated not to exceed 1,000*l*.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.		
		£	s.	d.
Carmarthen - - -	Boiler and engine-house - - -	650	0	0
Derby County - - -	Ward staircase - - -	160	0	0
Devon - - -	Improvements to cottage - - -	115	0	0
" - - -	Main sewer - - -	269	0	0
" - - -	Airing-court shelters - - -	60	0	0
Durham - - -	External iron staircases - - -	140	0	0
Glamorgan - - -	Heating apparatus for female ward - - -	300	0	0
" - - -	Additions and alterations to kitchen - - -	120	0	0
Gloucester - - -	Alterations to corridor - - -	89	0	0
Herts - - -	Stabling - - -	750	0	0
" - - -	Cricket pavilion - - -	150	0	0
" - - -	Greenhouse and toolhouse - - -	570	0	0
Rainhill - - -	Alterations to bath-room and lavatory - - -	180	0	0
" - - -	New sanitary block for male ward - - -	330	0	0
Bexley - - -	Alteration to administrative corridor - - -	225	0	0
Cane Hill - - -	Verandahs to wards - - -	315	0	0
" - - -	W.C. in main airing courts - - -	74	0	0
Colney Hatch - - -	Greenhouse - - -	225	0	0
Hanwell - - -	Alteration of passage - - -	30	0	0
Norfolk - - -	Erection of engineer's cottage - - -	425	0	0
Wells - - -	Alteration to out-building for disinfecting apparatus. - - -	200	0	0
" - - -	Greenhouse - - -	25	0	0
Cotford - - -	Two airing-court shelters - - -	190	0	0
Warwick - - -	Additions to night nurses' cottage and extension of laundry dormitory. - - -	375	0	0
Isle of Wight - - -	Six airing-court shelters - - -	120	0	0
Wilts - - -	Pumphouse - - -	150	0	0
Norwich - - -	Additional dormitory - - -	400	0	0

Appendix E.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT HOSPITALS, &c. Appendix E.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

St. Andrew's
Hospital,
Northampton.

9 December 1902.

DURING our inspection of this Hospital and its dependencies, commenced yesterday and concluded to-day, we have seen all the patients in residence, and can give a very favourable report on their condition as regards dress and personal neatness.

The health of the patients is satisfactory, only two gentlemen and seven ladies being in bed, of whom several are confined for mental excitement. Condition of patients.

Some appeals for discharge were made to us, but no complaints which were not the obvious outcome of delusion.

The names of those patients who appeared to us to manifest mental improvement will be found in the Patients' Book.

We gave private interviews to 4 gentlemen and 1 lady.

From the returns furnished to us we find that there are on the books of this Institution the names of 401 patients, 189 being gentlemen and 212 ladies. Of these 15 patients are now at Moulton Park, and 14 are absent on leave at Bryn-y-Neuadd. Statistics.

Ninety-eight patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays; 93 are usually present at the associated entertainments; 155 are usefully employed on an average; 27 walk out alone, and 137 attended; and 54 have carriage exercise.

With regard to the average weekly cost of maintenance per head, we find that 11 patients are received for the payment of the nominal sums of 1s. and 6d. per week, 43 pay less than one guinea, 230 pay sums ranging from one to two guineas, and 117 pay more than two guineas. Rates of Payment.

Since our last visit to this Hospital on 3rd June 44 patients have been admitted, 48 discharged, as many as 18 have recovered, and 9 have died. Of the deaths, 7 were due to natural causes, and 2 to suicide. With regard to the latter, 1 patient committed suicide when absent on leave at Bryn-y-Neuadd, and the other during transfer to another Institution. In both cases the particulars were fully reported to our Board, whose recommendations with regard to the precautions requisite to be taken during the transfer of patients will, we understand, be strictly carried out in future. Statistics.
Suicide.

Forty-one patients have been secluded since our visit on 441 occasions for a total of 2,374 hours, but there has been no employment of mechanical restraint.

The Institution has been free from epidemic or zymotic disease.

At our visit of inspection we found this Hospital in its usual excellent order; the day-rooms and dormitories and bedding being in a thoroughly satisfactory condition throughout.

The staff consists of 54 male and 52 female attendants for day duty, there being also 4 attendants of each sex employed for night duty. Staff.

Appendix E.
 ———
 St. Andrew's
 Hospital,
 Northampton.

the total number of attendants 22 of each sex have served under one year, and 17 male attendants and 11 nurses have been in the service of the Hospital more than 5 years. As many as 38 attendants have left since our visit, but only 3 of these for offences connected with the patients.

The case-books and other medical records are well kept.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

8 October 1902.

Barnwood
 House,
 Gloucester.
 State of the
 Hospital.

WE have to-day inspected this Hospital for the second time this year, and can report that it continues to be maintained in its usual excellent order. The new stables are now in occupation, and good progress is being made with the wing in connection with Male Ward No. 4. At our visit to-day the gardens presented a very pleasant appearance, being bright with flowers.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 151 patients, in the proportion of 67 gentlemen and 84 ladies. All of these, with the exception of 7 patients, who are absent at the Wilderness, we have seen and spoken with, and can report that they were in a thoroughly satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness.

Some appeals for discharge were made to us, but we received no complaints from the patients in respect of their treatment.

Five patients manifested mental improvement.

The general health is very good, 4 patients being confined to bed, of whom 1 was suffering from an injury to her leg, accidentally sustained.

We gave a private interview to 1 gentleman.

Of the total patients 66 attended Divine service on Sunday last; 134 either usefully employ or amuse themselves; 4 walk out alone, and 120 attended, and 86 have carriage exercise.

Cost of Main-
 tenance.

With regard to the average weekly cost of maintenance per head, 4 per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, 8 per cent. pay less than a guinea, 14 per cent. pay less than two guineas, and 74 per cent. pay more than that sum.

Suicide.

There are in residence two lady voluntary boarders, who may properly remain on that footing. Since our visit to this Institution, just seven months ago, 26 patients have been admitted, 27 discharged, 9 having recovered, and 6 have died. In one case, that of a lady who after escape committed suicide by drowning, an inquest was held. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants comprises 21 men and 22 women for day duty, 3 male attendants and 5 nurses being also employed for night duty. Of this total staff 5 men and 6 women have served under 1, while 6 of the former and 10 of the latter have served over 5 years. Of the 13 attendants who have left since our last visit, no one has been dismissed or allowed to resign to avoid dismissal.

The case-books continue to be well kept.

THE WILDERNESS, MITCHELDEAN.

Appendix E.

19 July 1902.

The Wilderness, Mitcheldean.

I HAVE to-day visited this House in company with Dr. Townsend, and have seen the 7 ladies who are on leave from Barnwood. I found them in good health, contented, and in every respect well cared for.

The House was in excellent order throughout.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

22 July 1902.

SINCE our visit here on 16th April last, 6 patients have been admitted; 5 have been discharged, of whom 4 had recovered; and 2 have died, both from natural causes. There remain on the books 32 male and 47 female patients, total 79; and a voluntary boarder of each sex.

Bethel Hospital, Norwich. Statistics.

We have seen all the certified patients, but only the lady boarder, who, we think, is not well enough to remain in that character, and she should be certified or removed.

Among the former we noticed only one, a gentleman, who at present shows symptoms of mental improvement. The bodily health of the patients generally is good; and only one, an aged lady, is confined to bed.

Condition of patients.

We have found the patients fairly contented. Both sexes are properly attended to as regards dress and personal neatness. We should be glad if more frequent exercise beyond the somewhat limited premises could be afforded them.

The Hospital is in very good order, and in several directions has been further brightened up. Thus, No. 2 day-rooms on the female side have been redecorated in good taste, as also the sick-rooms day-room.

State of Hospital.

The gardens are well kept and are now bright with flowers, and the court of the male ward, appropriated to the excited patients, has been much improved by the introduction of flowering plants and creepers.

We learn that the male staff includes 7 men, and the female staff 12 women. No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit; two have been secluded on 3 occasions and for four hours.

Staff.

The payments made for the patients continue to be very moderate, and the Hospital does much charitable and useful work.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, ST. GEORGE'S ROAD, S.E.

31 July 1902.

WE have paid a second visit for the year to this Hospital. Male ward or gallery No. 4, and female gallery No. 3, are at present out of use, the walls being plastered, and electric lighting being introduced. These works have been carried out in male No. 2 since our visit in January, to the great improvement of the gallery, which will be enhanced when the walls are decorated, for which they are yet scarcely fit. Telephonic communication between the different parts of the hospital has been further extended and is found most useful. On the whole, and apart from the present temporary disturbance of the galleries referred to, we can report that the Hospital is at present in very good order.

Bethlem Royal Hospital, St. George's Road, S.E. Electric lighting.

Appendix E.
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 Bethlem Royal
 Hospital,
 St. George's
 Road, S.E.
 Statistics.

There are now on the Hospital books 205 certified patients, 96 being males, and 109 females. There are also 11 voluntary boarders of each sex.

Since our visit on 21st January, 112 patients have been admitted; 109 have been discharged or removed, 57 having recovered; and 16 have died. The causes of the deaths appear to have been in all cases natural. Nine of the deaths were followed by autopsy.

Of the certified patients, 9 males and 15 females are absent on leave at the Convalescent Branch at Witley, and one male patient is on leave with his friends. Five of the boarders are also at Witley, and one is with friends. With the foregoing exceptions, we have seen all the certified and voluntary patients. As regards the latter, all whom we have seen are, in our opinion, proper cases to be here in that character. Among the certified patients we have observed a good many manifesting mental improvement, and we give a list of these in the Patients' Book.

Condition of
 patients.

A few patients are confined to bed, but the general health is good.

We notice that since our last visit 2 male patients on 45 occasions and for 158 hours, and 5 females on 117 occasions and for 1,187 hours, have been mechanically restrained, but the means of restraint have been merely padded gloves worn for surgical reasons. In the same interval 2 male patients on 32 occasions and for 152 hours, and 9 females on 16 occasions and for 50 hours, have been secluded.

We have not witnessed much excitement in the wards, and very generally the patients have manifested contentment with their treatment. As regards dress and personal neatness their condition is satisfactory.

We learn that about 86 patients usually attend Divine service on Sunday, and 160 are generally present at the associated entertainments in the excellent Recreation Hall; about 87 engage in some useful employment; 10 walk out alone, and 69 attended, while 110 have carriage exercise.

Attendants.

The staff includes, for day duty, 30 attendants of each sex; and there are 6 of each sex for night duty. Of the present attendants only 3 men and 9 women have less than a year's service, while 20 men and 14 women have been here over 5 years. This is a very satisfactory record of service.

Medical staff.

With the medical superintendent there are 2 assistant medical officers and 2 house physicians, forming the medical staff. We find the medical records to be well and carefully kept.

BETHLEM CONVALESCENT HOME, WITLEY.

5 August 1902.

Bethlem
 Convalescent
 Home, Witley.

I visited this Home to-day and saw the 10 male and 18 female patients who are at present here on leave from Bethlem Hospital.

Two of the former and three of the latter are voluntary boarders, proper to reside in that capacity. All the patients appear to thoroughly enjoy the amenities of the Home and its pleasant surroundings, and to derive benefit from their stay. Some are convalescent, and will probably be discharged at an early date.

The house has been painted externally, and a useful addition has been made to the billiard-room in the shape of an annexe which will be used as a card room. The house generally is in good order throughout.

MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

Appendix E.

14 November 1902.

Manchester
Royal Lunatic
Hospital,
Cheadle.

New Board of
Management.

FROM the next preceding entry in this book we learn that in consequence of the recent resignation of the Board of Management of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Committee of this Hospital, which is nominally a branch of that Institution, the Committee being appointed from its Board, had ceased to exist. We are informed that a new Board of Management of the Infirmary will be selected to-day, and, as heretofore, seven members of it will be chosen to act as the Committee here. This is now the only Registered Lunatic Hospital which is not wholly independent of other Institutions ; and we think the present would be a good opportunity for effecting a complete separation from the Manchester Infirmary, except that for the sake of continuity of management it would probably be well to provide in the requisite new scheme for the appointment of the first Committee of Management by, and out of the members of, the Infirmary Board. We feel sure that our Commission generally would approve of the separation which we have suggested. The mode in which this would have to be effected would require consideration ; and in regard to it we do not think it proper to express any opinion here.

During this and the preceding day we have visited and inspected the main Hospital and all the neighbouring villas and houses which are occupied by patients. We have found all in excellent order. In the Hospital the large recreation room for the ladies' division is, however, in some confusion, it having been found necessary to repair the floor and introduce new fire grates. Good progress is observable in the new Hospital, which is now in most part covered in, and is expected to be fit for occupation about May next. The furniture for it is in course of preparation, three firms being employed to supply it. We have seen the designs of the various articles and are much pleased with them.

State of the
Institution.

The House called Highfield has been supplied with an alternative exit in case of fire, a second staircase having been found to exist, and the main staircase being protected by a screen, as suggested at our last visit. " Brookside " must be provided with an outside iron staircase to be reached from a window on the first floor landing, this window being lowered to facilitate access to the outside staircase. We notice a new pavilion on the cricket ground which will be used as a sort of café.

The patients under Reception Orders now on the books are 138 males and 197 females, total 335, and there are 31 voluntary boarders. Of the patients, 18 are in the various houses at Colwyn Bay and 3 are absent on trial or leave ; and of the boarders, 12 are at Colwyn Bay or Dyffryn Aled. All the rest, both of certified patients and boarders, are residing in the main or detached buildings here, and have been seen by us in the course of our inspection, with the exception of one gentleman, who was out.

Statistics.

Since our visit on 14th May, the large number of 53 patients have been admitted here ; 50 have been discharged or removed, 18 having recovered ; and 13 have died, all from natural and ordinary causes. There has been no disease of a zymotic character since that visit ; and the only serious but not fatal casualty recorded was the accidental fracture of a lady's leg above the ankle. There are on the male side a good many cases of general paralysis, but otherwise the health of the inmates at present is good.

We gather from the records that in the interval under mention a lady, in consequence of bad habits, has been restrained mechanically

Appendix E. on 158 occasions for a total of 1,691 hours, and 14 males on 105 occasions and for 964 hours ; and 2 females twice for 16 hours, have been secluded.

Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.

We give in the Patients' Book the names of the patients who appeared to us to manifest mental improvement. We were satisfied with the condition of the patients, who were very generally contented and free from complaints.

The patients usually attending Divine worship on Sundays are 105 ; those usually at the associated entertainments, 120 ; 24 walk out alone, and 130 in the care of attendants, and 90 have carriage exercise. Only 14 are stated to engage in useful employments, a number we should be glad to see largely increased.

Attendants.

We learn that there are engaged in the day care of the patients generally 43 male and 40 female attendants or companions ; and at night, 4 men and 7 women. The duration of service is generally satisfactory, but 11 attendants have left on notice for unsuitability, but in no case for any offence against the patients.

Rates of payment.

Of the present patients 1·37 per cent. are received gratuitously ; 2·19 per cent. at less than 10s. a week ; 11·23 at between 10s. and 21s. ; 30·43 per cent. at between 21s. and 42s. a week ; and 34·79 per cent. at rates of payment exceeding 42s. a week.

The medical staff is as heretofore, and the medical records continue to be well kept.

THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

24 July 1902.

The Coppice, Nottingham.
State of the Hospital.

WE have paid a second visit for the year to this Hospital, which we find, as it is usually found, in excellent order. The upstairs galleries on both sides and several rooms have been repapered and painted since our visit in April, and all parts of the Hospital look fresh and bright.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since that visit have been the discharge of one of each sex, the lady having recovered, and the admission of 3 male and 4 female patients. No death has occurred. There remain now on the books 48 male and 53 female patients, total 101. The patients admitted as above and remaining here, whom, with all the others, we have now seen, are properly detained.

Condition of patients.

We have seen some patients exhibiting mental improvement, and these are named in the "Patients' Book."

The general health of the Institution is good at present, and only one patient, a lady, is confined to bed.

No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since our last visit.

No complaint of ill-treatment or rough usage has been made to us, and the demeanour of the patients has been, in general, one of contentment.

Rates of payment.

As touching the payments made for the patients, we learn that 7 are received at weekly payments of from 10s. to 18s., 7 at 20s. a week, 2 at 25s., 12 at 30s., 65 at 40s., 4 at 60s., and 4 at 80s. Several, therefore, are received at less than cost.

The grounds here are very pleasant and afford good opportunities for exercise, but parties of the patients also walk beyond the premises, and carriage exercise is given as well. Two carriages with lady patients were starting for drives as we arrived to-day.

We are informed that in the male division there are 10 day and 2 night attendants, and in the female division 12 day and 2 night nurses. Six of the male and 2 of the female attendants have entered the Hospital service within 12 months, but 3 men and 9 women have been in it over five years.

Appendix E.
The Coppice,
Nottingham.
Attendants.

The medical case-books are carefully kept.

COTON HILL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, STAFFORD.

4 December 1902.

THIS Hospital, which we have to-day inspected for the second time this year, continues to be maintained in very fair order. We think, however, that it would be well if arrangements could be made for the better lighting of the galleries, which, at our visit to-day, struck us as being inadequately provided with gas jets.

Coton Hill
Lunatic
Hospital,
Stafford.

The bedrooms were clean and in good order, and the bedding generally in a satisfactory condition ; but in one or two instances we found no under blanket between the waterproof and the sheet.

There are to-day on the books the names of 48 gentlemen and 67 ladies, all of whom we have seen and spoken to, with the exception of one patient of each sex, who are absent on leave.

Statistics.

In the matters of dress and personal neatness, the condition of the patients was satisfactory ; and the health of the Institution is good, two ladies only being confined to bed.

One patient of each sex manifested marked mental improvement.

No complaints were made to us calling for mention.

There are also one gentleman and four lady voluntary boarders who may properly remain on that footing.

Thirty-nine patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays ; 42 are usually present at the associated entertainments ; the same number are usefully employed on an average ; four walk out alone and 46 attended, and 44 have carriage exercise.

No patient is received here gratuitously ; 20 per cent. pay less than one guinea, and 80 per cent. pay more than one guinea per week for maintenance.

Rates of
payment.

Since our visit in June, 9 patients have been admitted, 13 discharged, 3 having recovered, and 5 have died from natural causes.

One lady has been mechanically restrained on one occasion for one hour, and one patient of each sex has been secluded on four occasions in all for a total of nine hours.

The staff consists of 16 men and 20 women for day duty, and 4 attendants and 3 nurses for night duty.

Staff.

Of the total staff, 7 men and 2 women have served under one year, and 4 men and 8 women have served over five years.

No attendant has been dismissed for an offence connected with the patients, but five have left the service of the Hospital.

Appendix E.

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

9 July 1902.

Holloway
Sanatorium
(Virginia
Water).

WE have to-day concluded our second visit for the year to this Hospital. We find that since our visit in January further improvements have been, or are being, carried out, in addition to redecoration of many rooms and dormitories.

Improvements. Of the more important improvements we may mention the new dining-room on the ladies' side, with accommodation on the upper floors for 46 nurses, and also the additional dining-room for the gentlemen. Both of these additions are approaching completion, and will be shortly ready for occupation; they afford excellent accommodation, and the work appears to be well planned and carried out.

The new sewage works have been completed, and are in full operation.

The committee have recently acquired two additional cottages in proximity to the kitchen garden, and are taking every available opportunity of adding to the estate.

Of the suggestions made at our last visit, we can report a general brightening of the day-room in the Retreat, the introduction of table-covers and some knick-nacks and ornaments, but more might still be done in this direction, more especially in No. 7 gallery. The new terrace at the Retreat has been completed and cinder paths laid on the slope. The additional exercise ground thus provided will provide some relief to the somewhat overcrowded airing-court in which the more acute cases on the gentlemen's side are at present confined for exercise.

The Hospital is maintained in excellent order throughout, and the condition of the day-rooms and dormitories gave every indication of their being properly attended to by the staff. The Committee have recently purchased 100 additional wash and toilet stands, similar to those which have been provided on the ladies' side, and which have given general satisfaction. Fifty-four of these stands are for the gentlemen's side, the others being intended for the new nurses' block.

Statistics. The changes since our former visit comprise the admission of 58 patients, the discharge or removal of 34 (of whom 11 were on recovery), and the deaths of 15 males and 3 females. Of the 15 males 9 died of general paralysis; the other death causes were ordinary and natural.

These changes leave on the books of the Hospital the names of 368 patients, 161 being males and 207 females; and there are in addition 8 gentlemen and 13 ladies who are voluntary boarders. Of the patients 2 gentlemen and 18 ladies are away at the branch house at Brighton, and 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies are away with their friends. With these exceptions, and also of a lady boarder who is with friends, we have seen all the patients and boarders. Among the former some appeared to be improving mentally. With the exception of a gentleman whose name is given in the Patients' Book, all the voluntary boarders appeared to be suitable cases to remain here in that status.

In one of the ladies' galleries we saw yesterday a case sent by the "After-care" Association, who, after residence here for some years, broke down quite suddenly. Steps are being taken to have her placed as a patient here, and we learn that she is to be on the free list.

Condition of
patients.

On both sides we found general contentment; we had only a few appeals for discharge, but no complaints in respect of either treatment or the diet.

One gentleman complained of being neglected by his relatives, none of whom, it appears, have visited him for some considerable time ; and another gentleman appealed for a change to another Institution.

The general health of the establishment continues to be good, only 6 patients, all on the ladies' side, being confined to bed, and there has been no case of epidemic or zymotic disease since our visit in January last.

There is no record of the employment of seclusion, and only one patient has been mechanically restrained, by jacket, for $57\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

As regards the employment, amusement, and exercise of patients, we find that 55 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments which are given at least once a week during the winter months. During the summer cricket, lawn tennis, bowls, and croquet are provided for those who care for these games, and the string band of the Hospital, numbering some 25 performers, plays in the garden weekly. We were present during a portion of yesterday's performance, which was fairly well patronised by both sexes. Employment is found for 55 per cent. of the combined sexes, of whom 16 have their parole and go out alone, and 260, or 70 per cent., go out attended. Carriage exercise is found for 54 per cent.

The general staff, including the head attendant and chief nurse, consists of 70 men and 69 nurses, of whom 29 are ladies, or a total of 139 for day duty. The night staff consists of 19 attendants and 12 nurses. Of this staff 35 have less than a year's service, but 58 can count over five years.

The average weekly cost for maintenance comes to 2*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per head. As regards the payments, we find the patients divided into three classes. The first class comprises 188 patients, who pay over 2*l.* 2*s.* per week ; the second class, 107, who pay 26*s.* to 42*s.* weekly ; and the third class, 104, who pay under 25*s.* Included in the last class are 17 free cases, of whom 10 are " After-Care " patients.

Since our visit Dr. Lindsay, the junior assistant medical officer, has left. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The notes regarding some of the male patients are in arrear ; otherwise the case-books are well kept.

Appendix E.

Holloway
Sanatorium
(Virginia
Water.)

Staff.

Rates of
payment.

Medical staff.

THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

23 July 1902.

WE have again visited this Hospital, which we can report to be in good order.

The Lawn,
Lincoln.

The addition recently erected to afford accommodation for domestic servants is finished and occupied, and will serve its purpose satisfactorily.

It is proposed to enlarge the female sick room as we suggested at our last visit ; and also to build new w.c.'s and an escape staircase at the end of the front female gallery. These will be useful improvements.

We find on the books 33 male and 58 female patients, and there is a voluntary boarder of each sex.

Since our visit, paid on 18th April, 16 patients have been admitted ; 5 have been discharged, 3 on recovery ; but there has been no death.

The lady boarder is, we think, unfitted to be here in that capacity, and should be certified or removed.

Statistics.

Appendix E.
The Lawn,
Lincoln.

Among the certified patients—all of whom, except eight ladies, who are on leave at the seaside, and a gentleman who is out for the day, we have seen—are several who manifest improvement. Their names are inserted in the Patients' Book.

Condition of
patients.

The general health of the Institution is good.

We have found the patients quiet and contented, no one complained to us of anything but detention here, but none are improperly detained.

As regards dress and personal neatness the condition of both sexes is satisfactory.

No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the last visit.

We learn that about 50 patients attend Divine service, and rather more the associated entertainments; 51 engage in useful employments; 25 walk out attended, and 42 have carriage exercise.

The staff comprises for day duty 9 male and 13 female attendants, and for night duty 2 of each sex.

Of the entire staff, 6 men and 2 women have not completed a year's service; 2 men and 5 women have been here over five years.

Rates of
payment.

Of the present patients, 10 are received at 20s. a week; 11 at 25s.; 1 at 28s.; 19 at 30s.; 5 at 35s.; 30 at 40s.; and the remainder at rates up to 5l. a week.

Miss Hunter is the present assistant medical officer. The case-books and medical records are properly kept.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

15 July 1902.

St. Luke's
Hospital Old
Street, E.C.
Statistics.

THERE are on the books of this Hospital, which we have inspected to-day, the names of 189 patients, in the proportion of 56 males to 133 females.

All of these, with the exception of 15 patients, who are absent on leave, 10 being at Nether Court, we have seen and spoken with, and can report in favourable terms on their dress and personal neatness.

The health of the Institution is satisfactory, only one patient being confined to bed.

No complaints calling for mention were made to us by the patients, who were, for the most part, contented, apart from the subject of detention.

We noticed several patients, whose names will be found in the Patients' Book, who manifested marked mental improvement.

Thirty-three patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, 97 are usually present at the associated entertainments, 128 are on an average usefully employed, 80 walk out attended, and 19 have carriage exercise.

Rates of
payment.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head is 27s. 5d.; 13·7 per cent. of the entire patients are received gratuitously; 9·6 per cent. pay less than one guinea a week, and 55 per cent. pay sums between a guinea and a guinea and a half per week.

From these figures, therefore, it appears that the Hospital continues to do good charitable work, and as the year's record of over 50 per cent. of recoveries testifies, to do it successfully.

Since our last visit to this Hospital 18 patients have been admitted, 13 have been discharged or removed, of whom 7 had recovered, and 1 has died from natural causes, which were verified by post-mortem examination.

Appendix E.
St. Luke's
Hospital, Old
Street, E.C.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff comprises 11 men and 18 women for day duty, 2 attendants of each sex being also employed for night duty.

Of the total staff 10 have served under 1 year, and 12 have been in the Hospital service over 5 years.

No attendant has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal since the last visit.

The case-books continue to be well kept. We found the Hospital generally in good order, and were glad to notice that several new carpets have been laid in the galleries, and that a clock has been provided for each ward. As funds become available the Committee will, no doubt, think it desirable to improve the appearance of the wings, which are at present somewhat dull and cheerless.

WARNEFORD ASYLUM, OXFORD.

29 July 1902.

HAVING paid a second visit to this Hospital, and fully inspected it, we can report that it is in good order, much repapering and painting having been done since our previous visit. Several new carpets, too, have been laid down, and additional pictures have been hung on the walls. The rooms and galleries are bright and cheerful, and the comfort of the patients is evidently studied.

Hospital.
State of
Hospital.

The staff at present comprises for the male division a head attendant, 5 charge and 6 ordinary attendants for day, and 1 attendant for night duty; and for the female division a matron, a lady's companion, 4 charge and 10 ordinary nurses, with a night nurse. One of the day nurses is specially attached to a patient.

Staff.

Since the visit referred to, paid on 25th April, 6 patients have been admitted here, 3 discharged, 1 on recovery, and 1 has died. There remain on the books 96 patients, 45 gentlemen and 51 ladies; and there is also 1 voluntary boarder. Two of the lady patients are absent on leave; all the rest and the boarder we have seen. Among them we have observed 3, all males, who manifest mental improvement. Their names will be found in the Patients' Book. The general bodily health is good, and no one is at present confined to bed. No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since our previous visit.

Statistics.

As to the payments for patients we learn that for 34 the payments are at or under 20s. a week; for 19 they range from that amount to 30s. a week; and for 35 they range from 30s. to 42s., the remainder paying over the latter sum.

Rates of
payment.

It is evident that the Hospital is not disregarding its functions as a charitable institution.

Appendix E.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

21 October 1902.

Wonford
House,
Exeter.Condition of
the Hospital
and the
patients.

THIS Hospital we have inspected to-day for the second time this year and can report favourably on the condition of the galleries and dormitories, which we found in very good order, the basement wards on the female side and Ward 2 on the male side having been thoroughly renovated since our visit in March last. There are to-day on the books the names of 127 patients, in the proportion of 57 gentlemen and 70 ladies. Of these 17 were absent on leave, 15 being at Plantation House. We have seen and spoken with all the patients in residence with the exception of those gentlemen who were out.

The behaviour of the patients was orderly, and no complaints were made to us calling for mention. In the matter of dress and personal neatness the condition of the patients was satisfactory. The bodily health of the institution is good, 3 gentlemen and 1 lady being confined to bed, but no patient manifested marked mental improvement.

We gave a private interview to one lady.

There is one lady voluntary boarder who may properly remain on that footing.

Fifty-two patients attended the service in chapel on Sunday last, and 56 were present at the associated entertainment given last week. Nine patients walk out alone, and 65 with attendants; 62 patients are variously employed, and about 35 patients have carriage exercise.

We think that the special parchments issued in respect of acutely suicidal patients are capable of improvement and should contain an acknowledgment, to be signed by all the attendants concerned, to the effect that they fully understand the nature of the responsibility attaching to them.

Rates of pay-
ment.

Since our last visit 25 patients have been admitted, 12 discharged, 2 having recovered, and 9 have died from natural causes. Mechanical restraint by gloves has been employed in the case of one lady on 18 occasions for 316 hours, and six patients have been secluded on 64 occasions for a total of $240\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

Attendants.

With regard to the average weekly payments per head, we notice that seven patients are received gratuitously, ten pay less than one guinea a week, 36 pay more than one and less than two guineas, and seventy seven pay more than the sum last mentioned.

The staff of attendants comprises 15 men and 14 women for day duty, there being also 2 male attendants and 3 nurses employed on night duty. Of the total staff one man and four women have served under one year, while 7 male attendants and 5 nurses can count more than 5 years' service. No attendant of either sex has been dismissed since our last visit.

The case-books are very well kept. In the absence of Dr. Deas, Dr. Hungerford afforded us every assistance in his power during our inspection.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

17 October 1902.

York Lunatic
Hospital.

State of wards.

THIS Hospital, which we have to-day visited for the second time this year, continues to be maintained in excellent order.

The day-rooms are bright, well furnished, and comfortable; the dormitories are clean and well aired, and the bedding is in good condition. We think it desirable that the doors of single bedrooms

should be provided with outside handles instead of the bolts, to enable the doors to be quietly opened by the night attendants, and to facilitate exit in case of fire. The condition of two of the pianos requires some attention, and the enlargement of the present bicycle room appears to be required, as, for want of better room, some of the patients' bicycles are kept in the bowling gallery.

Appendix E.
York Lunatic
Hospital.

We found to-day on the books the names of 138 patients, 75 males and 63 females. Three of the former and two of the latter are, however, away on leave. There is also in residence a voluntary boarder who may properly be allowed to remain here on that footing.

Condition of
patients.

We saw all the resident patients and found them in both divisions quiet, orderly, and in general contented; and no one made any charge of rough usage at the hands of the attendants, while the general neatness and the condition of the patients' dress were creditable to the staff.

The changes since our visit in February last consist of the admissions of 27 patients, the discharges or removals of 35, of whom 12 were recovered, and the deaths of 11, all but one of which were due to causes which were both natural and ordinary, and in 3 instances post-mortem examinations were made. An inquest was held in the case of a man who died from fractured ribs, with reference to whom we held a special inquiry in the Hospital on the 20th of August, and made a report to our Board and to the Committee of the Hospital.

Statistics.

Inquiries by
Commis-
sioners.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint since our last visit, but 4 patients have been secluded on 20 occasions for a total of 81½ hours.

Seclusion.

There has been only one serious non-fatal casualty: a woman having accidentally broken her arm.

The Hospital remains free from zymotic disease and the general health of the inmates is good, 11 feeble men being the only patients confined to bed, of whom 2 were suffering from slight bedsores.

Health of
inmates.

We are glad to report that as many as 62 per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments, and as many as 69 per cent. are usefully employed.

Amusements.

Employment.

Four patients have their parole, 62 walk out attended, and 70 have carriage exercise, the two latter classes forming 45 and 50 per cent. respectively of the total.

Exercise.

The Sunday services attract an average attendance of 62 per cent.

Divine service.

There are 14 attendants and 15 nurses for day duty, or at the rate of one to every 5½ male and one to every 5 female patients. The duration of the service is very good, only one attendant and one nurse, or about 6 per cent., have been here less than a year, while as many as 15, or 43 per cent., can count over 5 years' service.

Attendants.

Included among the 138 patients are 50 paupers who are chargeable to the city of York, and who are maintained here at 14s. 7d. per week per head. Of the remaining patients 1·13 per cent. are received gratuitously, 5·68 per cent. pay less than 10s. a week, 4·54 per cent. pay less than 15s. a week, 15·91 pay over 15s. and under 21s. weekly, and 30·68 pay between that sum and 31s. 6d.

Payments for
patients.

The average weekly cost of maintenance being 1l. 8s. 10d., the above figures show that the Hospital continues to do much charitable work.

The case-books are well and carefully kept.

THE RETREAT, YORK.

Appendix E.

15 October 1902.

The Retreat,
York.

WE have to-day paid our second visit of inspection for the year to this Hospital, which continues to be maintained in very good order.

Improvements.

Since our last visit in February last there have been some minor improvements carried out, all tending to improve the accommodation for the patients, and the galleries and day-rooms, several of which have been recently re-decorated with pleasant results, are bright and cheerful, and comfortably furnished.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the Hospital books the names of 66 gentlemen and 101 ladies as patients, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies, who are away on trial, and of 6 other ladies who are at the branch establishment at Scarborough.

Condition of
patients.

We found the resident patients presenting every indication of being kindly and judiciously treated, and in general they were contented, while not a few spoke favourably of the care and attention they received. We give in the Patients' Book the names of those who appeared to be improving mentally.

The general health of the inmates is good, and the Institution has been free from epidemic or zymotic disease since our previous visit.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients comprise the admission of 37, the discharge of 34, of whom 17 were recovered, and the deaths of 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies. The gentlemen all died from natural and ordinary causes, but the deaths of both ladies were due to suicide, one of the ladies having taken poison prior to her admission, and the other whilst out on trial.

Deaths.

Suicides.

There have been 2 serious casualties, not ending fatally, and both accidentally sustained.

Seclusion.

There has been no record of the use of mechanical restraint; seclusion is recorded as having been used on 29 occasions for a total of 52½ hours in the cases of 29 patients.

Amusements,
employment,
and exercise.

As regards the amusements, employment, and exercise provided for the patients, we learn that 50 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; nearly 33 per cent. are usefully employed; eight patients walk out alone, and 62 with attendants, while carriage exercise is provided for 37 of the gentlemen and 60 of the ladies. The Sunday services are generally attended by half of the total.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants comprises 25 men and 38 nurses for day duty, being in the high proportion of one to every 2¾ patients; and 4 attendants and 7 nurses form the night staff.

The duration of service shows considerable improvement upon the record of last year, 25 per cent. counting over 5 years' service, and 30 per cent. under one year.

Fourteen attendants have left since our last visit, but none of them for misconduct affecting the patients, and most of them because found after a short probationary service to be unsuitable for the work.

Dr. Bedford Pierce has established a comprehensive scheme for the training of his nurses, by means of lectures, medical instruction, and examination, which already appears to have been attended with success.

The Hospital continues to do much charitable work, as may be evidenced by the rates of payment for the patients as compared with their weekly cost of maintenance, for while the latter amounts to 2*l.* 8*s.* we learn that 19·8 per cent. of the patients pay less than 15*s.* a week;

6·6 per cent. pay over that sum and less than a guinea ; 15·3 per cent. pay over a guinea but less than 2 guineas ; leaving 58·1 per cent. who pay over 2 guineas. Appendix E.
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The Retreat,
York.

Dr. Bedford Pierce continues to have the assistance of 2 medical officers, one of whom is a lady.

The medical and other records are fully kept.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

21 May 1902.

WE have now completed our annual visit of inspection of this very useful institution, and are pleased to be able to report that it is generally in excellent order, and efficiently doing the work for which it is designed. The principal matter to which we have to refer is the occupation of the new Ashton Wing, which has been built and finished in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and which accommodates 100 boys. Fifty of these are epileptics, and are lodged on the upper floor ; the other 50 are the helpless and crippled, who occupy the ground floor for the convenience of being readily taken out into the grounds, and avoiding the necessity of ascending stairs. The accommodation is very good, and the rooms have been well and suitably furnished. We should also mention that a dynamo house has been built and supplied with two dynamos which generate electricity for the electric lighting of the outlying departments, but not yet of the main building. This, we believe, will follow, but it will require additional dynamo power. We observe that some rooms in the basement, heretofore devoted to boys of the lower grade, have been improved, and are now appropriated, as a sort of club, to the use of the higher grade boys, who can resort to them in the evenings for games or reading. This seems to be a valuable provision. Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.
New Ashton Wing.
Improvements.

We desire to recur to the subject of the workshops, which we have again visited, and to express the hope that the Committee may see their way to providing better ones in a detached building. The existing shops are certainly very dark and ill arranged ; too cold and draughty in winter, and in summer too hot and ill ventilated. Suggested improvements.

We were glad to observe that a beginning has been made in the alteration of the w.c.s, substituting modern apparatus for the existing and unsatisfactory arrangements. We think that on the male side urinals may be dispensed with. We have suggested that in all bathrooms the water taps should be distinguished by the words " hot " and " cold " in bold letters ; and that in each room a copy of the bathing rules should be hung up.

When the sanitary alterations are complete some painting and redecoration of the main building will no doubt be done. The rooms at the farm need attention.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 580 patients, 384 of the male and 196 of the female sex. Two of the males are absent on leave. Since our Colleagues' visit of 23rd February 1901, 67 patients have been admitted ; 47 discharged or removed ; and 21 have died. The deaths were all due to natural causes, some having been from pneumonia, of which there have been several cases. There have been 11 cases of mumps and one of erysipelas since the last visit ; but none of any other zymotic or epidemic disease. The majority of the Statistics.

Appendix E.
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 Royal Albert
 Asylum,
 Lancaster.
 Attendants.

patients seem to be in good health, and they look happy and contented. Both sexes are neat in dress and person, reflecting credit on the attendants in charge of them. The staff includes for day duty 22 men and 26 women, and for night duty 4 men and 6 women. Changes in it appear to have been somewhat numerous of late, for we learn that of the total number of 58, 24 have entered the service within a year, and that since the last visit of Commissioners, 26 have left the service. However, 21 can reckon over 5 years' service. A male attendant was summarily dismissed for slapping a boy's face ; and two other attendants were allowed to resign, but neither on account of any offence against patients.

A considerable amount of domestic and outdoor work is done by patients. Several boys work at trades ; and we are pleased to learn that some have taken prizes for their work at the exhibition recently held at Reigate.

Rates of
 payment.

Nearly half the patients, being elected cases, are received here gratuitously ; and 46 per cent. pay less than 15s. a week. The present cost of maintenance is 13s. 4d. per head per week, an advance on previous rates owing to enhanced cost of coals, gas, food, and clothing ; and to an advance in wages, the scale of which has been revised.

Medical staff.

The medical staff, in the persons of Drs. Douglas and Coupland, remain as before, and the various medical records are properly kept.

Mr. Diggins, as principal, continues his most valuable services. We were sorry to hear that he had had a rather serious illness, and we hope he will be induced to take a good rest. He was good enough to accompany us in our inspection to-day.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, REDHILL, SURREY.

30 January 1902,

Earlswood
 Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Institution and seen all the patients but one, who is with her parents.

Improvements.

Since the visit of two of our Colleagues in May of last year, further improvements have been either begun or completed, all adding to the comfort of the patients.

Among the completed improvements we would mention the heating, ventilating and lighting of all parts of the Asylum. Judging by the impression produced during our visit, the work has been successfully carried out, for throughout the building the temperature was uniform and comfortable, and there was a complete absence of malodour or closeness.

The heating of the infirmary, where are three outside walls, is to be increased by the introduction of additional radiators.

The female epileptic dormitory has been formed on the ground floor by the appropriation and conversion of four small sitting rooms, so that in both divisions the epileptics now sleep on the ground floor.

We can repeat the satisfaction expressed by our Colleagues last year with the new sanitary blocks on the female side ; the work is so satisfactory that the extension of the system to the male side will, no doubt, be favourably considered by the Committee as soon as funds allow of the work being taken in hand.

Fire pre-
 cautions.

The unsatisfactory nature of the means of escape in case of fire from the dormitories on the top floor and from the nursery dormitories have on many previous visits been the subject of unfavourable comment.

It is with pleasure that we can now report that plans for external staircases from all these quarters have been prepared, and we trust that no time will be lost in carrying out the work.

A small Isolation Hospital for use in case of an outbreak of small-pox, of which there have been some cases in the neighbourhood, has been formed by the conversion of two farm cottages. This, in some measure, meets a long felt want.

We can give a very favourable report of the condition in which we found the Asylum, the rooms were bright and cheerful, and both beds and bedding were in excellent order.

The overcrowding in the dormitories has been in some measure reduced by the opening up of the female epileptic dormitories, to which we have already referred.

There has been the usual redecoration and cleaning of day-rooms and dormitories since the last visit, as well as further extension of the staining and dry-rubbing of floors.

There are to-day on the books the names of 513 patients, 330 being males and 180 females.

The changes among them since the last visit comprise the admissions of 46, the discharges of 33, and the deaths, all of which were due to natural and ordinary causes, of 13. In 7 of the deaths post-mortem examination was made. No inquest was considered to be necessary.

In both divisions the patients presented a cheerful and happy appearance, and their condition in respect of their general appearance and matters of dress reflected creditably upon the attendants and nurses. The general health of the inmates is good, we found only 5 males and 2 females confined to bed.

We were present at the dinner in the general dining hall, where a substantial and well cooked meal was served, and where good order prevailed throughout.

The associated entertainments, which are given fortnightly in this hall, are attended on an average by 72 per cent. of the patients, 54 per cent. of whom usually attend the Sunday services, and 38 per cent. are usefully employed.

Attention is paid to the physical drill and training of such of the patients as are capable of joining in these pursuits; 208 patients attend the schools, 14 work in the garden, 17 in the carpenters' shop, 11 with the tailor, and 15 with the shoemaker.

With the exception of two cases of erysipelas, the Institution has since the last visit been free from epidemic disease, and there has been no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

An adequate staff of attendants is maintained; 14 per cent. of the attendants and 26 per cent. of the nurses have been here less than a year; but in each division 36 per cent. can count over 5 years' service.

There has been no change in the medical staff, Dr. Caldecott having still the services of Dr. Jones as assistant medical officer.

Appendix E.

Earlswood Asylum.

Isolation Hospital.

Statistics.

Attendants.

EASTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, COLCHESTER.

7 April 1902.

WE have to-day inspected this very useful Institution and have seen all the patients who are in residence. The Asylum is in very good order and is generally bright and cheerful. Some passages have been

Eastern Counties' Idiot Asylum, Colchester.

Appendix E.

Eastern Counties' Idiot Asylum.

Fire precautions.

Suggested improvements.

rendered lighter by the use of white paint which may be washed down, and its employment in other directions also will be advantageous.

We must call attention to the fact that some dormitories are still unprovided with a second exit for use in case of fire, reliance being placed on canvas shoots, which we fear in an actual emergency would not be a very effectual, while they might well be a dangerous, means of escape.

We learn also that the ventilation of many parts of the Asylum is deficient, and that the introduction of fans driven by electricity is contemplated. These may be effectual, and a good deal may be done by judicious resort to open windows.

It would be of great advantage to separate and isolate in distinct rooms, thoroughly ventilated, the phthisical cases now treated in dormitories in common with healthy patients. We lay the more stress on this point as we find that of the 13 deaths which have occurred since the visit of our Colleagues on 7th June last, 11 were due to tubercle.

We recommend the staining and dry-rubbing of floors instead of scrubbing them, as now almost universally adopted in Lunatic Asylums. We consider this practice more healthy.

We are informed that there is a prospect of obtaining some land on the garden side of the Asylum, and adjoining the Asylum property. If this can be effected on reasonable terms it will be a most desirable and useful addition as affording more space for exercise and recreation. An extension of Crossley House is, too, we understand, under consideration. This, if carried out, as we hope it will be, will also be beneficial.

Statistics.

There are now on the books 158 males and 89 females, total 247. Thirteen of the males and 5 of the females are at Crossley House, Clacton. Since the last visit 20 patients have been admitted, 7 have been discharged, and 13 have died.

The patients seem to be very happy. Of the males 54 are taught trades, and a considerable number of the females are instructed in domestic work. Instruction in school is also given to the more intelligent.

There have been several cases of influenza, but otherwise the health of the Asylum is fairly good. We saw 11 boys and 5 girls in bed. No case of small-pox has occurred, and we learn that the entire female and part of the male staff have been vaccinated, as well as those of the patients who go beyond the premises.

Frequent entertainments are provided for the patients, as well as various games and toys, and it is evident that their well-being and improvement, as far as the latter is possible, are studied and promoted.

CROSSLEY HOUSE, CLACTON-ON-SEA.

10 July 1902.

Crossley House,
Clacton-on-
Sea.

VISITING this branch House of the Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum to-day, I have seen the 14 male and 5 female patients who are at present in residence, and have inspected all parts of the house and premises.

I can speak generally very favourably of what I have seen. It is evident that this House is admirably fulfilling the objects which were contemplated in its acquisition, and that it is a source of real benefit to

the patients who are from time to time sent from the parent Institution. Those whom I saw to-day looked brown and well for the most part, and several of them expressed their pleasure at the change which had been afforded them.

Appendix E.
Crossley House,
Clacton-on-Sea.

The various rooms were in good order, and the beds and bedding clean and comfortable.

When funds are available I hope that it may be found possible to provide an adequate sized dining-room and a recreation room, and perhaps to add to the sleeping accommodation. At the same time the opportunity will no doubt be taken to insure that all the sleeping rooms have safe alternative exits for escape in case of fire, and that such general reparation of paper and paint as is necessary will be effected.

Miss Barkway continues to be assisted by an adequate staff.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL SCHOOL, COMBE DOWN, BATH.

12 March 1902.

WE have to-day seen the 10 boys and 11 girls whose names are on the books of the Hospital, all of whom appeared to us to be happy, well cared for, and kindly and judiciously treated.

Magdalen
Hospital
School, Combe
Down, Bath.

We found the rooms and bedding in very good order.

Under the matron the staff in charge of the children consists of a governess and 2 nurses. There is also a night nurse.

MIDLAND COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

20 June 1902.

WE are glad to report that considerable improvements have been effected at this Institution since our Colleagues' visit and are now being carried out. New w.c. and lavatory blocks on both sides have been erected, and some excellent baths have been provided.

Midland
Counties
Idiot Asylum,
Knowle, War-
wickshire.
Improvements.

In addition to this, some important extensions are now in the course of construction which will increase the accommodation by 44 beds, improve the means of industrial training by the provision of new shops, and increase the number of day-rooms, and permit of a better classification of the patients than that which now prevails. A very desirable improvement in the form of a small isolation hospital to accommodate 2 persons of each sex is now in the course of erection and will be finished shortly.

We think generally that the arrangements for escape in case of fire are satisfactory, but would point out that it would be well to provide doors of intercommunication between the dormitories in the new male block, similar to the door on the female side.

We think also that a considerable amount of re-decoration is still needed, and we understand that this work will be undertaken when the new extensions are completed.

There are here to-day 38 male and 37 female patients, all of whom we have seen.

Statistics.

On the whole we thought that the dress and personal condition were satisfactory.

The health is good, no patient being confined to bed.

We find that there is now a fixed dietary which gives meat every day in the week for dinner, and in other respects appears to be generally satisfactory. To-day the dinner consisted of pressed meat and two vegetables.

Appendix E.
Midland
Counties Idiot
Asylum.

With regard to the amusements of the patients, the supply of toys appears to be somewhat meagre, but we are informed that in the winter more are provided than in the summer, when most of the children take part in outdoor games. We trust, however, that the provision of sufficient means of amusement indoors will not be lost sight of.

Since our Colleagues' visit in March 1901, 14 patients have been admitted, 1 girl has been discharged, and 2 children of each sex have died from natural causes.

The staff consists of a head attendant and 2 assistants for the boys, and a governess and 3 nurses for the girls.

There is also a night nurse who patrols the whole building.

WESTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, STARCROSS, EXETER.

17 March 1902.

Western
Counties
Idiot Asylum,
Starcross,
Exeter.
Improvements.

WE are able to report very favourably on the state of this establishment. At our visit to-day we found the class rooms, the dormitories, and especially the bedding, in the best possible order.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 9th May 1901, alternative exits for use in case of fire have been provided in the form of external iron staircases at each end of the main buildings. They are substantially built, but the balustrades are hardly high enough, and should be rendered safe by means of wire netting.

A powerful gas fire engine has been purchased.

An excellent recreation hall and gymnasium has been erected, in which we witnessed to-day a very creditable gymnastic display by some of the children.

We may mention also, that the whole of the exterior wood and iron work is being re-painted.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 272 children, 183 being boys and 89 girls.

We have seen all these except one boy, who is at present undergoing treatment for his eyes in the Exeter Hospital, and can report that their personal condition and dress were most satisfactory, and their health excellent, no one being confined to bed. We were much impressed by the evident kindness with which the children here are treated, and judiciously induced to usefully employ themselves, there being only 7 out of the total number who are not employed in some way or other. We were also struck with the excellent character of the work done by the patients.

All the children are usually present at the associated entertainments, and as many as 98 per cent. attend Divine service on Sundays.

Since the last visit 44 children have been admitted, 34 discharged, 3 having left to take up some trade, and 5 have died from natural causes.

In August last an outbreak of measles occurred, which attacked 42 of the patients; except in one instance they all recovered.

Rates of
payment.

All the patients, except 7 males and 3 females, are paid for by Boards of Guardians; the charge made in respect of the 4 western counties is 9s. per week, that for other counties being 12s. per week.

The staff continues to be maintained at adequate strength, and the record of service is satisfactory.

At our inspection to-day Major Courtenay, a member of the Committee, was good enough to accompany us.

Appendix F.

Appendix F.

STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

17 July 1902.

On the 10th and 11th instant we made a complete inspection of this Asylum, visiting all the wards and the several administrative departments, and giving to every patient the opportunity of speaking with us. Of this many availed themselves, and among them a man and a woman, both very dangerous persons, who each complained of ill-treatment at the hands of their attendants. We made careful inquiry into these complaints, and satisfied ourselves that they were not substantiated. The man referred to is an epileptic, and he appears on several occasions to have attacked his attendants in a most violent manner.

State Criminal
Lunatic
Asylum,
Broadmoor.

We found 680 patients, 494 males and 186 females, in residence. With but very few exceptions they were orderly in their behaviour and well and neatly dressed. The general health was excellent, only six of each sex being confined to bed, and of these one-third were in seclusion for safety and not on account of bodily illness.

Statistics.

No patient was suffering from general paralysis; 31, or 4·5 per cent., were afflicted with epilepsy, and 22, or 3·2 per cent., were regarded as actively suicidal. We were pleased to learn that 71 patients now sleep in associated dormitories under continuous supervision, but only 39 of the epileptic and suicidal cases are considered fit to be so treated.

The last visit was paid by our Colleagues on 30th May 1901. Since then 72 patients have been admitted; 22 discharged, of whom 15 were on recovery; and 25 have died.

Of those who recovered 11 were discharged conditionally, 2 absolutely, and 2 were remitted to prison.

The remainder of the discharges comprise those who were removed to other Asylums as pauper lunatics on expiration of sentence.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1901 was 28·3, and of deaths on the average number resident 2·58. The average age at death was 57. The deaths were all due to natural causes, and a coroner's inquiry was held in each case. Only one patient died from general paralysis, and only two from phthisis.

There were two serious but non-fatal casualties. A man fractured some of his ribs while struggling with another patient, and a woman scalded her feet by putting them into a basin of hot water, supplied to her through the oversight of a nurse.

Zymotic disease has been limited to influenza, which attacked 18 patients and 15 members of the staff.

There has been no instance of mechanical restraint.

Appendix F.
State Criminal
Lunatic
Asylum
Broadmoor.
Seclusion.

The following table gives the statistics of seclusion since the last visit :—

SECLUSION.
From 31st May 1901 to 10th July 1902 inclusive.

—					No. of Patients.	No. of Instances.	No. of Hours.
Males—							
Class	1	-	-	-	47	3,538	16,179
„	2	-	-	-	60	4,007	16,536
„	3	-	-	-	31	5,157	23,188
Females—							
Class	1	-	-	-	4	64	437
„	2	-	-	-	43	2,730	17,866
„	3	-	-	-	37	3,813	11,963

The actual number of male patients secluded was 115, 23 being in more than one class ; and the actual number of female patients secluded was 62, 22 being in more than one class.

Class 1 includes all instances of seclusion in which the object to be gained is the prevention of injury to others, or to ensure the patient's safe custody.

Class 2 comprises those who are under medical treatment in bed.

Class 3 includes those only who occupy their rooms during any portion of the day at their own request, the door being closed to prevent access by others.

We are pleased to observe that when compared with the previous return the above figures show a very marked diminution in the number of hours during which seclusion was employed in Classes 1 and 2 in both divisions of the Asylum.

Twenty-two patients of each sex were returned as under medical treatment during the week preceding our inspection.

Divine Service.

We were further informed that 130, or 19 per cent., of the patients attend divine service in the chapel, that prayers are said in the wards to about 119, and that Roman Catholic and Wesleyan services are held.

Amusements.
Exercise.

On an average 258, or 39 per cent., are present at the associated entertainments. None of the men are trusted outside the walls, but the airing-courts, which we found well kept and bright with flowers on both sides, cover a considerable area of ground, and the cricket field, which is within the walls, is well patronised. A small party of female patients is taken about once a fortnight for a walk on the estate, and very occasionally a few are sent for a drive beyond it.

Employment.

Forty per cent. of the men and 51 per cent. of the women were usefully employed during the week previous to our visit. A good many men are employed in the gardens, workshops, and stores. Occupation

for the women is found chiefly in the laundry and at needlework, whilst in both divisions a considerable number are engaged cleaning the wards. Appendix F.
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In addition to the actual workers many are occupied in reading, writing, and other pastimes. Condition of
wards.

We were generally well satisfied with the condition of the wards and dormitories and with the state of the beds and bedding. We think, however, that the better ventilation of the single rooms in many of the blocks is a matter which demands attention. We noticed that the rooms in Male 6, occupied by patients in seclusion, were exceedingly close, and several of the more sensible women complained that they could not sleep properly at night owing to the lack of ventilation.

The new block, which provides very suitable accommodation for 80 male patients of the violent and dangerous class, has been completed and partially occupied. It is well built and adequately provided with baths, lavatories and W.C.'s, with good modern fittings. Great pains have been taken in the construction of the single rooms to render them sanitary and at the same time ensure the safe custody of the patients, each one of whom will require to sleep by himself. The rooms are of good size, well lighted, and should prove to be well ventilated, provision having been made both for the propulsion of fresh air into and the extraction of used-up air from the rooms by means of fans. In winter the air entering the rooms will be warmed by passing over hot water coils. We would recommend that the hot water taps in the sanitary spurs should be replaced by moveable spanners, to be in the keeping of the attendants. Many serious accidents have occurred in Asylums through patients having access to hot water. By the opening of the new block the Asylum now provides accommodation for 751 patients—566 men and 185 women. At present there are vacancies for 72 men, but none for women. Improvements.

The other alterations and improvements include the erection of a new piggery and a cattle shed at the farm, and the provision of a new steam boiler and new gas ovens at the kitchens on the men's side.

We saw a good dinner served to the patients on the first day of our visit. The fare consisted of roast mutton with two vegetables, and the choice of $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of beer or lemonade, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.

There is a strong staff of attendants, and very rightly so considering the proclivities of the patients. The duration of service is very satisfactory, over 63 per cent. of the men and over 59 per cent. of the women having served more than 5 years, while only 16 per cent. of the former and 13 per cent. of the latter have been in the Asylum less than a year. Attendants.

We had the advantage of Mr. Brayn's presence with us at the commencement of our visit. After he was called away Dr. Noote accompanied us during our inspection, and proved an efficient substitute. Dr. Goring has been appointed Junior Assistant Medical Officer in succession to Dr. Lawless. Medical staff.

The case books generally are well kept.

Appendix G.

Appendix G.

ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

28 April 1902.

Royal Military
Hospital,
Netley.

Condition of
patients, &c.

WE paid our annual visit of inspection to this Hospital on the 22nd inst., and can report in favourable terms of the personal condition of the patients and the general state of the establishment.

On the day of our visit there were 87 patients in residence, all non-commissioned officers and privates, including 3 Boer prisoners from Bermuda. A considerable proportion were convalescent and would be shortly discharged; whilst only 2 were confined to bed in the infirmary ward. We gave to each patient the opportunity of speaking with us, and received no complaints. We were impressed by their orderly behaviour, whilst, generally speaking, their dress was neat and tidy.

We saw the dinner that was being prepared in the kitchen. It consisted of roast beef, two vegetables, and milk pudding, and an ample supply of bread.

Statistics.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues on the 9th May last, 456 patients have been admitted, and 435 discharged, of whom 256 had recovered. There have been 8 deaths, two of which were from general paralysis, and 4 from organic brain disease. Post-mortem examinations were made in all cases, and in none did bedsores exist at death.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1901 was 47·38; whilst the percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident was as low as 1·06 per cent.

At the present time 1 patient is the subject of epilepsy, and 2 are general paralytics. Four patients are regarded as being actively suicidal, and 1 under constant observation. No patient is wearing a strong dress. There are 14 patients under medical treatment.

From the statistics furnished to us we learn that 78 per cent. on an average attend divine service in chapel on Sundays, and that 23 per cent. are of the Roman Catholic faith. About 40 per cent. usually attend associated entertainments, and a similar proportion are confined to the airing courts for exercise. There are 60 per cent. usefully employed either in outdoor work connected with gardening, or as assistants in the kitchen and dining hall.

One inquest has been held, the cause of death being hæmorrhage into the abdominal cavity consequent upon a ruptured blood vessel. The circumstances, which were reported to our Board at the time, pointed to the rupture having been caused by the rough handling of the patient, but the evidence did not show by whom or in what manner such violence was inflicted. Two attendants who were implicated were, in consequence, dismissed from service. There has also been one serious but non-fatal casualty, namely the fracture of two ribs in a violent patient who had to be conveyed on a stretcher from on board ship. The injuries were discovered a few days after admission when the patient had become quiet enough to permit of examination. A Military Court of Inquiry was held, and the evidence did not enable this Court to state when the injuries were inflicted. There is no doubt that they were caused by efforts of attendants to restrain him in his

violence, but whether before or after admission it was not possible to ascertain. Appendix G.

One patient has been mechanically restrained, for surgical reasons, on three occasions for a total period of $21\frac{1}{2}$ hours ; and one patient has been left in seclusion on 5 occasions for a total period of $16\frac{1}{4}$ hours. Royal Military Hospital, Netley.

Owing to the influx of patients, attributable mainly to the war, the accommodation provided has had to be increased to 90 beds—or 12 beyond the estimate. This has caused some overcrowding in the dormitories, and the appropriation of officers' single rooms to the use of privates. We found the wards and dormitories in good order and cleanliness ; but think that there is considerable need for renovation and re-decoration. We were also struck by the state of the airing-court which, owing to the heavy rain that prevailed on the morning of our visit, was so flooded with water as to be rendered almost useless for exercise. We trust that steps may be taken to remedy this state of things by levelling and re-laying the area between the asphalte paths. Condition of wards, &c.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength. It comprises 20 attendants on day duty—a proportion of 1 to every $4\frac{1}{2}$ patients ; and 2 on night duty. Only 4 attendants have been in the service more than 4 years ; and of the 13 counting under 1 year's service, 8 are civilian attendants who have had previous asylum training. Six attendants have been discharged for misconduct, including the 2 above referred to as having been suspected of rough treatment of a patient. Staff.

We were accompanied during our inspection by Lieut.-Col. Chester, who gave us every information.

Appendix H.

Appendix H.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

12 April 1902.

Royal Naval
Hospital,
Great
Yarmouth.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to the Royal Naval Hospital, and are able to give a generally favourable report of its condition and management.

We were accompanied by Fleet-Surgeon O'Grady, the Medical Officer in charge, and by the Assistant Medical Officer, and received from them every information and assistance.

Statistics.

Since the visit of last year there have been 7 admissions, 5 discharges, of which 4 were on recovery, and 15 deaths, and the number at present under care and treatment is 157, of whom 47 are officers and 110 men. As the total accommodation of the Hospital is for 227 patients, there are at this time 70 vacancies.

An examination of the operations of the Hospital for the year 1901 shows that recoveries were 37 per cent. of the total admissions, and the deaths 9 per cent. of the average numbers resident—both of them favourable returns, having regard to the character of the cases received.

Of those now in residence 5 per cent. are epileptics, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. actively suicidal, and as many as 16 per cent. general paralytics; all of the first and second of these classes sleeping under constant supervision. Last night 15 per cent. of the patients wetted their beds or bedding, a larger percentage than is usual in asylums, and probably due to the larger proportion of general paralytics. The Sunday attendance at chapel comprises 36 per cent. of the total patients, while 40 per cent. of them attend the fortnightly entertainments, which are of varied character. Fourteen and a half per cent. walked out upon one or more occasions, a week, beyond the Hospital estate, 24 per cent. within that estate but outside the confined airing-courts, which in spite of their improvement by additional planting have still the prison-like character which is inseparable from their unnecessarily high walls, and upwards of 45 per cent. are for various reasons altogether confined for exercise to those courts.

It is but fair to add that a considerable proportion of the patients are old and feeble and unable to take extended exercise, and that this is growing as the fresh admissions comply with the rule which provides that they shall not usually be received until they have acquired the right to pensions, and are able to contribute to their own maintenance. This rule is also limiting the percentage of persons who can be usefully employed, which now amounts to about 29 per cent. only.

Of the other incidents having a personal relation to the patients as to which we thought it necessary to inquire, we may mention that there has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion, no case of zymotic disease, no serious casualty, and no death calling for an inquest. The deaths were all due to ordinary causes, such as are usual in asylums, and were ascertained in every instance by post-mortem examination, and we are once more able to report, as we do with much satisfaction, that, although 40 per cent. of

the deaths were due to general paralysis, no bedsore was present in any instance; nor were there any among the 13 persons, of whom 7 were general paralytics, whom we saw in bed in the wards, several of whom had been continuously confined to bed for upwards of two years.

Appendix H.
—
Royal Naval
Hospital,
Great
Yarmouth.

The attendants in charge of the patients by day are 29, which gives 1 of the former to every $5\frac{1}{2}$ of the latter, and 3 attendants are allocated to night duty. Of all the attendants 86 per cent. show a duration of service of upwards of 5 years, while only 1 has been engaged within the year. None have been dismissed for misconduct.

Attendants.

Visiting all parts of the Hospital we found them, speaking generally, in excellent order, the rooms bright and comfortable, and the beds and bedding very clean and well cared for. The A House (officers' block) was in course of thorough revision and improvement, the lath-and-plaster divisions being replaced by solid walls, the fire-grates and floors being renewed, and the sanitary arrangements revised; and while we were glad to see these obvious improvements, we regretted that it had not been thought possible to omit altogether the urinals, which are always a source of more or less nuisance, and are now very unusual in asylums.

State of the
Institution.

The outside iron staircases have been completed, and now afford safe second exits from all the dormitories, and the driving bands in the laundry have been fenced in and made safe, as suggested by our Colleagues.

In some of the rooms we should have been glad to see a few more books and other objects of interest, but there was general contentment and freedom from excitement among the patients, and we had no complaints at all calling for notice.

We saw a good substantial dinner for the men, consisting of soup, meat, vegetables, bread, and beer, served promptly and neatly and evidently enjoyed, and we also saw in course of preparation a no less suitable dinner for the officers.

Appendix I.

Appendix I.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN
LICENSED HOUSES.

BETHNALL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, E.

6 October 1902.

Bethnall
House,
Cambridge
Road, E.

WE have inspected this house and seen all the patients who are at present resident in it. The house is in very good order, and a good deal of decoration has of late been done. The rooms, beds, and bedding are clean and properly attended to.

The w.c. in a dormitory, to which attention was called recently, has been removed, and the door then recommended has been made. We desire on this occasion to call attention to the need of a second exit from female dormitory A 3—the top floor—and recommend that this be provided by means of a door to be opened where pointed out to Dr. Will.

Since the visit paid to the house on 5th August 116 patients have been admitted here ; 64 have been discharged or removed, 13 of them having recovered ; and 16 have died.

These changes leave to-day on the books 255 patients, of whom 9 are absent on trial or leave. Of the patients on the books 83 are in the private and 172 in the pauper class ; 94 are males and 161 are females.

We find that many of the pauper patients who are admitted here from the workhouses remain but a short time, and are then removed to one or other of the County of London Asylums, their places here being very soon filled by other cases from the workhouses. Many of those thus removed have improved mentally and would probably be soon fit for discharge, and it seems a hardship on such cases to be sent away, and possibly to have their complete recovery thereby delayed, while an unnecessary expense is incurred. We learn that some 40 patients will very shortly be removed in accordance with this practice. We think our Board might usefully make a representation to the Asylums Committee on this subject.

On examining the patients we have found several who exhibit mental improvement, some being apparently well and fit for discharge. The names will be found in the Patients' Book.

There are a good many aged and feeble cases and general paralytics, but generally the health of the patients is good. They look well nourished, and their dress is satisfactory.

We had no complaint of any importance. We find that 112 patients at present engage in useful employment ; a large number are incapable of work ; 81 patients attend Divine Service. Exercise is mainly limited to the gardens and airing courts, but parties are taken twice a week to the neighbouring park, and others go shopping, either attended or on parole. A male patient, continuously for 5 days, has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, and 8 patients on 39 occasions, and for 269 hours, have been secluded.

We learn that there are 17 male and 23 female attendants for the care of the patients. Three have left the service since the last visit, three have been fully engaged, and there are 5 on probation.

BROOKE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON, N.E.

Appendix I.

3 October 1902.

SINCE this house was visited on the 24th July last 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, three patients have been discharged, and one gentleman has died from natural causes.

Brooke House,
Upper Clapton,
N.E.

These changes leave on the books the names of 24 gentlemen and 3 ladies, all of whom, with the exception of one patient of each sex, we have seen and spoken with. We found the patients in a generally satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness, and no complaints were made to us apart from the subject of detention.

The health of the institution is satisfactory, one gentleman being confined to bed for a slight injury to the foot.

We gave a private interview to one gentleman, whose name is mentioned in the Patients' Book.

There are in residence two lady voluntary boarders, who may remain on that footing.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house continues to be maintained in very fair order. We are informed that the villas have been sold.

The staff of attendants comprises 8 men and 9 women, all of whom, with the exception of one nurse, have been in the service of the institution* over five years. No attendant, male or female, has been dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

CAMBERWELL HOUSE, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.

2 October 1902.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 448 patients in the proportion of 151 males to 297 females. Of these 354 patients are on the private list. All of these we have seen, with the exception of one gentleman and four ladies, who are absent on leave, and we can report favourably on their condition as regards dress and personal neatness. The general health was good, three patients only of each sex being confined to bed. No complaints were made to us calling for mention. Several patients manifested mental improvement.

Camberwell
House,
Peckham
Road, S.E.

We gave private interviews to two ladies, to whom reference is made in the Patients' Book. There are two lady voluntary boarders in residence who may remain on that footing.

Of the total patients, 333 are usefully employed on an average; 123 usually attend the associated entertainments; 67 walk out weekly and oftener beyond the grounds, and 46 have carriage exercise.

Since the house was visited on the 3rd July last, 62 patients have been admitted, 36 discharged or removed, of whom 15 have recovered, and 10 have died from natural causes. There has been no inquest. No patient has been mechanically restrained, but 4 ladies have been secluded on 8 occasions for 38 hours in all.

We found the house in good order, and are glad to report that the new block is now ready for furnishing, and will probably be occupied by the end of the present month.

The ventilation of the ironing-room at the laundry has been improved by the introduction of an electric fan, and gas ovens have been provided in the convalescent ward with satisfactory results.

Appendix I.
 Camberwell
 House,
 Peckham
 Road, S.E.

Of the 93 attendants employed in this institution, 37 have served under one year, while 21 count more than five years' service. Since the last visit 11 attendants have left for causes unconnected with the patients, but one nurse has been dismissed for generally unsatisfactory conduct and for being unable to account for a bruise on a patient under her care.

Dr. Lavers, the senior assistant medical officer, has been appointed medical superintendent of the new Canterbury Asylum, and the vacancy thus created has not yet been filled up.

CHISWICK HOUSE, CHISWICK.

Chiswick
 House,
 Chiswick.

2 October 1902.

THE only changes since the last visit have been the discharge of a lady on recovery, and the transfer of another lady to single care.

There are to-day on the books the names of 18 gentlemen and 14 ladies as patients, and of a lady who is residing here as a voluntary boarder for treatment.

One gentleman is away on leave. We have seen all the resident patients. The general health appears to be satisfactory; only one gentleman being confined to bed, who was having a succession of epileptic seizures. No patient shows any such mental improvement as to promise early discharge. Some parts of the house are being repapered and decorated, the rest is in good order.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but one gentleman has been secluded on 15 occasions for 149 hours.

We arrived at the house just as luncheon was about to be served, and on going into the dining room where were some patients without an attendant, we were surprised to find sharp knives on the table. We think the dangerous practice of allowing patients to have free access to the room where meals are being prepared should be discontinued.

The staff for day duty comprises 13 men and 14 nurses. These are exclusive of the head attendants and the lady superintendent. One of the male patients has a gentleman companion. There is a nurse on night duty on the ladies' side.

We have suggested to Dr. Tuke the desirability of having small boxes with a glass face for keeping the keys which open the alternative escape doors in case of fire in the gentlemen's acute wing. We make this suggestion in consequence of finding at to-day's visit that one of these keys, which was hung on a peg, had been taken by a patient.

CLARENCE LODGE, CLARENCE ROAD, CLAPHAM PARK.

Clarence
 Lodge,
 Clarence Road,
 Clapham Park.

4 October 1902.

A LADY has been discharged owing to lapse of reception order, and re-admitted on fresh order since the visit of 13th August. No other change has occurred, and the number of patients remains the same, namely, 12. We have seen all. One lady is improved and will soon be leaving. All are in good health, except one lady who has a cold and is in bed.

No one has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the last visit. The house is in very good order, and much re-decoration has recently been carried out. The staff includes a lady companion and four nurses.

Appendix I.

Clarence
Lodge,
Clarence Road,
Clarence Park.

FEATHERSTONE HALL, SOUTHALL.

4 October 1902.

WE have to-day seen the nine ladies whose names are on the books of the house. They were in good health and appeared to be contented and happy. No patient manifested marked mental improvement. No change has occurred among the patients since the last visit. The house continues to be maintained in its usual excellent order.

Featherstone
Hall, Southall.

FENSTANTON, STREATHAM HILL.

4 October 1902.

A LADY has been added to the list of patients here since the last visit, making the number 30. No other change has taken place. We have seen all; in two or three we notice mental improvement. Two ladies of advanced age are confined to bed, but generally the patients are in good health. They seem to be comfortable, and are for the most part contented. No one complained of any ill usage. No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the last visit.

Fenstanton,
Streatham
Hill.

The house is maintained in excellent order.

There are 10 nurses in attendance on the patients.

FLOWER HOUSE, CATFORD.

4 October 1902.

SINCE the last visit paid to this house, on 31st July, two of the patients then here have died, both from natural causes, and a gentleman has been admitted. He is properly detained. There are now 18 certified patients and a voluntary boarder on the books. Except two gentlemen who are out walking, and one who is on trial, we have seen all. No one is apparently fit for discharge, or exhibits much mental improvement. The gentleman on trial will probably be discharged at the end of the period of trial; the gentlemen out walking are both patients who have been here a long time. The general bodily health is good.

Flower House,
Catford.

No one has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the last visit.

The house is kept in good order, and the rooms generally are comfortable. The large sitting-room, formerly a billiard-room, is being supplied with a new and more powerful stove.

The staff seems to be maintained at an adequate strength.

The gentlemen who were out have returned and have been seen by us.

Appendix I.

THE GRANGE, EAST FINCHLEY.

1 October 1902.

The Grange,
East Finchley.

THERE has been no change among the patients since the last visit. Two ladies are away for a change at the seaside. We have seen the six ladies who are in residence, and can report a marked mental improvement in one of them. All the ladies appear to be properly attended to; they have the services of nine nurses by day and of four by night.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house is in very good order. The case-books are very well kept.

GROVE HALL, BOW.

26 September 1902.

Grove Hall,
Bow.

At our visit to-day to this house we found only five wards in occupation, one for the female and the others for male patients. The day-rooms and dormitories are in good order, and the bedding clean and properly attended to.

The patients number 125 males and 32 females, of whom a female and 12 males are private patients; the pauper cases comprise 18 males and 31 females, and the military cases 95 men.

The changes among the patients since the visit of the 8th of August consist of the admission of 3, the discharge of 2, and the death of a male from bronchitis and pneumonia.

With the exception of 4 males who are away on leave, we have seen all the patients, among whom we found general contentment, while their condition in respect to their dress and personal tidiness was satisfactory.

We saw the dinner for the military patients; it consisted of stew with suet pudding, and was evidently not unpopular.

Employment is found for about 60 patients, and the same number are in the habit of attending the associated entertainments which are given weekly.

Some 20 men go out twice a week for walks outside the grounds, generally getting as far as Victoria Park; no regular extended exercise is provided for the women, but parties of them go out occasionally beyond the grounds.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff of attendants, including the head attendants, consists of 15 men and 4 nurses, of whom 6 and 2 respectively have been here over 5 years.

The case books are well kept.

HALLIFORD HOUSE, SUNBURY.

2 October 1902.

Halliford
House,
Sunbury.

SINCE the last visit paid to this house two patients have been admitted but none discharged or have died. There are now on the books 14 male and 13 female patients, and the wife of one of the gentlemen resides as a boarder.

A gentleman is absent on leave and two others are out walking. With these exceptions we have seen all the patients. The two last

admitted are properly detained. All seem to be in good health, but we do not see much mental improvement in any. The gentleman last admitted, however, seems somewhat better.

Appendix I.
Halliford
House,
Sunbury

The rooms generally are in good order, but the alterations recently suggested to add to the safety of the patients in case of fire have not been effected, nor have the plans asked for been sent to our office. Both these requirements must be complied with.

The gentleman referred to in the entry of 28th June no longer occupies the room objected to.

A lady has been mechanically restrained for 60 hours. No patient has been secluded since the last visit.

HAYES PARK, HAYES.

3 October 1902.

ONE lady has been recently received here on transfer from Wood End House. This is the only change among the patients since the house was last visited. We have seen the 13 ladies whose names are on the books. They have the appearance of being comfortable and properly attended to.

Hayes Park,
Hayes.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

There has been much recent re-decoration of the rooms, and the house is in very good order.

The staff comprises 5 nurses by day and one for night duty.

HENDON GROVE, HENDON.

1 October 1902.

THE only changes among the patients since the last visit have been the discharges of 3 ladies, of whom 2 have recovered. There are to-day on the books the names of 8 ladies, all of whom we have seen. No one manifested any marked mental improvement. They gave the impression of being well cared for. Several of them went to the sea-side in the summer and appeared to have enjoyed the change. The house is maintained in good order. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Hendon Grove,
Hendon.

A staff of 7 nurses is kept, of whom one does night duty.

HOXTON HOUSE, HOXTON.

6 October 1902.

SINCE the house was visited on 5th July last, 84 patients have been admitted, 95 discharged or removed, of whom 24 had recovered, and 19 have died from natural causes.

Hoxton House,
Hoxton.

These changes leave on the books the names of 179 patients, 68 being males and 111 females. Of these the number of private patients is 72.

With the exception of 2 female patients who are absent on leave, we have seen and spoken with all the patients and have found them to be in a generally satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness.

Appendix I.
 Hoxton House,
 Hoxton.

The health of the institution is good, 8 patients being confined to bed.

Save on the score of detention no complaints were made to us. 85 of the patients are on an average usefully employed; 89 usually attend the associated entertainments; 10 walk out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds, and 3 patients have carriage exercise.

We noticed a considerable number of patients who manifest mental improvement; their names are given in the Patients' Book. We gave a private interview to one lady.

There is one gentleman who is properly here as a voluntary boarder.

There is no record of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff of attendants comprises 17 men and 22 women; 8 of the former and 10 of the latter have served under one year, while 3 men only have served over 5 years. Seven attendants have left since the last visit, and one has been dismissed for staying away without leave.

The house continues to be maintained on the whole in good order. We thought, however, some of the sheets needed renewal.

MOORCROFT, HILLINGDON.

3 October 1902.

Moorcroft,
 Hillingdon.

THE changes here since the house was last visited have been the discharge of a gentleman on recovery and the admission of 2 others.

There are to-day on the books the names of 41 gentlemen and 5 ladies as patients, and of a gentleman who is properly here as a voluntary boarder. We have seen all but a lady who is out walking, and a gentleman who is on trial and about to be discharged.

The patients were generally contented and comfortable and in good bodily health. One of the recent admissions is convalescent; he is the only patient who manifests much mental improvement.

We had a separate interview with a gentleman, who is quite unfit for discharge.

The main house and Laurel Lodge are maintained in very good order.

We saw a table all laid ready for dinner, the room being accessible to the patients. We think some risk is run in allowing this practice to continue, as there is nothing to prevent a patient obtaining possession of a knife, and we understand that in future the patients will not have access to the room while the table is being prepared for meals.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but one gentleman has been secluded for 4 hours.

The staff for day duty comprises a head attendant and 15 others for the gentlemen, and 2 lady companions and 5 nurses for the ladies at Laurel Lodge.

Weekly amusements or concerts are provided during the winter months, and croquet and tennis parties in the summer.

The case-books are well kept.

NEWLANDS HOUSE, Tooting.

4 October 1902.

Newlands
 House,
 Tooting.

SINCE the visit paid on 13th August a gentleman has been admitted and subsequently discharged on recovery, and another gentleman has been admitted and is still here. He has been transferred from another institution. He is out walking and we have not seen him. The

patients on the books are 19 in number, but one is absent on trial. Another gentleman is out walking, so that we have seen to-day only 16 of the 19, and all are patients who have been here for a considerable time, and exhibit little change. All seem to be in good or fair health, some being of very advanced age.

Appendix I.
Newlands
House,
Tooting.

We find the house in very good order, affording very comfortable accommodation for the patients. We were glad to observe that the wire guards have been removed from the windows of the billiard-room where they were unnecessary. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed since the last visit.

The staff appears to be duly maintained.

NORMANSFIELD, HAMPTON WICK.

2 October 1902.

SINCE the visit paid to this house in April last 2 of the pupils have been discharged and 2 have died, and 3 new pupils have been admitted. There are now on the books 83 male and 49 female pupils, a total of 132. Of these six are at present absent with their friends; all the rest we have seen, and all seem to be in good health, well nourished, and happy. All are neatly dressed and tidy in person. The customary course of education and development is continued; and the more capable are usefully employed in various ways.

Normansfield,
Hampton
Wick.

A large number of the pupils had the benefit of a change to the seaside in the past summer.

We find the house in excellent order, and the establishment is well managed. The staff is fully maintained, and appears to be composed of suitable persons.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, FINSBURY PARK.

3 October 1902.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 30 gentlemen and 54 ladies. One of the former and seven of the latter are absent on leave at the seaside or elsewhere. All the patients in residence we have seen and conversed with, and we can report very favourably on their dress and personal tidiness.

Northumber-
land House,
Finsbury
Park.

The health of the patients is good, no one being confined to bed.

Two ladies manifested mental improvement; one of these, we think, might properly remain on the footing of a voluntary boarder. No complaints were made to us save on the score of detention.

Since the visit on the 4th July last 5 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted, and 5 ladies have been discharged, two having recovered.

One death has occurred, the case was that of a gentleman who died from pneumonia consequent upon fracture of the ribs, but the evidence adduced at the inquest and at an enquiry held by a member of our Board failed to show precisely how the injury was sustained.

There is no record of mechanical restraint, but two patients have been secluded on seven occasions for a total of 21 hours.

The staff of attendants comprises 10 men and 17 women for day duty, two of each sex being employed for night duty.

Of the total staff, 6 attendants have served over five years, while 13 have been in the service of the institution under one year.

We found the house in good order throughout.

Appendix I.

OTTO HOUSE, WEST KENSINGTON.

2 October 1902.

Otto House,
West Kensington.
ton.

THE only changes since the last visit have been the discharge on recovery of one lady and the death of another from natural causes.

There are to-day 20 ladies in residence, all of whom we have seen.

We think the time has come when a change should be tried in the case of a lady whose name is given in the Patients' Book. One lady seemed somewhat better mentally.

Apart from some old age cases the general health of the patients is good.

We have suggested in the case of a lady, who declines to keep on sufficient clothing, that she should be supplied with a particular form of dress.

The house is in fairly good order.

No one has been mechanically restrained or secluded since the last visit.

There are 13 nurses for day duty and one for night.

PECKHAM HOUSE, PECKHAM.

3 October 1902.

Peckham
House,
Peckham.

WE have inspected this house, in which much redecoration of many rooms, especially on the female side, has recently been done, and we find it in very good order throughout. The new recreation hall is now in full use, and, we understand, answers well its purpose. The beds and bedding are good, and many mattresses have been re-made.

With the exception of six female patients who are absent on leave, we have seen all the patients, and have found them for the most part fairly contented, though there has been the usual proportion of those who are dissatisfied with their detention and their treatment. No one, however, is, in our opinion, improperly detained, and most, if not all, of the complaints made to us appeared unreasonable or unfounded.

There are to-day on the books 313 private and 10 pauper patients, total 323; 93 are males and 225 females, but of the latter six, as already mentioned, are absent on leave. Since the visit paid here on 28th July last, 13 patients have been admitted, 8 have been removed or discharged, of whom 5 had recovered, and 3 have died. In one of the last cases post mortem examination was made. The deaths were from natural and ordinary causes.

Three patients, all women, have been secluded since the last visit on 16 occasions for $54\frac{3}{4}$ hours, and a female patient has been mechanically restrained for a total of 191 hours to prevent self-injury.

We are informed that on the average 70 males and 148 females engage in some useful occupation; that the associated entertainments are usually attended by some 128 patients of both sexes; that 32 walk beyond the premises, and that 74 have carriage exercise.

There are three voluntary boarders in residence.

As regards the staff, we learn that there are 20 attendants employed in the male and 49 in the female division. Of the total of 69, 27, or 39 per cent., have not yet completed a year's service. Ten have left since the last visit, two having been dismissed, and there are here only 5 who have remained in the service of the house over 5 years. It is

unfortunate that changes in the staff should be so frequent, and we hope means may be found to secure and retain the services of well qualified and suitable persons.

Two assistant medical officers assist Dr. Halsted in the medical charge of the patients.

Appendix I.
Peckham
House,
Peckham.

THE PRIORY, ROEHAMPTON.

2 October 1902.

SINCE this house was last visited 2 patients of each sex have been admitted and 4 of each sex have been discharged or removed, of whom 2 were on recovery. There has been no death. These changes leave on the books the names of 39 patients of each sex, and there are in addition a gentleman and a lady who are here as voluntary boarders, and who are suitable cases to remain here in that capacity.

Three gentlemen and 2 ladies are away on leave. The rest we have seen, and can report favourably of the care and attention which is apparently bestowed upon them.

The general health is good, there being only 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies confined to bed, but only one of the former for any serious illness. No patient manifests any marked mental improvement.

According to the records there has been no occasion to use mechanical restraint, but 2 patients have been secluded since the last visit on 32 occasions for 81½ hours.

We learn that a large proportion of the lady patients and several of the gentlemen have carriage exercise, and that in the winter associated entertainments or gatherings take place once a week.

A service is held in the house on Sunday mornings.

The house throughout continues to be maintained in excellent order and comfort.

Exclusive of the lady superintendent and the head attendant, the staff comprises 18 attendants and 27 nurses for day duty, and 4 of each sex for night watching.

There are in addition 3 gentlemen and 5 lady companions.

The case-books are properly kept.

VINE COTTAGE, NORWOOD GREEN, SOUTHALL.

4 October 1902.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 11 ladies, all of whom we have seen and found in a satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness.

All the patients were in fair bodily health and free from complaint, save on the score of detention.

The only change that has occurred since the last visit has been the admission of one patient, who is a proper subject for detention.

There has been no employment of either seclusion or restraint.

We found the house in good order.

Vine Cottage,
Norwood
Green,
Southall.

Appendix I.

WOOD END HOUSE, HAYES.

3 October 1902.

Wood End
House, Hayes.

SINCE the last visit to this house one lady has been admitted and one transferred to another house. These are the only changes. We have seen the 17 ladies who are here as patients, as well as a lady who came here for boarder treatment. There appears to be some misunderstanding about the consent to her being here; she is a quite suitable case, and we consent to her residence for a month.

The newly admitted case is making rapid progress towards convalescence. One other lady is improved mentally and is going for a month's change.

The arrangements for the patients are satisfactory.

The house is maintained in good order.

The doors of inter-communication for facilitating escape in case of fire have all been provided, with two exceptions, one of which is due to a difference of levels in the adjoining room. We think the difficulty would be best got over by making an outside staircase from the room we pointed out to Miss Thomson.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

WYKE HOUSE, ISLEWORTH.

4 October 1902.

Wyke House,
Isleworth.

THERE are on the books of this house, which we have visited to-day, the names of 20 gentlemen and 13 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of one gentleman who was out for the day.

The patients were neatly and suitably clothed, and made no complaints apart from the subject of detention.

There are also in residence 2 voluntary boarders, one being a gentleman and the other a lady, who may properly remain on that footing:

Since this house was visited on 7th July last one gentleman has been admitted, two patients of each sex have been discharged, and one lady has died from natural cause.

One gentleman has been mechanically restrained on two occasions for 12 hours, and 5 ladies have been secluded on 21 occasions for a total of 47½ hours.

The house is maintained in proper order, and we were glad to notice that some further redecoration has been carried out.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT PROVINCIAL
LICENSED HOUSES.

ASHBROOKE HALL, HOLLINGTON.

5 November 1902.

Ashbrooke
Hall, Hol-
lington.

THE changes among the patients since our visit in April last, consist of the admission of a lady who was subsequently discharged and has since remained here as a voluntary boarder, but we do not find her to-day in such a mental condition as to warrant her remaining in

that status. One other lady has left on recovery. We find on the books the names of 3 patients and 2 voluntary boarders, all of whom appear to be in good health, comfortable, and in general contented. One lady complained of not being visited.

Appendix I.

Ashbrooke
Hall, Hol-
lington.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house is in good order. We have signed the licence.

ASHWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWINFORD.

3 December 1902.

WE have to-day visited this house for the second time this year and can report that we found it in excellent order.

Ashwood
House, Kings-
winford.

We noticed that the doors throughout the house are being fitted with locks opened by outside handles.

There are on the books the names of 9 gentlemen and 16 ladies, all of whom we have seen and spoken with, and can report that their dress and personal condition were very satisfactory.

The health is good, no patient being in bed.

One lady shows marked mental improvement, and two others are also improving; their names will be found in the Patients' Book.

A service is provided on Sunday afternoon by the rector of the parish, which attracts an average attendance of 18 patients.

Since our last visit 3 ladies have been admitted, two gentlemen and one lady discharged, one patient of each sex having recovered, and 2 ladies have died, one from natural causes, and one from suicide, the particulars of which were reported to our Board.

The staff consists of 3 male attendants, and a matron and 5 female attendants, for day duty, and one male and two female attendants for night duty.

We have signed the licence.

BAILBROOK HOUSE, BATH.

15 October 1902.

THIS institution and its branch, Lambridge House, continue to be maintained in very good order, and we can report that at the latter house the doors of inter-communication between the bedrooms have been made, and afford satisfactory means of escape in case of fire; but care should be taken that access to them be not blocked by furniture. We can also report that some redecoration has been carried out with satisfactory results.

Bailbrook
House, Bath.

At our visit to-day we found the names of 9 gentlemen and 31 ladies on the books. All in residence we have seen and spoken with, and can report favourably on their dress and personal tidiness and freedom from complaint.

The general health is good, 2 ladies only being confined to bed. Six ladies are at present absent on leave. One patient manifested some mental improvement. About 6 or 7 patients usually attend the service which is held at Bailbrook House on Sunday afternoons.

Since our visit to this house on the 12th of March last, one gentleman and two ladies have been admitted, one gentleman and three ladies have been discharged, two of the latter having recovered, and one gentleman has died from general paralysis.

Appendix I.
 ———
 Bailbrook
 House, Bath.

One lady has been mechanically restrained nightly since our visit, and another lady on several occasions. There is no record of seclusion.

There are in residence two voluntary boarders, one of each sex; the case of the gentleman should, we think, be very carefully watched.

The staff comprises 5 male attendants and 7 nurses, one attendant of each sex being employed on night duty. There are also 3 lady companions.

The case-books and other medical records are kept with much care. We have signed the licence.

BISHOPSTONE HOUSE, BEDFORD.

25 July 1902.

Bishopstone
 House,
 Bedford.

THE patients now here are the same as at the last visit, no change having occurred meanwhile. They are eight in number, and we have seen all. One is a lady who was absent on leave at our last visit and not then seen by us. She is properly detained. No patient exhibits material improvement. One aged lady is in bed; the rest seem fairly well, but one lady has had pneumonia.

No patient has been restrained or secluded since our visit in April.

The house is maintained in good order generally, but we should like to see more books, plants, and objects of interest in the sitting rooms to render them more cheerful.

A matron and four nurses form the staff.

BOREATTON PARK, BASCHURCH.

6 December 1902.

Boreatton
 Park,
 Baschurch.

SINCE our visit to this house in June a considerable amount of reparation and redecoration has been carried out, and we are glad to learn that further improvement in the condition of some of the passages and rooms will shortly be effected. What has been done in this respect enables us to report that the institution is in very fair order. The only changes among the patients that have occurred since our last visit have been the discharge of one gentleman and the death of one lady from natural causes. These changes leave on the books 7 gentlemen and 9 ladies, all of whom we have seen and conversed with. No complaints which were capable of being substantiated were made to us. On both sides of the house the health and condition of the patients in the matter of dress and personal neatness were satisfactory.

Only one patient, a lady, who will, we understand, probably be discharged shortly, manifests marked mental improvement. One lady is secluded daily for short periods amounting to one hour.

One gentleman voluntary boarder has been admitted and has left since our visit, and one lady voluntary boarder is here now and may continue on that footing.

A service is held by the vicar of the parish every Sunday in this house, which attracts an average attendance of seven patients. With regard to exercise and amusements, the patients are taken for drives sometimes when the weather permits, and dances are provided during the winter months once a week.

The staff consists of a head attendant, 4 other attendants, and a boy, on the male side, and a charge nurse, and 5 other nurses, on the female side. One of the men and 3 of the women are always on night duty.

We have signed the licence.

THE BRIARS, SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Appendix I.

3 July 1902.

THE same 4 ladies whom we saw at our visit in April remain the only patients on the books. They have all been for a change, which they have evidently much enjoyed.

The Briars,
Sandown, Isle
of Wight.

Three of the ladies spent 6 weeks at Shanklin, where we saw them yesterday in a comfortable house with pleasant grounds to it.

They returned last evening. All the ladies are in good health and mentally unchanged, but apparently quite happy.

The house, as usual, is in the best order.

BRISLINGTON HOUSE, BRISTOL.

14 October 1902.

WE regret to have to commence our report on this house to-day by recording the death, which occurred in April last, of Dr. Bonville Fox, who was for many years one of the licensees.

Brislington
House, Bristol.

We have inspected all parts of this institution, which we found in good order, but we desire to call attention to the w.c.'s in connection with the "new rooms," the ventilation of which we think requires to be improved.

There are on the books the names of 29 gentlemen and 41 ladies. All of these we have seen, with the exception of two patients of each sex, three of whom are absent on leave or trial, and can report favourably as to their dress and personal tidiness. Some appeals for discharge were made to us, but no complaints calling for mention. No patient manifested marked mental improvement. There are also here two voluntary boarders of each sex for treatment, and two lady voluntary boarders as companions. Of the former one lady has proved to be an unsuitable case to remain on that footing, and we think must be certified. Of the patients, 22 gentlemen and 30 ladies attended Divine service in the chapel last Sunday. With regard to the entertainments provided for the amusement of the patients, we are glad to report that a dance and a concert are usually given weekly during the winter months, and that during the summer the outdoor amusements are frequent.

Since our previous visit to the house in March last one gentleman and three ladies have been admitted, four ladies have been discharged, three having recovered, and one lady has died from natural causes.

Exclusive of matrons and head attendants, the staff comprises 9 male attendants and 18 nurses for day duty, there being also one attendant employed on night duty. Since our last visit one nurse has been dismissed. We think it would have been better had Dr. Morton reported the circumstances to our Board.

The record of restraint and seclusion shows that two patients have been mechanically restrained on 18 occasions by gloves for a total of 144 hours, and one patient has been secluded on 4 occasions for $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours in all. The case-books are well kept. We have signed the licence.

Appendix I.

CHALK PIT HOUSE, SUTTON.

24 October 1902.

Chalk Pit
House, Sutton.

THE only change among the patients since our last visit to this house has been the admission of a lady who is a proper case for detention for care and treatment.

We have seen the 2 other ladies, neither of whom show such mental improvement as to promise early discharge.

The arrangements for the patients are quite satisfactory, and the house is maintained in very good order.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.

CHURCH STREET, EPSOM.

24 October 1902.

Church Street,
Epsom.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 3 ladies, one of whom has been received since our last visit. One lady was out walking; we saw the others, and found them in good general health and properly attended to.

The rooms are in good order. There is no record of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.

COURT HALL, KENTON, EXETER.

23 October 1902.

Court Hall,
Kenton, I
Exeter.

SINCE our visit to this house in March last one lady has been discharged.

This, the only change among the patients which has occurred, leaves on the books the names of seven ladies, all of whom we have seen, and found in good health and very comfortable.

One lady has so greatly improved that we do not see the necessity for her continued detention under certificates. The case is referred to in the Patients' Book.

There is no record either of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house continues to be maintained in excellent order.

There is one voluntary boarder who may remain as such.

DINSDALE PARK, DARLINGTON.

16 October 1902.

Dinsdale
Park,
Darlington.

THE changes among the patients since our previous visit this year have been the admission of 14, the discharges of 9, of whom 4 are recovered, and the deaths, both due to natural causes, of 2. There are to-day on the books, the names of 17 gentlemen and 10 ladies, and a lady who is here as a voluntary boarder, but in respect to whom a reception order is about to be procured.

We saw all the patients, satisfying ourselves of the propriety of the detention of all, and paying special attention to the more recent cases.

No one promises early recovery; all were neat in dress and were generally contented.

There is no record of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Appendix I.

We can report the house in very good order. Since we were here in February the bedrooms have all been re-papered and the floors stained and dry-rubbed. A new bath on the gentlemen's side has been fitted up. In general the house is now comfortably equipped.

Dinsdale
Park,
Darlington.

We have signed the licence.

Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.

27 March 1902.

We have to-day seen the three lady patients whose names are on the books of this house. They were in good health and happy and contented, and were amusing themselves with simple work and toys. We found the house in excellent order throughout.

Downside
Lodge, Chil-
compton, Bath.

Fairford Retreat, Fairford.

7 October 1902.

We have to-day seen the 13 gentlemen and 21 ladies whose names are on the books of this house, and can report in favourable terms upon their order and neatness. No complaints calling for mention were made to us by the patients, who were for the most part contented. The health of the institution is very good, no one being confined to bed. One lady manifested mental improvement.

Fairford
Retreat,
Fairford.

There are in residence one gentleman and three lady voluntary boarders; the former is, in our opinion, unfit to remain on that footing, and must be certified if he continues to reside here.

Since our visit in March, 5 gentlemen and two ladies have been admitted, and one patient of each sex has been discharged, the gentleman having recovered.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. Every patient, with one or two exceptions, is taken out walking or driving.

The staff consists of a head attendant, matron, and 4 attendants on each side of the house, one nurse also being employed on night duty. We found the house in very good order throughout, and the grounds bright with flowers.

We are glad to report that various additional improvements have been effected since the last visit, including the partial demolition of the wall dividing the two front airing grounds on the female side.

The case-books are well kept. We have signed the licence.

Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.

16 October 1902.

We have to-day visited this house, and can report that it is on the whole in good order. The dining-room on the gentlemen's side is now undergoing thorough repair, and several bedrooms have been renovated with satisfactory results. We think, however, that the ladies' sitting room requires a new piano, and that the furniture, which is very shabby, should receive attention. We think also that greater care should be bestowed upon the airing grounds, and that the exit in case of fire should be frequently tested.

Fiddington
House, Market
Lavington,
Devizes.

Appendix I.

Fiddington
House, Market
Lavington,
Devizes.

We have seen and spoken with the 12 gentlemen and 10 ladies whose names are on the books, and can report that their dress and personal condition were satisfactory. No patient manifested marked mental improvement, but the bodily health of the patients is good, no one being confined to bed. There is one gentleman voluntary boarder in residence, who may properly remain on that footing.

The religious services provided for the patients are adequate. The only changes which have occurred among the patients since our last visit in March have been the admission of three and the discharge of two gentlemen, one of the latter having recovered.

FISHERTON HOUSE, SALISBURY.

17 October 1902.

Fisherton
House,
Salisbury.

WE have to-day made a complete inspection of this house, and can report in very favourable terms on the condition of the wards, dormitories, and bedding. We were glad to notice that the ventilation of the closet in connection with ward 11 on the male side had been improved, and that the nurses' mess and sitting-rooms are now in occupation and afford good accommodation. Progress has been made also with the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors.

The numbers on the books to-day show a considerable reduction since our last visit, there being now in residence 189 males and 225 females. Of these 124 patients are on the private list.

We have seen and spoken with all the patients, no one being absent, and can report that we found them in a very satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness. With a few exceptions the behaviour was orderly, and, apart from the subject of detention, only one complaint was made to us by a patient, who alleged that he was not permitted to have bread and cheese in place of the $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of cake which, we are glad to learn, is now given to the patients at seven o'clock, in pursuance of our recommendation at our last visit. Upon enquiry we found the patient's statement to be correct, and Dr. Richard Finch informed us that he had no authority to vary the rule in favour of this patient, that no bread and cheese be served to the patients in lieu of cake. We think that in a matter of this kind Dr. Richard Finch should have absolute discretion.

The general health of the institution is very good, only 10 patients being confined to bed, of whom a few were seriously ill. Thirteen patients manifested mental improvement. We gave private interviews to three patients, whose names are given in the Patients' Book. The dinner served to the pauper patients to-day consisted of boiled cod fish, rice, and potatoes, the beverage being beer.

Of the total patients 185 are usefully employed on an average, 139 are usually present at the associated entertainment, 144 usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds, and 9 have carriage exercise.

On last Sunday 60 males and 55 females attended one or other of the services held in the chapel. Since our visit to the house on the 15th of March last, 64 patients have been admitted, 232 discharged or removed, of whom 25 had recovered, and 9 have died from natural causes, which in seven instances were verified by post mortem examination. There has been no inquest.

Three serious casualties have occurred, resulting in two instances in the fracture of the forearm, and the third being a serious injury to the eye of a patient, occasioned by a kick from an idiot child.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Including the head attendants, the total staff comprises 27 men and 35 women, 3 of the former and 5 of the latter being employed on night duty.

Six male attendants and 14 nurses have served under one year, and nine of the men but only one of the women have served more than 5 years. Of the large number of 26 attendants of both sexes who have left since our last visit, three were dismissed for misconduct, but only one of these for an offence in connection with the patients. The case-books are well kept. We have signed the licence.

Appendix I.

Fisherton
House,
Salisbury.

GLENDOSSILL AND HURST HOUSES, HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

1 December 1902.

THERE are to-day on the books the names of 17 gentlemen and 21 ladies, all of whom are now in residence in one or other of these houses.

Glendossill and
Hurst Houses,
Henley-in-
Arden.

We have seen all the patients and can report favourably on their personal condition, and on the health of the institution, which is good generally, one patient of each sex being confined to bed. One lady manifested mental improvement. No complaints were made to us. There is in residence one gentleman voluntary boarder.

Since our visit to this house in June last 4 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted, one gentleman and three ladies discharged, one of the latter having recovered, and two patients of each sex have died from natural causes; 2 patients have been secluded on 3 occasions for 12 hours in all, but no patient has been mechanically restrained.

The staff consists of a matron and 4 attendants of each sex. On Sunday a service is provided by a clergyman who visits for that purpose. We found the houses in good order, the day-rooms and bedrooms being generally in good condition, but in two of the bedrooms in Glendossill House, one on each side, we noticed a somewhat offensive odour due to urine.

Nothing has been done to improve the cushions on the gentlemen's billiard table.

THE GRANGE, ROTHERHAM.

18 October 1902.

WE have to-day visited this house for the second time this year and find it maintained in good order. The day-rooms are bright and comfortable, and the bedrooms quite clean. We think a new piano should be provided in the ladies' general sitting-room. There are now on the books the names of 17 patients and one voluntary boarder. The last-mentioned lady is not here of her own accord, and in addition her mental condition is such as to render her an unsuitable case for boarder treatment. Three ladies are away on leave or trial. The others we have seen. They are fairly contented and appear properly attended to. The changes since our last visit have been the admission of 4 ladies, the discharge of one not recovered, and the death of one from natural causes. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion since our last visit. We have signed the licence.

The Grange,
Rotherham.

Appendix I.

GRETA BANK, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

15 November 1902.

Greta Bank,
Burton-in-
Lonsdale.

THE patients seen here are the same as at our last visit, and we have seen them all. They are in good bodily health, but mentally not improved. They are seven in number.

The house is in very good order, and the comfort of the ladies appears to be studied and secured.

THE GROVE, CATTON.

22 July 1902.

The Grove,
Catton.

WE have paid a second visit to this house and find it maintained in excellent order. We have seen the 17 ladies residing as certified patients, and the two who are here properly, as voluntary boarders. Since our last visit a lady has been discharged and one admitted. The lady admitted is properly detained. We have noticed mental improvement in one patient. The bodily health is generally good. Two ladies are in bed, one owing to feebleness, the other because of a sprained ankle.

No patient has been restrained or secluded since the last visit. The staff is comprised of six day, and one night, nurses. We understand that application will be made for an alteration of the licence to enable another lady to be received instead of the one male patient now authorised. We quite approve of the proposed change.

GROVE HOUSE, ALL STRETTON.

2 December 1902.

Grove House,
All Stretton.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 37 patients, all of whom we have seen. They were neatly and suitably dressed, for the most part contented, and, with a few exceptions, quiet and well-behaved; no complaints were made to us calling for mention. The health of the institution is satisfactory, no patient being confined to bed. No patient manifested marked mental improvement.

There are also in residence three voluntary boarders, one being a recently admitted case, who for the present may properly remain in that capacity, but we think that her case should be carefully watched.

Since our visit in June last three voluntary boarders have been admitted, of whom two have left, and seven patients have been admitted and six discharged, two on recovery.

No death has occurred and no patient has been secluded, but one lady has been mechanically restrained on one occasion for two hours.

The house continues to be maintained in very good order.

HAYDOCK LODGE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

11 November 1902.

Haydock
Lodge,
Newton-le-
Willows.

WE have to-day paid a second visit to this house. It is in good order and shows some further improvement. No. 2 female division has been much brightened up both externally and internally. The walls of the dormitories in both of the second divisions should be plastered. We learn that incandescent gas burners have been intro-

duced throughout the house. Some rooms in the male first division will soon need repapering and painting. Appendix I.

The patients now on the books are 135 in number, 57 being males and 78 females. One of the male patients is on the pauper list. Since our visit in May last 28 patients have been admitted, 25 have been discharged or removed, of whom 12 had recovered, and 6 have died. The deaths were due to natural causes; one post-mortem examination was made. Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows.

Four patients, all of the female sex, are absent on leave or trial, and with the exception of these we have seen all. We have also seen five voluntary boarders who are residing here in that character, as we think they may rightly do for the present. We have noticed improvement in three patients whose names are given in the Patients' Book. The general bodily health is good. Two male and five female patients are confined to bed, the majority owing to weakness.

We have found the patients fairly contented, except as to detention, and no one complained of rough usage. The dress and personal neatness of both sexes are on the whole satisfactory.

No patient has, since our last visit, been mechanically restrained, but nine females on 169 occasions, and for 1,894 hours, have been secluded. We think, as we said in our last entry, that the amount of seclusion used here is large. It should be kept within narrower limits.

We are informed that about 60 patients engage in useful employments, rather more attend the associated entertainments, 51 walk out attended, and six on parole, and 46, or more if fit, have carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants includes 17 men and 19 nurses, 36 in all; 10 count under a year's service, and 9 have been here over 5 years. Since our visit in May, 3 male and 7 female attendants have left, two of the men having been dismissed, but not for any offences against the patients.

Dr. Cooper is the present assistant medical officer. The medical records are properly kept.

HEIGHAM HALL, NORWICH.

22 July 1902.

SINCE our visit in April last the drains of this establishment have, in accordance with our recommendation, been thoroughly overhauled. Considerable defects were found which have been remedied. Extensive alterations have been made, and the work has been carried out under skilled supervision. No further cases of dysentery have occurred, and we may hope that the general health of the inmates of this house will be benefited by the improvement of the drainage which has been effected. Heigham Hall, Norwich.

The house generally is in good order, but we think the time has arrived for repapering several of the passages on the male side; new oilcloth for them, too, is needed.

Since our visit 2 patients have been discharged, both of them having recovered, 3 have been admitted, and 5 have died; all the deaths were from ordinary causes. These changes leave on the books 23 males and 42 female patients, total 65; and there are two voluntary boarders, both proper cases.

A lady and a gentleman are absent on leave, and with these exceptions we have seen all the patients. In none do we find any material improvement at present.

Appendix I.

Heigham Hall,
Norwich.

The general bodily health is good, and no patient is now confined to bed.

A patient twice for 10 hours has been secluded, but no one has been mechanically restrained since the last visit.

The staff at present includes for the male division a head and 5 other attendants, and for the female division a head nurse and 10 other nurses; these for day duty. There is a night attendant on duty in each division.

No complaints of rough treatment at the hands of attendants were made to us by any patients, all of whom seemed comfortable and very fairly contented.

HILFIELD LODGE, ALDENHAM, HERTS.

1 August 1902.

Hilfield
House,
Aldenhams,
Herts.

THIS house was fully inspected by one of us before the transfer of the licence, and the alterations and additions then required to be effected have been carried out to our satisfaction.

The house throughout has been furnished comfortably and in good taste, and the accommodation for patients is excellent. The number who may be received is 13, and for this number there is adequate accommodation.

KINGSDOWN HOUSE, BOX, WILTS.

15 October 1902.

Kingsdown
House, Box,
Wilts.

WE have to-day seen all the patients, 6 being gentlemen and 27 ladies, whose names are on the books of this house, with the exception of one of the former, who was out walking, and one of the latter, who is absent on leave. There are also two lady voluntary boarders who may properly remain on that footing.

The patients were in good health, one lady being confined to bed, and were free from complaint, though some appeals were made to us for discharge. In the matter of personal neatness the condition of the patients was satisfactory. One lady manifested mental improvement.

Since our last visit in March of this year one gentleman and 13 ladies have been admitted, 4 gentlemen and 14 ladies have been discharged, of whom as many as 10 patients have recovered. One lady has died from senile decay.

One lady has been restrained on 14 occasions for 39 hours, and 7 patients have been secluded on 45 occasions for a total of 122½ hours.

Last Sunday 5 ladies attended a service in the parish church, and at the weekly service on Wednesday, held in the house, 4 gentlemen and 24 ladies were present.

The staff, exclusive of the matron, consists of 3 male attendants and 8 nurses, one of the latter being employed on night duty.

We found the house in excellent order throughout. The laying down of the water mains, which has proved to be a heavier work than was anticipated, is making satisfactory progress.

The medical records are well kept. We have signed the licence.

LAVERSTOCK HOUSE, SALISBURY.

Appendix I.

16 October 1902.

Laverstock
House,
Salisbury.

THIS house, which we have to-day visited, is on the whole in good order, but we think that a new carpet is much needed in the ladies' lower room. An improvement has been effected by the conversion of a shed into a pavilion near the croquet ground, and the bedroom to which we referred at our last visit is no longer used by a patient.

There are to-day on the books the names of 20 gentlemen and 19 ladies, one of the latter being absent on leave. All the patients in residence have been seen by us and were neatly dressed, in good bodily health, and free from complaint. One lady manifested mental improvement. There are also 2 voluntary boarders of each sex. One of the gentlemen was away, and one of the ladies is not so well as she was at our last visit, and we think that it would be well if steps were taken with a view to her certification.

Ample provision is made for religious services for the patients.

Since our inspection of this house in March last one gentleman and three ladies have been admitted, two of these admissions being necessary through lapsed orders, and two gentlemen and one lady have been discharged. Three patients have died from natural causes. There is no record of mechanical restraint, but two patients have been secluded on 10 occasions for 126 hours in all.

We have signed the licence.

MARSDEN HALL, NELSON, LANCASHIRE.

15 November 1902.

Marsden Hall,
Nelson,
Lancashire.

SINCE we were here on 14th May last 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged, one of the latter having recovered, and 2 gentlemen have been admitted, one of them being one of those who were discharged. There remain on the books 9 male and 8 female patients, all of whom we have now seen. No one is well enough to leave, or shows any material improvement in mental condition. All the patients appear to be in good health, having regard to the advanced age of most. They seem, too, to be fairly contented and comfortable. No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the last visit. We find the house much in its usual state, which is one of reasonable comfort in view of the payments made. The accommodation for the ladies is good, and superior to that for the male patients. There is one regular male attendant who is assisted by the gardeners, and on the ladies' side there are a day and a night nurse—Mrs. Bennett's three daughters taking part in the care of the ladies. The night nurse visits both sides. The current licence has been produced to us.

MIDDLETON HALL, MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE, CO. DURHAM.

16 October 1902.

Middleton
Hall, Middle-
ton St. George,
Co. Durham.

SINCE our visit to this house in February last 14 patients have been admitted, 13 have been discharged, of whom 7 were on recovery, and a gentleman has died from rupture of the bladder. An inquest was held in this case, and the facts were at the time reported to our Board. There are to-day on the books the names of 9 gentlemen and 15 ladies

Appendix I.

Middleton
Hall, Middle-
ton St. George,
Co. Durham.

as patients, and there is also a lady who is in residence as a voluntary boarder, and who appears to be a suitable case for boarder treatment. We found 2 gentlemen manifesting much mental improvement. One of them should, we think, be allowed to go out on a trial.

We found on both sides general quiet and contentment, and every indication of proper attention on the part of the staff. There is no record of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The rooms were sufficiently warmed, an increase of boilers having been provided since our visit in February, when we found the rooms too cold.

There has been a considerable addition to the library, and the supply of books is now satisfactory.

The day-rooms and passages would be much improved if the walls were papered, and we think that the time has come when this work should be taken in hand and the house generally decorated.

We understand that in addition to outside walks several of the patients have regular carriage exercise. Those who are able to do so go to the church services in the parish.

The staff comprises a matron and 4 nurses, and a head attendant and 3 others for day duty, and by night there is a watch on each side.

We have signed the licence.

THE MOAT HOUSE, TAMWORTH.

4 December 1902.

The Moat
House,
Tamworth;

THE only change which has occurred among the patients since our visit to this house in June last has been the admission of one lady. There are upon the books the names of 8 patients, all of whom we have seen.

Two ladies were in bed, one for excitement and the other for a slight cold, from which she is at present suffering; the rest were in good bodily health, and in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness.

No complaints were made to us.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

On Sunday one lady only is sufficiently well to attend the service in the parish church, but a clergyman visits the house once a month to see the patients.

The staff consists of a matron, under matron, 4 nurses, and an under nurse, who in addition to other duties assists in taking charge of the patients.

The house continues to be maintained in very good order.

We have signed the licence.

NORTHWOODS HOUSE, WINTERBOURNE, BRISTOL.

14 October 1902.

Northwoods
House, Winter-
bourne,
Bristol.

AT our visit to this institution to-day we found the house in good order, and were glad to notice that a considerable amount of painting and papering had been done, and that our recommendation with regard to the protection of the pipes in one of the w.c.'s has been carried out.

There are on the books to-day the names of 17 gentlemen and 13 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of one patient of

each sex who are absent on leave. We found the patients neatly and suitably attired. Appendix I.

We received from one patient a complaint of rough usage by some of the nurses. This complaint, which was generally corroborated by two other patients, we made the subject of careful inquiry, with the result that we think there is some foundation for the allegation, and have desired Dr. Eager to exercise very strict supervision in future over the conduct of the nurses implicated, whose names we have given him. Northwoods
House, Winter-
bourne,
Bristol.

Two patients manifested improvement.

There are in residence two lady voluntary boarders, who for the present properly remain on that footing ; one of these cases recently admitted should be carefully watched.

At the service held here on Sunday by the chaplain, who receives remuneration, there is an average attendance of 5 patients of each sex. As regards amusements, occasional entertainments are provided during the winter months. Since our visit on the 11th of March last 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged, three patients having recovered, and one patient of the male sex has died from natural causes. No one has been mechanically restrained, but 5 patients have been secluded on 52 occasions for a total of 274 hours.

The staff consists of 7 attendants of each sex for day duty, there being also one male attendant and one nurse employed on night duty.

The case-books are well kept. We have signed the licence.

OVERDALE, WHITEFIELD.

11 November 1902.

THE licence for this house has been transferred from Dr. Holmes to Dr. G. E. Mould and Miss Rowlinson, the latter of whom resides and Dr. Mould visits weekly. In any case of emergency Dr. Stephenson, of Prestwich, attends. Overdale,
Whitefield.

Considerable improvement in the house and furniture has already been effected, and more is in progress, and we are pleased to hear that the good ground-floor sitting-rooms will, when fully furnished, be used by the lady patients.

We find that since our visit in February last six male and one female patients have been discharged, the latter and three of the former having recovered, and that 4 male and 3 female patients have been admitted. There are now on the books 2 male and 5 female patients, and two ladies who are voluntary boarders, and may properly remain so for the present.

No patient is yet fit for discharge or showing much mental improvement. All seem in good health and to be comfortable.

A lady has been secluded on 17 occasions and for 139 hours, but no one has been mechanically restrained since the last visit.

Appendix I.

PERITEAU HOUSE, WINCHELSEA.

5 November 1902.

Periteau
House,
Winchelsea.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 4 lady patients, all of whom we have seen. One of them has been re-certified owing to the lapse of the original reception order. She is a proper case for detention. There is no noticeable mental improvement in the other cases. The arrangement for the care and treatment of the patients is satisfactory, each of them having a lady companion as attendant. Since our visit in April last 2 patients have been received, one of whom has since been discharged on recovery. The only other change has been the transfer of a lady to other care. There is no record of the use of seclusion, but one lady is nightly restrained by jacket and sleeves for medical reasons. In addition to the 4 certified patients we found a lady who came last night with a view to becoming a voluntary boarder. She is not a suitable case for boarder treatment. We have signed the licence.

THE PLESAUNCE, HEWORTH, YORK.

15 October 1902.

The Plesaunce,
Heworth,
York.

AT our visit to-day to this house we found on its books the names of 22 patients, the full number authorised by the licence. No patient being away on leave we saw them all, and found them in general contented, and all in a satisfactory condition in respect to matters of dress and personal tidiness.

The house throughout is maintained in very good order. Dr. Swanson proposes to erect a small greenhouse adjoining the porch in the garden, and has shown us the plan, of which we signified our approval.

The patients have the exclusive services of 4 nurses for day duty and also of two ward maids, and another nurse does night duty. Miss Swanson continues to act as matron and supervises the staff.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint. One lady has been secluded on 3 occasions for 28 hours.

The changes among the patients since our previous visit comprise the admission of 6 ladies, the discharge of 3 on recovery, the transfer of 2 to other care, and the death of a lady from natural and ordinary causes.

PLYMPTON HOUSE, PLYMPTON.

24 October 1902.

Plympton
House,
Plympton.

THERE are now on the books of this house, which we have visited to-day, the names of 11 gentlemen and 19 ladies, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of one of the latter, who is absent on leave. Those in residence were in a satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness, and the health was good, apart from feebleness of old age, from which one lady was suffering. One patient shows mental improvement.

Since our last visit in March last 13 patients have been admitted, 9 discharged, 5 having recovered, and 2 have died from natural causes. There is no record of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff consists of a matron and 7 nurses, one being employed on night duty, and a head attendant and 3 male attendants. Appendix I.

A service is held in the house every Sunday afternoon, and a few of the patients who are well enough attend the parish church. Plympton House, Plympton.

We found the house in excellent order throughout.

We have signed the licence, which we understand Dr. Turner desires to have varied so as to include 5 more ladies and 5 less gentlemen. The case-books are well written up.

REDLANDS, TONBRIDGE.

3 November 1902.

WE have paid to-day our second visit of inspection for the year to this house. Since our visit in April the alterations which were then in progress have been or are nearly completed. They include the alternative stairs from the upper floors of the gentlemen's wing, the panelling of the dining-room, and the conversion—nearly completed—of the old barn into a recreation hall. There has been in addition much internal decoration and papering of rooms. On both sides the house is in excellent order and the rooms bright and comfortable. Redlands, Tonbridge.

There are to-day on the books the names of 9 patients of each sex, all of whom we have seen.

We noticed some mental improvement in one gentleman. We had no complaints of any kind, and the patients appeared to be properly attended to. The general health of the establishment is good.

We had some conversation with the only voluntary boarder, who has been here many years, and who is a suitable case to remain in that status.

The changes since our former visit consist of the admission of 3 patients, the discharge or removal of 6, of whom 2 were on recovery, and the death of one gentleman from general paralysis.

According to the records one lady has been restrained by jacket for $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 5 patients have been secluded on 5 occasions for a total of 15 hours.

The patients, besides walks beyond the premises, go out regularly for drives, and some play tennis and croquet in the summer. A new bowling green has been made and is much in use by some of the gentlemen.

The staff consists of 5 attendants and 6 nurses for day duty, and one of each sex for night watching.

We have signed the licence.

ST. GEORGE'S RETREAT, BURGESS HILL.

7 November 1902.

SINCE our last visit to this house 13 patients have been admitted and 10 have been discharged, of whom 5 were on recovery. These changes leave on the books the names of 12 gentlemen and 59 ladies. One gentleman is away on leave and 3 ladies are at the branch house at Brighton, and 2 ladies, one of whom is the only voluntary boarder on the books, are out driving. With the exception of these, we have seen every patient. We found no one fitted for discharge, but on the ladies' side two cases appeared to be improving mentally. On both sides we met with general contentment, and the general health of the St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.

Appendix I.
 ———
 St. George's
 Retreat, Bur-
 gess Hill.

resident patients is good. No patient has been restrained mechanically since our last visit, but one gentleman has been secluded for two hours.

The house is maintained in its usual good order. The community includes 42 sisters who are engaged in the care of the lady patients, while the gentlemen have the services of 5 attendants.

Dr. Cones, the medical superintendent, has an assistant medical officer in Dr. Cummins.

We have signed the licence.

ST. MARY'S HOUSE, WHITCHURCH.

2 December 1902.

St. Mary's
 House, Whit-
 church.

THERE is no mental change since our last visit in the one lady patient now here, whom we have seen to-day. When we called she was playing "Patience" and appeared to be in good bodily health, but did not speak to us. Her dress was neat, and she evidently continues to be well cared for. The house was in good order and the patient's bedroom was clean and in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, FORMBY.

10 November 1902.

Shaftesbury
 House,
 Formby.'

WE have paid a second visit for the year to this house, which we find to be maintained in good order and with some further redecorations. The rooms are comfortable and suitably furnished, and the beds and bedding good and properly attended to.

Dr. Gill has shown us a plan, which we have examined on the spot, of some single rooms and a bath-room and w.c. which he desires to build in connection with some rooms existing at the end of the recreation hall. We approve generally of the proposal, but some alterations have to be made in the plan, which, when altered, must be sent to our office for official sanction.

Since our visit in February last 5 gentlemen and 8 ladies have been admitted here; 6 gentlemen and 8 ladies have been discharged, 2 of the former and 3 of the latter having recovered; and there has been no death. There remain on the books 18 male and 19 female certified patients and a lady residing as a voluntary boarder. We think this lady may so remain for the present, but the case is one which must be carefully watched, as certification may become necessary.

We have seen all the patients, but do not find anyone yet fit for discharge. All seem in fair or good health, no one being confined to bed. All are fairly contented.

The staff of attendants include for day duty 5 men and 5 women, and for night duty one attendant of each sex, with an extra nurse temporarily.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since our last visit, but a gentleman has been secluded on 3 occasions for a total of 36 hours.

We are glad to mention that the case-books are well kept, having very full notes of the cases.

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, BEDFORD.

Appendix I.

25 July 1902.

SINCE we were here on 24th April one patient has been discharged and one admitted, the number on the books therefore remaining the same, namely, 45, of whom 18 are males and 27 females ; one of the male and two of the female patients are absent on leave or trial and three ladies are out driving ; all the remaining patients we have now seen.

Springfield
House,
Bedford.

The lady last admitted is a proper subject of detention. None of the male patients seem mentally improved, but two of the ladies are certainly better. We give their names in the Patients' Book.

The patients whom we have seen appear to be comfortable. They are properly dressed and seem to receive due attention.

The house generally is in good order, and we observe that the door of communication recommended by us has been provided. We think, however, that most of the sitting-rooms are ill supplied with books, plants, and other things in which the patients would be interested and which would help to make their surroundings brighter and more cheerful. We hope the deficiency may be supplied without delay.

We learn that the staff of attendants on the male side includes a head and 7 ordinary attendants, and on the female side a lady companion and seven nurses.

We have now seen the three ladies who were out driving. They are in good health.

STRETTON HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON.

2 December 1902.

WE have to-day paid our second annual visit to this house, which we found in good order, the whole of the top floor having been re-decorated since our last visit of inspection on the 8th June.

Stretton
House, Church
Stretton.

In the w.c. on the first floor we noticed a stiff gas bracket which should be replaced by a safety bracket.

We are informed that on Sunday an afternoon service continues to be provided for the patients by the rector of the parish.

Since our last visit 3 patients have been admitted and the same number discharged, one on recovery ; no patient has died. Mechanical restraint has been applied in one case on 30 occasions for a total of $343\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and one patient has been secluded on 3 occasions for 24 hours. There are to-day on the books the names of 25 gentlemen, one being on leave of absence ; we have seen all in residence with the exception of two patients who were out walking, and can report in favourable terms on the state of their dress and personal tidiness.

One gentleman only was noisy and abusive. The general health is good, no patient being confined to bed.

Of those patients whom we have seen no one manifest marked mental improvement. There are in residence three voluntary boarders whom we have not seen.

The staff consists of a head attendant, a charge attendant, and five other attendants.

We have signed the licence.

Appendix I.

TATTLEBURY HOUSE, GOUDHURST.

4 November 1902.

Tattlebury
House,
Goudhurst.

WE find on this our second visit of the year the names of 2 patients of each sex on the books.

One lady is much improved, and arrangements are being made for her to have a trial.

All the patients appear to be comfortable and well cared for.

The house, which has been much improved of late, is in good order, and the rooms all bright and cheerful.

The rooms occupied by the ladies are dependent on one staircase for escape in case of fire. An alternative exit should be provided by opening a doorway through the box-room into an adjoining room, whence another staircase can be reached.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The changes since our last visit in April consist of the admission of 5 patients and the discharge of 4.

We have signed the licence.

TICEHURST HOUSE, TICEHURST.

4 November 1902.

Ticehurst
House, Tice-
hurst.

WE have to-day visited this house for the second time this year, and having inspected the main building and detached villas, we found them all in excellent order.

The arrangements for the care and treatment of the patients continue to be satisfactory, and we had no complaint against the institution, and only one or two appeals for discharge.

Since the visit we paid in April last, ten patients have been admitted, and eleven have been either discharged or removed, 3 of them on recovery. Two gentlemen have died, in both cases from natural and ordinary causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 81 patients, 44 gentlemen and 37 ladies. Eleven are absent at the branch house at St. Leonards and 6 elsewhere, and one gentleman is out for the day. We have seen all the other patients, and observed slight mental improvement in some of them, but no one appeared to be fit for discharge.

There has been no record of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion since our former visit.

As regards matters of treatment, we learn that 50 patients are in the habit of attending the associated entertainments which are frequently given; that a considerable proportion join in the dances and musical evenings during the winter months, and in the summer months lawn tennis, archery, and croquet are the popular pastimes.

All the patients who are not invalids walk out frequently beyond the grounds, and for 32 of them regular carriage exercise is provided.

There are 91 attendants (of whom 43 are men and 48 nurses) for the care of the patients, 30 per cent. of the total staff having over 5 years' service. No attendant since our last visit has left for misconduct.

TUE BROOK VILLA, LIVERPOOL.

Appendix I.

10 November 1902.

THERE have been many changes among the patients here since we visited the house in February last. Nine male and 12 female patients have been discharged, 3 of the former and 6 of the latter having recovered; 5 male and 3 female patients have died, and 15 males and 14 females have been admitted.

In the case of one of the deaths there was an inquest, the verdict given being to the effect that death was by misadventure, the patient having taken cream of tartar, which produced vomiting. The drug appears to have been purchased by the patient, who had been allowed by his attendant to go into a chemist's shop. The other deaths were due to natural causes. The circumstances of the particular death mentioned were reported to our Board, and were the subject of correspondence.

There are now on the books 25 male patients and 24 female patients and a lady boarder. We have seen ail, and in the Patients' Book we give the names of a lady and a gentleman who appear to be improving. No one, however, is yet fit for discharge.

A male patient is in bed and apparently moribund. A lady also is confined to bed, but generally the health of the patients seems good. No complaints except of detention, and some the outcome of delusion, have been made to us. On this occasion we have found the patients of both sexes tidier in dress and person than at our last visit.

We observe that since then 7 patients have been secluded on 45 occasions, and for 138½ hours, and a gentleman has been restrained by canvas gloves for 7 hours.

The house is in good order, and is much brighter than it has some times been. The majority of the patients of both sexes meet together at meals in the large dining-room.

We learn that for day duty there are five male attendants and six nurses, and for night duty one of each. There is also a head nurse on the ladies' side.

WESTBROOKE HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.

28 October 1902.

SINCE our visit to this house in April last one patient, a male, has been admitted. There has been no other change.

There are now on the books the names of 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies, all of whom we have seen.

One gentleman, who has been newly admitted, is a proper case for detention, and no patient appears to be fit for discharge.

All the patients seem to be comfortable and properly attended to, and their general health is good.

One gentleman has been restrained by gloves on one occasion for 8 hours; there is no record of the use of seclusion. The house is maintained in very good order.

The staff comprises 3 day attendants on each side and one night watch. The ladies have a lady companion.

We have signed the licence.

Westbrooke
House, Alton,
Hants.

Appendix I.

WEST MALLING PLACE, KENT.

3 November 1902.

West Malling
Place, Kent.

SINCE our visit to this house in April last 5 patients of each sex have been admitted, 5 patients have been discharged, of whom one was on recovery, and a gentleman has died from ordinary and natural causes. There are to day on the books the names of 8 gentlemen and 23 ladies as patients, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of a lady who is on trial, and of another lady who barred her bedroom door against us, but with whom we had conversation.

We did not observe any marked mental improvement in any of the patients, all appeared to be in good health, and were tidy in dress.

We had no complaints calling for mention. No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since our visit. We found 3 voluntary boarders resident in the house, one of whom is specially alluded to in the Patients' Book. The ladies' wing is undergoing alteration so as to provide a separate entrance on this side, and will include new lavatory accommodation; it is consequently in some disorder. The rest of the house is maintained in fair order. Some renewal of furniture will soon be required in the rooms appropriated to the more troublesome ladies, and we think it would be well to extend the present outside staircase on the ladies' side over the whole of the roof.

Owing to the structural alterations in hand the weekly associated entertainments are in abeyance. Drives are provided 3 times a week for the ladies, many of whom also go for outside walks. The gentlemen get regular extended exercise.

The staff for day duty comprises 4 men and 6 nurses. Two nurses are in charge duty at night.

We have signed the licence.

WITHAM ASYLUM, WITHAM, ESSEX.

10 July 1902.

Witham
Asylum,
Witham,
Essex.

WE have to-day visited this house and seen the 5 male and 8 female patients who are in residence. They were neatly dressed, and gave assurance in their appearance and demeanour that they are well cared for and kindly treated. We had no complaints.

The house was in excellent order and the beds and bedding very clean.

Since the last visit one lady has been admitted, and is still here in a state of acute mania. There has been no other change, nor has there been any employment of restraint or seclusion.

WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.

18 October 1902.

Wye House,
Buxton.

SINCE our visit to this house in February last 6 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, one having recovered, and two have died, both the deaths being due to ordinary and natural causes.

We have seen all the patients, who comprise 14 of each sex, and also a gentleman who is here as a voluntary boarder. No patient manifests

material mental improvement ; the general health is good. On both sides there was general contentment. Appendix I.

The dress of the ladies compared favourably with the condition of the clothing of some of the gentlemen, whose attendants should be instructed to pay more attention to this matter. The only complaint we had was of non-visitation by any relation for 3 years, of one of the ladies. We think that in her case and also that of another lady some enquiry should be made respecting their property. Wye House,
Buxton.

The house is in very good order. There has been additional bedroom furniture provided since our last visit, and we understood that the lighting of the rooms has been improved by the introduction of incandescent mantles.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff for day duty comprises, in addition to a head attendant and chief nurse, 4 men and 5 nurses ; and there is on each side a night watch.

Parties of both sexes go out for walks beyond the grounds, and a carriage is kept for the use of the patients, many of whom have had a change to the seaside.

Appendix K.

Appendix K.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

15 May 1902.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Caterham.

WE visited the Metropolitan District Asylum at Caterham on the 6th inst., and, as the result of our inspection, are enabled to give a favourable report of the general state of efficiency and order in which it is maintained.

During the eleven months that had elapsed since the visit paid by our Colleagues in June last, there have been admitted 116 patients, 13 have been discharged, one on recovery, and 104 have died. These changes left on the books, on the day of our visit, 885 male and 1,044 female patients, all of whom we saw. They were all given opportunity to speak with us, and none made any complaint, although, as usual, a few appealed to be discharged. Their personal condition was for the most part good, but the dress of many of the male patients left much to be desired. The women, however, were neatly attired, and their dresses were agreeably varied in appearance. Thirty patients in all were wearing strong dresses.

We saw 33 patients in bed, but very few of these were seriously ill. Indeed, the general health of the establishment was undoubtedly good, and during 1901 the death-rate on the average number resident was as low as 5·7 per cent. The epileptics form 18·8 per cent. of the total number of patients, the proportion of those so affected being higher on the female than on the male side. There were only 10 patients suffering from general paralysis, or 0·5 per cent. All the epileptics sleep under constant observation, and there was no one considered to be actively suicidal.

Wet beds or bedding were reported on the morning of our visit in 143 instances, or 7·4 per cent., a not excessive proportion, considering the class of patients detained in the Asylum.

The dinner which we saw served consisted of meat pie. Although the relative ingredients seemed to us to be decidedly disproportionate in amount, the quality, both of meat and pastry, seemed to be good, and we had evidence that the meal was satisfactory to the patients. We were glad to learn that since our Colleagues' visit, the authorities have improved the quality of the dietary.

We found the wards and dormitories in very good order, especially the female wards, which were altogether more bright and attractive than those on the male side. The beds and bedding were in good condition. We could not fail to be struck with the limited extent to which the practice of staining and dry-rubbing of floors is carried out, and were somewhat surprised to learn that the plan, which is now very largely adopted in Asylums, has not been a success here in regard to cleanliness. We are not satisfied, however, that the plan has been sufficiently tried, and trust that it will not be entirely abandoned.

The work of enlarging the laundry, which has been for some time in progress, is now practically completed, and new machinery has been set up. We were informed that care will be taken to protect the machinery before work is commenced with it. The space now available is about twice the area of the former laundry, and the re-arrangement will not only ensure the complete separation of the sexes employed in the laundry work, but will enable many more female patients to engage in it than formerly.

In addition to other and minor improvements, we note that new shelters have been erected in airing courts, and that a steam fire-engine has been purchased and placed in a building constructed for the purpose. The organisation and drilling of a fire brigade staff has been commenced.

The isolation hospital is being put in telephonic communication with the main building. This hospital has of late been serving for the temporary quarantine of patients coming from London, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the metropolis. This is doubtless a wise precaution, but we trust that when the occasion for such a practice has passed, the building will be strictly confined to the purpose for which it was erected.

Reverting to the patients, we learn, from statistical returns made to us, that, excluding 71 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, the proportion who usually attend the chapel services on Sunday is 17·3 per cent. For the Catholics a service is held every Sunday afternoon, and Mass is celebrated once a month.

Nearly 27 per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments. The large proportion of 68 per cent. are confined for exercise to the airing courts, 17 per cent. only walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, and 5 per cent. only usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts. Arrangements are made to take parties of patients for walks in the plantation, the males twice, and the females thrice a week. During the summer months from 270 to 300 male patients spend the afternoons on the cricket field, and parties of female patients are taken for picnics in the Home woods.

Employment is found for men in the proportion of 45·7 per cent., and for women 43·2 per cent.

Since our Colleagues' visit, the Asylum has been entirely free from cases of zymotic disease.

Of the 104 deaths that have occurred, 6·7 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 10·5 per cent. to phthisis, and 39·4 per cent. to senile decay. The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in 90 instances, or 86·5 per cent. of the total deaths. Bed sores existed at the time of death in 6·7 per cent. of all the fatal cases.

One inquest was held. It was the case of a general paralytic whose right thigh was fractured by his being accidentally pushed down by a fellow patient. The jury found that death was due to natural causes. In addition to that case, there have been four other serious, but not fatal, casualties in which fractures were sustained, one in a male and three in females; all were the result of accident.

There has been no mechanical restraint, and altogether nine patients have been secluded on 43 occasions for periods amounting to 59 hours. Most of this seclusion was in the case of a single patient, 33 occasions for a total of 37 hours, the patient in question being subsequently sent to Cane Hill Asylum.

Appendix K.
 ———
 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Caterham.

There are 52 male attendants and 64 nurses on day duty, a proportion of one of the former to 17 male patients, and one of the latter to $16\frac{1}{3}$ female patients. These are considerable and very necessary advances on former proportions. For night duty there are seven attendants and 10 nurses. As regards duration of service, 35·5 per cent. of attendants and 28·4 per cent. of nurses have been in the Asylum service for more than five years; whilst 18·6 per cent. of the former and 25·6 per cent. of the latter have been employed for less than one year. Two attendants and one nurse have been dismissed for misconduct, and an attendant has been allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

We were informed by Dr. Campbell that the general bathing is supervised by the head attendant on each side, and that, in addition, the matron, assistant matron, and superintendent nurse, pay visits of inspection during the female bathing, and on the male side it has been arranged that the third assistant medical officer should visit periodically when bathing is in progress.

At the time of our visit there was a vacancy on the medical staff, there being only two assistant medical officers.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

16 June 1902.

Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Darenth.

On the 12th instant we visited the Darenth Asylum and inspected its several departments, seeing the patients resident therein, and inquiring into their care and treatment and the arrangements for their improvement. We have a good report to make upon these matters and as to the state in which we found the Asylum.

We learnt that since the last visit of our Colleagues, on the 19th March 1901, there had been the following changes among the patients :—

—————	MALES.	FEMALES.
Admitted - - - -	167	114
Discharged - - - -	111	62
Of whom had recovered - -	2	—
Died - - - -	50	46

The Asylum at our visit contained 1,991 patients, of whom 1,074 were males and 917 females. There were vacancies for three women. Nearly 36 per cent. of the patients suffer from epilepsy; a considerable proportion are crippled or helpless, and a very large number have uncleanly habits, as is evidenced by the fact that, in spite of precautions, as many as 256, or 15 per cent., were reported as having wetted their bedding the previous night. Nevertheless, as a whole, they presented a very creditable appearance, being well nourished, clean, and tidy. Four men, all belonging to the same ward, were in bed in the isolation block suffering from dysentery, and, in the children's department, in a ward by themselves, were a few cases of ophthalmia and some of ringworm, but, with these exceptions, the health of the establishment was satisfactory.

In the interval above mentioned, however, four patients have been attacked with scarlet fever, one with small-pox, one with diphtheria, four with chicken pox, two with whooping-cough, two with German measles, and there have been seven cases each of erysipelas and dysentery. Having regard to the apparent liability of the patients to infectious disease, the one small isolation block cannot be regarded as sufficient; we are glad therefore to know that the managers contemplate the provision of an additional building.

Appendix K.
Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in 1901 was 4·78.

The 96 deaths since the last visit, over 84 per cent. of which were followed by post-mortem examination, were, with one exception, all due to natural causes. General paralysis accounted for 6·2 per cent., phthisis for 24 per cent., and there were two deaths from dysentery. Bedsores existed on over 7 per cent. of the bodies at death, but none of the 33 patients whom we saw in bed were suffering from this complication.

The only inquest was held on the exceptional death above referred to. The case was that of a man who died from œsophagal obstruction three minutes after eating a piece of soda which he had picked up in the stores yard.

Three serious casualties have occurred, all resulting in fracture of bones, and all accidentally sustained.

The discharges include 148 children who have been transferred to Rochester House.

According to the journal 119 men and 82 women were under medical treatment last week.

No one has been secluded or mechanically restrained.

From the returns furnished to us we learn that 37 per cent. of the patients attend chapel on Sunday; that 27 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; that 67 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 12 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, and that 26 per cent. of the males and 23 per cent. of the females are usefully employed. We visited the workrooms and shops and saw the patients engaged in their various occupations.

The wards, dormitories, and bedding were in good order, and all parts of the building were properly ventilated. The dayrooms were bright and well supplied with plants and other objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients.

Various improvements have been effected since the last visit, of which the following demand special mention. The pavilions have been redecorated throughout, and pedestal closets and new lavatory fittings provided therein. In the adult department new heating apparatus has been fixed in the male and female bathrooms and corridors; the airing courts have been laid out and the paths tar paved, and some alterations have been effected in the laundry, where additional washing machinery has been provided. We understand that a scheme is at present before the managers for remodelling and further enlarging this laundry. More room is much needed, and we hope that the scheme will soon be carried into effect, and that it will include the provision of a good sized foul laundry containing its own drying apparatus. The present foul laundry is totally inadequate for the demands made upon it, and the clothes washed there have to be dried with those of the general wash, which seems to us to be a very objectionable arrangement. We think also that if more additional

Appendix K.
Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

machinery is placed in the washhouse in the position pointed out to us as the one proposed, there will be insufficient space to comfortably work all the machines.

The trough closets in the children's department are to be replaced before long by others of the pedestal type. When this is done we hope advantage will be taken of the opportunity to place all the soil pipes outside the building.

We also trust that the recommendation of our Colleagues with regard to the provision of telephonic communication throughout the Asylum, the segregation of phthisical cases from the rest of the patients, and the provision of a block for nurses, will not be lost sight of.

As to the need of a block for nurses, we would point out that no less than 19 rooms are at present utilized as bedrooms for nurses, originally intended either as single rooms for restless, troublesome patients, or as stores for clothes, and which are now badly wanted for these purposes.

We noticed also that some of the rooms occupied by the female house servants were overcrowded.

With regard to the staff, there are 153 attendants (60 men and 93 women) for day duty, and 51 attendants (18 men and 33 women) for night duty. Twenty-five female day attendants and seven female night attendants have charge of male children. There is by day one attendant to every 13 patients on the male side, and one attendant to every $13\frac{1}{2}$ patients on the female side. Thirty-three per cent. of the men and 30 per cent. of the women have not yet completed a year's service, but 27 per cent. of the former and 23 per cent. of the latter have served over five years.

We are pleased to know that classes are now held by the medical staff for the instruction of the attendants in nursing.

ROCHESTER HOUSE.

14 June 1902.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Rochester
House.

WE have to-day paid a visit of inspection to Rochester House, an establishment at Little Ealing, which has been provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board as an Asylum under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867. The premises are taken on lease for a period of eight years, determinable at the end of 3 or 5 years.

The main object of the managers in acquiring this property was to relieve the pressure on the accommodation for children at Darenth Asylum. They are selecting for transfer the better, or improvable, class of children whom they wish to treat quite apart from the vicinity of the hopeless class of imbeciles.

The establishment was opened in August last, and its organisation is now almost complete. It will accommodate 156 children and is in charge of a head schoolmistress and matron, Miss Hargreaves. Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth, as visiting medical expert, attends weekly, and Dr. R. H. Dixon, as visiting medical attendant, daily. The rector of the parish acts as chaplain and holds one service on Sunday and another during the week in the girls' dining-room.

The staff employed instructing and attending upon the children is composed entirely of females, and comprises a housekeeper, seamstress, and 8 nurses for day and 2 for night duty. There is also one non-resident teacher, and we understand that two certificated governesses are shortly to be engaged as resident teachers.

Boys will not be retained in the establishment after the age of fourteen, but there is no limit of age for girls. Appendix K.

The house has been suitably adapted to meet the requirements of the children, and is well provided with baths, lavatories, and w.c.'s, and with alternative exits in case of fire. Certain rooms have been set apart as schoolrooms and as workrooms, where needlework, tailoring, shoemaking, basketmaking, and other trades are taught. There is a laundry, where several of the girls are employed; it is at present without any apparatus for drying clothes, but we were informed that this want will be met before long. Metropolitan District Asylum, Rochester House.

Attached to the house are about 4 acres of land, laid out partly as a pleasure garden and partly as a kitchen garden. Two gravel playgrounds have been provided; the one used by the boys might with advantage have been larger.

We were quite satisfied with the results of our visit. The children were neatly dressed, happy, and with but few exceptions, healthy and well nourished. Their clothing and bedding were good, and the house was in proper order throughout.

There were on the books to-day the names of 146 children, of whom 90 were boys and 56 girls. We saw them all at their work or lessons, and were struck with the interest displayed by many in their several occupations. We were subsequently present at the girls' dinner, and were much pleased with the orderly way in which the meal was served, the grace being sung by the children. The fare consisted of hash, with dumplings, and bread, and was substantial and good.

Several of the patients suffer from epilepsy, but none of them are habitually faulty in their habits. Hitherto there has been no serious casualty and no case of infectious disease. It is proposed to send any patient who may be so attacked to the local infectious hospital.

As a rule all the children are taken once a week for a walk beyond the grounds.

We pointed out a gas bracket in the upper floor on the female side, the position of which seemed to us to be dangerous.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

27 November 1902.

On the 22nd November 1902, we paid our annual visit to the Leavesden Asylum, inspecting all parts of it, and seeing all the resident patients, and we are able to express a very favourable opinion of its general condition and management. Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden.

We found the rooms warm, bright, and comfortable, and the beds and bedding clean and properly attended to.

The patients were well cared for in person, and neatly and suitably dressed, and a general air of contentment prevailed among them.

Very few complaints were made to us, and they were trivial in character and obviously not well founded.

Considering the class of patients received into this Asylum, their general health was good, only 67, or less than 4 per cent., being confined to bed.

The nursing of these appeared to be skilled and careful, and only one was suffering from a small healing bed sore.

Appendix K.
 —
 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Leavesden.

The phthisical cases and those with tuberculous disease generally continue to be kept in separate wards, apart from the other patients, both in their daily life, religious services, amusements, and exercise, and under more sanitary conditions as regards air space, ventilation, and heating, which are regulated by well considered written instructions.

We saw a good substantial dinner of stew, suet pudding, and bread, served to and evidently enjoyed by the patients, but we thought that the service might have been more rapid with advantage.

Many important and useful improvements have been made since the last visit, or are now in progress. They include a new post-mortem room and lavatory, the external and internal painting of the whole Asylum, the provision of low pressure hot water radiators for heating the corridors, the re-arrangement of the laundry and the introduction of new machinery, the erection of a boot-room, and of a hair picking-room, which is to serve also as a cricket pavilion in the summer, when hair picking will be conducted out of doors, additions to cottages, the re-laying of drains, and the re-arrangement and re-decoration of the chapel. In this last connection we may mention that the chapel was re-opened during our visit by the Bishop of Colchester, at a bright, attractive service, which we were glad to have the opportunity of attending.

In addition to the improvements recited above, most of the hitherto somewhat bare airing courts have been transformed into pleasant gardens, in four of which good rustic shelters have been erected, a provision which is much needed in all of them.

A water sterilizer and softener has been provided, but not yet brought into use, and the water supply is, therefore, still unsatisfactory.

Plans have been prepared and sanctioned for the erection of an isolation hospital, a nurses' home, an attendants' recreation room, sanitary annexes, and 24 new cottages.

These numerous works, which are thus either completed or proceeding, afford satisfactory evidence of the progressive spirit which animates the administration of the Asylum.

We desire to suggest an addition to the looking-glasses in the dressing-rooms, the removal and making safe of looped pipes and projections in the w.c.'s, which from their situation cannot be under constant supervision, and the provision of new pianos to replace those which are worn out.

At the previous visit to this Asylum, on the 29th of May 1901, our Colleagues found 1,768 patients in residence, a number which was only exceeded by one at the visit to which this report relates, when there remained 11 vacant beds.

Between the dates of the two visits 272 patients were admitted, 54 were discharged, and 217 died, all of them from natural causes, with the exception of two, in which death resulted from the fracture of bones, of a third from choking, and of a fourth from obstruction of the bowels, caused by a foreign body, in all of which inquests were held.

In the very satisfactory proportion of 93 per cent. post-mortem examinations were made, bedsores being present in 8·3 per cent., the slightest abrasion being included in the term.

As many as 33 per cent. of the deaths were the result of tuberculous disease. One death resulted from enteric fever, of which there were 4 cases, as also 1 of small-pox, 1 of scarlet fever, and 3 of erysipelas.

The non-fatal but serious casualties consisted of 20 fractures and dislocations of bones and a cut throat. We found 22 per cent. of epileptics and 1·2 per cent. of general paralytics among the resident patients.

Every patient in the Asylum now sleeps under constant supervision, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. wet their beds or bedding at night. Upwards of 50 per cent. attend the chapel services, and the same percentage the frequent and varied entertainments.

While not more than 9 per cent. walk regularly beyond the Asylum estate, 50 per cent. take exercise daily outside the airing gardens, to which only 18 per cent. are altogether confined.

Forty-two per cent. of the patients—large numbers of whom are very helpless—are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 66 men and 78 women, a total of 144, 111 of whom are for day and 33 for night duty, the day numbers giving one attendant to every $12\frac{1}{3}$ male, and $12\frac{1}{4}$ female patients.

The duration of service is not unsatisfactory, for although 22 per cent. have served less than a year, 17 per cent. can record upwards of five years' service.

Numerically, the medical staff remains the same, Dr. Elkins, having the aid of three assistant medical officers, who might be advantageously supplemented by clinical clerks, whose help would be valuable both in the pathological research which is now being prosecuted in the Asylum, in clinical investigation and treatment in the wards, and in the training of the attendants and nurses, which is organised upon a comprehensive scheme.



Appendix L.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1903.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	Near Hitchin - - -	S. E. de Lisle, L.R.C.P. -	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	Moulsford, Wallingford - -	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B. -	J. T. Morland, 30, The Forbury, Reading.
Brecon and Radnor - - -	Talgarth R.S.O., Brecon -	W. E. Jones, M.R.C.S. -	H. F. W. Harries, County Hall, Brecon.
Bucks - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - -	John Humphry, M.R.C.S. -	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn, Cambridge - -	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S. -	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Cardigan and Carmarthen	Carmarthen - -	E. Goodall, M.D. -	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Chester C. (part) C.B.	Upton, Chester - -	A. Lawrence, M.D. -	A. Hornby, The Asylum.
Cornwall - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - -	T. S. Sheldon, M.B. -	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cumberland and Westmorland	Bodmin - -	H. A. Layton, L.R.C.P., Ed. -	R. P. Edyvian, Bodmin.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	Carlisle - -	W. F. Farquharson, M.D. -	C. W. A. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Derby C. - -	Denbigh - -	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S. -	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Devon and Devonport C.B. - -	Mickleover, Derby - -	R. J. Legge, M.D. -	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Dorset - - -	Exminster - -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	H. Michelmore, The Castle, Exeter.
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	Dorchester - -	P. W. MacDonald, M.D. -	H. Till, 5, South-street, Dorchester.
Essex, West Ham C.B., and Colchester B.	Winterton, Ferry Hill - -	W. St. J. Skeen, M.B. -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Glamorgan, Cardiff C.B., and Swansea C.B.	Brentwood - -	G. Amsden, M.B. -	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. -	Bridgend - -	H. T. Pringle, M.D. -	W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Council Offices, Cardiff.
Hants - - -	Gloucester - -	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S. -	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
	Knowle, Fareham - -	T. B. Worthington, M.D. -	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.

Hereford (County and City)	-	Burghill, Hereford	-	C. S. Morrison, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	H. E. Morgan, The Asylum.
Herts	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	C. E. Longmore, Clerk of the Peace, Hertford.
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	F. P. Davies, M.D.	-	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
"	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	-	Allan Sewart, North-road, Lancaster.
"	"	Rainhill, Liverpool	-	J. Wiglesworth, M.D.	-	W. Swift, 21, Dale-street, Liverpool.
"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	-	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
"	"	Whittingham, Preston	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	J. P. Muspratt, County Offices, Preston.
"	"	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsay, Holland, Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln City).	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	G. P. Torney, L.R.C.P.I.	-	W. T. Page, jun., Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, Sleaford.
London C.	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	D. J. Jones, M.D.	-	R. W. Partridge, London County Asylums Committee Office, 6, Waterloo-place, S.W.
"	-	(Heath Asylum) Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	Cane Hill, Purley, Surrey	-	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	Claybury, Woodford, Essex	-	R. Jones, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	Colney Hatch, N.	-	W. J. Seward, M.B.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	Hanwell, W.	-	R. R. Alexander, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	F. Bryan, M.B.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	(Manor Asylum) Horton, Epsom	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
Middlesex	-	Wandsworth, S.W.	-	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	-	J. Cartledge, St. Leonards, East Sheen, S.W.
Monmouth	-	Abergavenny	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton C.	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	H. P. Markham, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland	-	Cottingwood, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	Henry D. Irwin, 9, Prudhoe Terrace, Tynemouth.
Notts C.	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent	-	A. M. Jackson, M.D.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	-	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury B., Bridgnorth, and Wenlock B.	-	Bicton, Shrewsbury	-	D. F. Rambaut, M.D.	-	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath C.B.	-	Wells	-	C. F. Laing, M.B.	-	John Coates, The Asylum.
"	-	Cotford, Taunton	-	H. T. S. Aveline, L.R.C.P.	-	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
Stafford C. and Newcastle-under-Lyme C.B.	-	Stafford	-	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	"	Burntwood, Lichfield	-	J. B. Spence, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	Cheddleton, Leek	-	W. F. Menzies, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
Suffolk	-	Melton, Woodbridge	-	J. R. Whitwell, M.B.	-	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B.	-	Brookwood, Woking	-	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	M. E. Reed, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Sussex (East) and Brighton C.B.	-	Haywards Heath	-	E. B. C. Walker, M.D.	-	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
" (West)	-	Chichester	-	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P.	-	E. H. Blaker, West Pallant, Chichester.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	-	Hatton, Warwick	-	Alfred Miller, M.B.	-	R. C. Heath, 1, New-street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of	-	Whitecroft, Newport	-	Harold Shaw, M.B.	-	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.

H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. -	W. Rawes, M.D.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	James Neil, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	T. B. Hyslop, M.D.
" - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
" " - (E.R)	The Retreat, York - - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.

IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS : Registered under " The Idiots Act, 1886."

Devon - - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross	E. W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - - -	Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Colchester	J. J. C. Turner, Superintendent ; H. B. Luard, M.B., Resident Medical Officer.
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	J. Diggins, Principal and Secretary ; A. R. Douglas, L.R.C.P., Resident Medical Officer.
Somerset - - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Coombe Down, Bath.	Miss Jane Quinton, Superintendent.
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	C. Caldecott, M.B.
Warwick - - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	H. Williams, Secretary and Superintendent.

MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :

Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	W. L. Chester, M.B., Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M. Corps.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	S. T. O'Grady, L.R.C.P.I., Fleet Surgeon, R.N

CRIMINAL ASYLUM :

Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	R. Brayn, L.R.C.P.
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METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

g. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :					
Of both Sexes :		Not more than	Not more than		
Bethnal Green, N.E. .	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road	-	-	300	R. Burra, and J. K. Will, M.D.
Bow, E. - - -	Grove Hall, Fairfield Road	-	-	400	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.D. Toronto, M.B.
Camberwell, S.E. -	Camberwell House, Peckham Road	-	--	470	Commander W. J. Casberd-Boteler, R.N., and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Hoxton, N. - - -	Hoxton House	-	190	280	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.D.
Peckham, S.E. - -	Peckham House	-	250	375	A. H. Stocker, M.D., A. H. Stocker, and H. C. Halsted, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :					
(a) Of both Sexes :					
Chiswick - - -	Chiswick House	-	17	35	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E. -	Brooke House	-	42	80	H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N. -	Northumberland House	-	58	95	A. H. Stocker, M.D., A. H. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge -	Moorcroft House	-	--	*48	H. Stilwell, M.D., J. F. Stilwell, and R. H. Cole, M.D.
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House	-	20	45	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
Roehampton, S.W. -	The Priory	-	45.	90	S. G. Turner, L. Karslake, Major D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury - - -	Halliford House	-	15	30	H. O. S. Ellis, Geo. Lavington, H. Dickinson, and W. J. Haslett, M.R.C.S.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Oscar B. Goldschmidt, M.B., and Mrs. K. I. Goldschmidt.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford -	C. E. Prior, M.D.
Beds - -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	W. W. Marks, ditto -	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton -	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	A. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	Jas. Beal, Exeter -	M. Farrant, M.R.C.S.
" - -	Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.D., Miss A. Aldridge, and Alfred Turner, M.D.	23	21	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S.	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington	J. Murphy, M.D. and G. H. Philipson, M.D.
" - -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt, Robert Smith, M.D. and P. C. Smith, L.R.C.P.	35	30	65	- - - ditto -	E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
Essex - -	Witham - - -	F. C. Payne, L.R.C.P.	-	-	25*	John Cook, Witham -	{ J. Beddoe, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	R. Eager, M.D., and W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokes-croft, Bristol.	W. R. Cossham, M.D.
" - -	Fairford House, Fairford -	A. C. King Turner, M.B. -	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P.
Hants - -	Westbrooke House, Alton -	Mrs. E. E. Warrilow, and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	Ed.
" - - <i>f.</i>	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto -	G. H. R. Dabbs, M.D.
Herts - <i>q.f.</i>	Hilfield Lodge, Aldenham -	Surgeon-Major E. D. Farmar-Bringhurst, Mrs. E. Farmar-Bringhurst, and Mrs. E. J. Mackenzie.	-	13	13	C. E. Longmore, Hertford	E. H. Lipscomb, M.B.
Kent - -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	J. Brennan, West Malling	T. Joyce, M.D.
" - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Surgeon - Colonel J. W. Evans, W. H. C. Macartney L.R.C.P., and Mrs. M. L. Macartney.	6	2	8	- - ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto.

"	-	West Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam -	18	21	39	-	- ditto -	- ditto -
Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Nelson	Mrs. Bennett, Miss M. Bennett, and Miss A. G. Bennett.	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham	J. T. Nichol, F.R.C.S., Ed.	-
"	-	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	Robert C. Haworth, and Miss G. Rowlinson.	8	8	14†	T. Crofton, Manchester -	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.	-
"	p.	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S., and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	65	85	150	H. Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.	-
" [Liverpool City].	-	The Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., and John A. Cooke, L.R.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 12, Hayman's Green, West Derby, Liverpool.	J. Barr, M.D.	-
Lancaster	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., and Mrs. F. W. Gill.	20	20	40	H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.	-
Norfolk [Norwich City].	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	A. Mottram - - - -	40	55	95	W R. Cooper, Norwich -	C. Williams, M.R.C.S.	-
Norfolk - f.	-	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S., Mrs. Osburne, Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21	W. E. Ripley, Norwich -	H. W. Crosse, M.B.	-
Shropshire m.	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	C. W. C. Hyslop, Mrs. E. C. Hyslop, Horatio Barnett, M.B., and Mrs. M. E. Barnett.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.	{ W. H. Packer, M.D. and E. L. Burd, M.D.	-
"	f.	Grove House, All Stretton	Mrs. McLintock, Miss M. H. McLintock, Miss F. R. McLintock, and J. McLintock, L.R.C.P.	-	40	40	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.	-
"	f.	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch.	S. T. Gwynn, M.D., and C. H. Gwynn, M.D.	-	6	6	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.	-
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey, and E. H. O. Sankey, M.B.	12	18	30	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.	-
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	Mrs. A. Fox and W. B. Morton, M.D.	50	56	106	Isaac Williams, Bath -	R. S. Smith, M.D. and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.	-
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	L. A. Weatherly, M.D., and Mrs. G. M. Weatherly.	13	34	44†	- ditto - - ditto -	F. S. Cowan, M.R.C.S. C. Reid, M.B.	-
Stafford -	-	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Ed.	11	20	31	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford	-	-
"	f.	Moat House, Tamworth	Edward Hollins - - -	-	16	16	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.	-
Surrey - f.	-	Church-street, Epsom	W. C. Daniel, M.D. Heid., M.R.C.S. -	-	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.	J. E. Barton, M.R.C.S.	-
"	- q.f.	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S. - - -	-	3	3	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.	-
Sussex	-	Ticehurst House	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawssett, M.B.	-
"	f.	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss McNern, &c. - - -	-	75	75	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.	-

* Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

† The total number not to exceed 14.

‡ The total number not to exceed 44.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Sussex - <i>f.</i> " [Hastings Borough] <i>q.f.</i>	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O. Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	Mrs. Skinner - - - - Mrs. Hitch and Miss E. G. Adams -	- -	5 6	5 6	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes. F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	F. Fawcett, M.B. A. R. Ticehurst, M.R.C.S.
Warwick -	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss M. H. Agar.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S. - -	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
" - <i>p.</i>	Fisherton House, Salisbury	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	- - ditto -	- - ditto.
" -	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavingson, Devizes.	Major J. M. T. Reilly, Mrs. Reilly, and J. S. Lush, M.R.C.S. -	16	14	30	- - ditto -	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
" -	Kingsdown House, Box -	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	6 to 13	30 to 37	43	- - ditto -	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. <i>q.f.</i>	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Mrs. Mary A. Taylor and Robert C. Haworth.	-	10	10	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P. and W. H. Stott, L.R.C.P.
" " [Rotherham Borough] <i>f.</i> York, City <i>f.</i>	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham. The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. G. I. Swanson, M.D. - - -	-	20	20	H. Hampton Copnall, Rotherham.	A. Robinson, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:			-	22	22	F. J. Munby, York	R. Turner, M.B.
Somerset - <i>f.</i>	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	Miss C. I. Page - - - -	-	7	7	Isaac Williams, Bath	{ F. S. Cowan, M.R.C.S. R. S. Smith, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

